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SAWARD'S ANNUAL

By FREDERICK W. SAWARD

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SAWARD'S ANNUAL

A STANDARD STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE COAL TRADE

Embracing Details Relative to Output, Prices, Freight Rates, Transportation, Exports, Trade Conditions, Computing Tables, and Other Details of Importance to the Coal Man, Wholesale and Retail

BY

FREDERICK W. SAWARD

Assisted by James P. Mahoney, Guy H. Burbank and the Editorial and Office Staff of

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EIGHTH YEAR

1926

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COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has so perfected its system of estimates of coal production that early returns of particular accuracy are now available. We accordingly present the Bureau of Mines figures for 1925 as officially announced, showing for comparison the actual output for four preceding years as recorded at Washington.

It will be noted that the production of anthracite is recorded, this being an amount materially greater than the shipments, more commonly used as the basis of trade statistics.

Bituminous	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Pennsylvania	110,013,942	113,148,308	171,879,913	130,633,773	139,862,000
West Virginia	72,786,996	80,488,192	107,899,941	101,602,897	124,036,000
Illinois	69,602,763	58,467,736	79,310,075	68,323,281	68,795,000
Kentucky	31,588,270	42,134,175	44,777,317	45,147,204	53,001,000
Ohio	31,942,776	26,953,791	40,546,443	30,473,007	25,900,000
Indiana	20,319,509	19,132,889	26,229,099	21,480,213	22,067,000
Alabama	12,568,899	18,324,740	20,457,649	19,130,184	21,157,000
Virginia	7,492,378	10,491,174	11,761,643	10,693,464	12,455,000
Colorado	9,122,760	10,019,597	10,346,218	10,444,098	10,290,000
Wyoming	7,200,666	5,971,724	7,575,031	6,757,468	6,887,000
Utah	4,078,784	4,335,161	4,720,217	4,488,157	4,630,000
Iowa	4,531,392	4,876,774	5,710,735	5,468,450	4,803,000
Tennessee	4,460,326	2,955,170	6,040,268	4,556,555	5,980,000
Kansas	3,466,641	4,992,008	4,035,404	4,247,733	4,092,000
New Mexico	2,453,482	2,802,511	2,915,173	2,786,063	2,473,000
Oklahoma	3,362,623	2,924,750	2,885,038	2,329,615	2,239,000
Montana	2,733,958	2,572,221	3,147,678	2,905,365	2,655,000
Missouri	3,551,621	2,581,165	3,403,151	2,480,880	2,507,000
Washington	2,428,722	3,147,173	2,926,392	2,653,667	2,415,000
North Dakota	864,903	1,327,564	1,385,400	1,200,527	1,104,000
Maryland	1,827,740	1,222,707	2,285,926	2,133,703	2,514,000
Texas	972,839	1,106,007	1,187,329	1,147,011	873,000
Arkansas	1,227,777	1,110,046	1,296,892	1,451,503	1,410,000
Michigan	1,141,715	929,390	1,172,075	831,020	726,000
Georgia	33,815	60,636	75,620	74,947	96,000
Oregon	*	*	*	*	
California	38,845	26,893	20,066	16,953	
South Dakota	7,553	7,752	10,379	12,043	
Total net tons	415,921,950	422,268,099	564,156,917	571,613,400	522,967,000
Anthracite	90,473,451	54,683,022	93,339,009	89,926,862	62,120,000
Grand total net tons	506,395,401	476,951,121	657,495,926	659,540,262	585,087,000

*Included in California.

All coal loading records of the Norfolk & Western Ry. were broken during October, 1925, when the total number of cars loaded in all districts of the line reached 79,397. A new high record for weekly loadings was established for the last week of October, 1925, when 18,369 cars were moved.

THE YEAR IN RETROSPECT

Vicissitudes Were Experienced in Both Anthracite and Bituminous - Labor Troubles an Outstanding Feature.

The greater portion of the year 1925 had been an unfavorable period for the soft coal trade and only the improved results of the last quarter saved it from being a repetition of 1924, so far as net returns are concerned, with the further disadvantage that the difficulties and financial strain of the preceding year or two became all the more manifest before the better condition of affairs set in.

The conditions of the long period of decline still continued, with complaints of over-development of mining and an increased number of middle-houses. The unfortunate condition was further emphasized by the fact that by some peculiar turn of events, unjustified by the fundamental features, the first week of the new year showed an extraordinary tonnage production, with the natural result that from that point on, until well along into the spring, the weekly figures averaged less and less as the time went by.

Notwithstanding the fundamental features in its favor anthracite did not give an especially good account of itself during the year. The market was no more than fair during the opening months, and when the spring season opened up there was nothing like the usual degree of animation so frequently characterizing the announcement of spring discounts.

The competition in soft coal was recognized by a further reduction of 50 cents in the price of buckwheat, and the price of domestic sizes, practically the same as in the preceding year, though having a number of variations as between various circulars, was such that many concluded the price was too high to suit the public and declared that buyers were holding off in expectation of a lower figure.

Naturally, in view of the cost of mining, this did not eventuate, and as the weeks went by and the possibilities of a strike in the fall became more and more of a talking point, the market improved, the month of August being the most active month ever experienced at the anthracite mines. From that time complete suspension of mining activity prevailed to end of year, as is well known.

Larger Demand for Steam Coal.

The national requirements of steam coal were better than at any other time not affected by war-time emergencies and without a special stimulating factor. Notwithstanding the inroads of oil and other circumstances, the demand for coal was quite as large as it ever has been. As has been so frequently mentioned, there was lacking the annual increase that was so notable a help to the trade in prior years, but on the other hand, despite certain pessimistic predictions, the demand for coal by manufacturing interests was very heavy.

In the anthracite trade it was manifest that the customary tonnage could have been sold had it not been for the strike, but in this branch also there seems to be a certain limited status, for the time being at least. Yet this is not so disadvantageous by any means as is the lack of growth in the bituminous trade, for the anthracite supply is limited, and normal operations mean practically the same output year after year. With many operators an increase of production would involve an expense out of proportion to the results attained.

Quite as notable as the decline in bituminous activities early in the year was the constant struggle with the Jacksonville wage scale in unionized or partially unionized districts. Beyond a doubt, the non-union districts increased their proportionate output, but in other sections the operating interests were not able to readjust their wage scale as the circumstances required, if indeed they were able to make any deviation at all from the basis of the agreement.

As a result, hundreds of mines were closed down for months at a time and others worked only part time. Not until the anthracite suspension had prevailed for several weeks was there anything like a general reopening of the bituminous operations that had been closed, and even at the end of the year there were more than a few soft coal concerns that had in effect given up the ghost until an entirely different situation prevailed in the industry.

Jacksonville Incubus Continues.

With still another year to go through under the Jacksonville Agreement, it no modification eventuates, the outlook is not a satisfactory one to the soft coal producers. It is true that the demand for tonnage, because of manufacturing activities and the anthracite suspension, resulted in the lowest wages of the summer being increased. Indeed, in more than a few instances, it is believed that the present working scale is well up towards the Jacksonville Agreement, but as soon as the profit-making opportunities, such as exist in current market conditions, become a thing of the past, there will be some slipping back.

It may be all true enough that the wages should be on the Jacksonville basis as argued by the union leaders, but as long as there are so many men willing to work for less, it will be difficult indeed to make that the prevalent basis in the absence of an exceptionally strong demand for coal and the desire to increase working forces in order to take advantage of the current opportunities.

A year ago reference was made to the extreme competition between soft coal houses, and a similar allusion might be made to the conditions of 1925, but at least they became no worse. It is probable that the unfavorable results of extreme efforts in this direction were recognized by many, and while, naturally, every effort was made to increase sales, some of the extreme measures of the past were sidetracked.

The year's tonnage will amount to 523,072,000 tons, as compared with 483,687,000 tons in the preceding year. For the first time in quite a while the tonnage exceeded that of the average of the preceding five years (by about 35,000,000 tons) and was more than 100,000,000 tons above the low figure of 1921 and 1922. Surely this represents a favorable turn in the tide!

Fair Tonnage for Year.

It will be seen that the result is quite notably different from the result for 1924. The improvement made was due mostly to the large output since September 1st. It is quite remarkable that the trade should have settled down to such a conservative rate of growth as recent years have shown, but such seems to be the destiny of soft coal activities, for a few years at least. After that length of time a better situation can be expected, for the country is growing all the time and the economies introduced in the last few years cannot be repeated.

As we have pointed out, some establishments have reduced their coal require-

ments per unit of power to the extent of 50 per cent, but they could not make a further reduction of equal amount unless they produced their power altogether without fuel.

We have, undoubtedly, seen the worst days of oil competition. Hydro-electric power, we have seen, is seldom as cheap as anticipated and, altogether, the prospect seems to be a renewed period of gain for the soft coal trade after the lapse of a short time.

This situation is, naturally, a disappointment to those who have seen decennial growth ranging from approximately 90 to 160 per cent in comparatively recent ten-year periods, but of course such rapid growth as the past showed could hardly be continued.

There has been some progress made in the past year, as heretofore stated, in the heavy utilization of electric power, some further installations of oil for steam raising having been made, and consumer-owned mines have been more and more recognized as a factor in the trade.

These, it is appreciated, running to capacity in dull times, serve to reduce the volume of commercial business to a considerable extent.

Some attention has been given, also, to the railroad policy of coal buying and some criticism has risen from the squeezing methods of certain purchasing agents. It is thought that in any move for the betterment of the trade, and some hopeful people think that a general program of betterment will be worked out some day, the railroads should, if possible, buy from operations on their own lines and pay a fair price for the coal, getting the extra money back in the increased prosperity of the mining communities along their lines.

One of the outstanding features of the year has been the tenacity with which coal interests have held their ground. When the Jacksonville Agreement was signed, there was much talk of the survival of the fittest, and it may be suspected that some of the folks who put their names or promised their support to that document thought that they were in effect knifing their smaller competitors. But such elimination as there has been has not always been of the unfit. Here and there some of the better known and well respected people of the trade have met with misfortune, but the number has been very small compared with the total, and it might be said that the move inaugurated for the readjustment of the trade by the crude test of survival was pretty much of a boomerang, certain of the larger interests being the worst affected by the conditions.

As has heretofore been seen, the best results were attained by those companies having large public utility contracts, and more and more it appears that, except with producers having a special grade of coal, the domestic trade is a very small feature of the coal business. It cannot be counted on the per capita basis that was formerly considered a standard, for a large part of the population now lives in multi-family houses, the coal requirements of which are on a steam-using rather than a domestic basis. This is not only the case in the western cities, where soft coal is generally used in apartment houses and other buildings, but is becoming more and more so the case in eastern cities, where the scientific handling of fuel is given more attention as the years go by.

Two Strikes Fizzles in Fairmont.

There was the usual number of small strikes and disagreements in the soft coal fields during the year and West Virginia had the peculiar experience of hav-

ing two strikes called in non-union territory. In the Fairmont field, in the northern part of that State, the United Mine Workers in the spring and again in the fall made an effort to bring about a stoppage of mining, but the result was a failure in each case. At the same time the expense of guards and other items incidental to the war-like conditions that prevailed there much of the time, have been a severe tax on the operating interests and this coupled with the low selling price for the product of that field brought about an unfavorable condition, placing many in the attitude of welcoming a consolidation of interests; and yet so diverse are the interests there, so wide apart are ideas of value that nothing has developed, notwithstanding much campaigning towards a satisfactory end.

While it has frequently been stated that there are too many interests in the coal trade, the fact stands out that it has been a long time since large new companies entered the mining field. Neither by initial development, the consolidation of interests nor the growth of smaller concerns has there been an increase in the ranks of the big fellows. They are practically the same as they were ten years ago, and now one might go farther back and state that the dominating interests of today are those of 20 years ago or even farther back.

The export trade is something that has been talked of for many years and there have been, in the last 20 years or so, a few bright spots, some periods when it appeared that now there really would be a decided move in that direction. A small volume of steady business has been built up, but the off-shore business remains a very small proportion of our total soft coal production. In fact, the importing of coal became a trade feature in the closing months of the year.

Since the close of the period of Government control, the railroads under the urge for economy and efficiency, the need of doing their very best in view of the high wage scale forced upon them, have steadily improved their service to the coal trade. and it is a matter of remark that service has almost been too good in view of the fact that in many past years car shortages were the means of bringing about a scarcity of tonnage and affording excellent opportunities for speculative trading by middle-houses.

Perhaps the Last Anthracite Strike.

The anthracite trade passed through another strike, the third in a four-year period, and more than one shrewd commentator has stated that it will be the last one. On no other basis can the quotations for the stocks of the anthracite carriers and the anthracite mining companies be justified. The loss of railroad business was severe, the expense of mine maintenance was large, but the anthracite securities showed no decrease.

As has so frequently been said, the mine workers have a unique advantage in the Certificate Law that protects them in their employment, but apparently they have never given any thought to the proposition, "Suppose there is no employment." After all, it is the number of days worked rather than the amount of pay demanded that really tells the tale in regard to compensation. The story of the strike is too recent to require recapitulation, but it may be remarked that the tonnage on hand at the beginning of the season in yards and cellars, the supply of substitutes, the economies practiced, two months of normal weather and only one month of severe weather, have made the coal-burning season of the latter part of 1925 a very tolerable one for the public at large, notwithstanding the suspension of mining.

Probably few supposed that the situation could be endured with such a degree of complacency and the showing made is bound to give the mine workers food for thought. There are few dependent upon current earnings or anything approximating thereto who willingly vote themselves out of a job, particularly a specialized job, and the long period of idleness in the anthracite field, without any more agitation than has eventuated, must make a profound impression upon the mine workers. The loss of one-third of a year's income is not soon made up, even by the amount of increased compensation that was asked for, to say nothing of the result of going back on the old rate or at a reduction.

During the period of mining activity and before the impending certainty of a strike put all coal in active demand, there was the customary difference of conditions between the market for large coal and small coal. For some years past the steam sizes have been a drug on the market because of the competition of soft coal. Yet, notwithstanding, the many unfavorable reports heard from time to time, the tonnage has all been sold sooner or later. The smallest available sizes became as scarce as the larger sizes. The result shows that one is bound to make a mistake if wagering against the success of the anthracite trade. It is much different from the soft coal trade in that there is always a market sooner or later for all that can be produced.

At the outset of the year the independent operators were obtaining premiums of 75 cents or a dollar on some of their domestic sizes, but these gradually disappeared as April 1st approached. During the spring and early summer the demand was not active enough to enable the small operators to get more than the companies, and in fact they were selling for less part of the time, although of course the situation varied on different sizes, with stove usually the leader. As September 1st drew near, however, and it was seen a strike was likely, premiums again became the rule.

Fluctuations in the steam sizes were very moderate throughout the eight months of the year when the collieries were in operation. Bituminous was so cheap and the output of buckwheat and rice so heavy that there was a constant oversupply, with the companies stocking their surplus and the independents cutting prices in order to keep their tonnage moving. The same situation did not exist in barley, for which a steady, dependable demand has developed in recent years with the wider adoption of mechanical stokers.

Need for Limiting Price.

The actual selling price of anthracite in the domestic markets, the cost to the consumer buying at retail, received more attention in 1925 than ever before. It was touched upon rather lightly at the time of the settlement of the 1923 strike, but in 1925 it had been recognized by the large producing interests that the price had advanced to a figure that is nearly the limit of value. It is for this reason that so strong a position had been taken against further increase of mining costs, aside from the fact that employes are well paid.

In the effort to afford a cheaper fuel supply to the public, the operating interests continued the fuel economy shows and introduced other publicity features. Certainly the advantages of small sizes have been brought to the front better than ever before, and if a good market for them can be had the year round, it seems reasonable to expect that something can be taken off the selling price of prepared sizes.

Further progress has been made in the manufacture of briquets and that fuel is gradually being popularized by the use of imported products also. The manufacture of these little blocks of coal, known by various names, in this country and abroad, will some day go far to solve the small coal problem, a difficult feature that has confronted the industry from the outset. Yet various ideas have prevailed at different times as to what constitutes small coal, veterans in the trade telling of the time when chestnut was difficult to market.

One of the notable events of the year was the resizing of the product put forward in the month of April. This was an arrangement very scientifically worked out in conjunction, also, with the practical views of retail dealers. Some unfortunate publicity has been given to misinformation and unwarranted assertions regarding this process of standardization, but those who are well qualified to judge from all standpoints, believe that it marked a distinct advance in the progress of the trade.

Considering the suspension in the latter part of the year, the tonnage to outlying destinations was quite substantial. Lake shipments from Buffalo amounted to 1,577,776 tons, as compared with 1,982,420 tons in 1924. The movement to Canada was not so large a proportion, being 2,727,230, as against 3,540,062.

The total production, including a few minor shipments from washeries and dredges after September 1st, amounted to 61,120,000 net tons, as compared with a total of 87,926,000 in 1924. It should perhaps be emphasized that production figures in net tons are about 25 per cent above the customary table of shipments in gross tons, as allowance must be made for conversion from net to gross and for colliery consumption and local sales.

Dealers Bought Freely.

At the termination of mining, dealers generally were well supplied with tonnage. In some cases, perhaps in most instances, this was due to their own careful sizing up of the situation that enabled them to procure coal at the low circular quotations, while in other instances all urging by means of the printed word or personal solicitation only prompted them to stock up late in the season, probably with a good proportion of premium coal. On the whole the advantages of storage were recognized as never before and the result has been unexpectedly good results in meeting the requirements of the public.

Gas Consumption Running High.

Col. Oscar H. Fogg, vice-president of the Consolidatel Gas Co. of New York, says:

"Nine million people in the State of New York live in homes which use gas for cooking, water heating and other purposes. The discomfort and hardship due to the present anthracite strike would have been far more serious if these homes had been dependent upon hard coal for cooking as well as for house-heating, and the greatly increased consumption of gas since the beginning of cold weather indicates that many of these homes have installed gas heaters to offset the scarcity or total lack of suitable furnace coal."

Col. Fogg estimated the 1925 consumption of manufactured gas in New York State at one hundred billion cubic feet, a new high record.

THE YEAR 1925 AT NEW YORK

Anthracite Strike Leads to Adoption of Substitutes on Unprecedented Scale, with Resulting Benefit to Market for Soft Coal and Coke.

For the anthracite trade 1925 has been an eventful year and perhaps a very momentous one. During four of the twelve months, production has been at a standstill. In itself this is not unprecedented, for the strike of 1922 lasted more than five months, and the historic Big Strike of 1902 continued even longer, although the difference was only a matter of a single day. The thing that makes the 1925 tie-up unique is that it occurred in the fall and winter instead of in the spring and summer, as was the case with its predecessors.

The 1902 strike was the beginning of a new epoch in the anthracite trade. It was settled by a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, which also devised a method of adjusting future disputes by conciliation. This worked so well that during the ensuing twenty years there was only one important strike. Since April, 1922, as was recently pointed out by Mr. Warriner, the anthracite collieries have been tied up nearly 25 per cent of the time by labor troubles.

This indicates that the era of comparative peace and good feeling inaugurated by the Roosevelt Commission is at an end unless the operators can restore it by dictating a form of settlement which provides that arbitration shall be the means employed for preventing future wage disputes when direct negotiation proves ineffective. This is what they have been contending for, and the welfare of the anthracite industry will be profoundly affected by their success or failure.

That is one reason why the present struggle is more portentous of good or evil than the ordinary strike. Another reason is that it has resulted in such a widespread use of substitutes that the future demand for hard coal may be curtailed. This is by no means certain, and many believe that anthracite is so firmly established as the favorite heating fuel of the New England and Middle Atlantic States that the industry will continue to hold its own in the face of all competition, growth in population offsetting the loss of a certain number of old customers. Still, there is enough uncertainty in the outlook to create some slight degree of apprehension among even the most optimistic.

One remarkable and unexpected development of the 1925 strike has been the absence of any real excitement or panic on the part of consumers. Of course there has been some indignation and a slight degree of inconvenience, but the public has not been seriously disturbed by the strike, and of suffering there has been none.

This is due both to the fact that during the months which preceded the strike a heavy tonnage of anthracite was stored in consumers' bins and in retail yards, as well as to coke and soft coal being in abundant supply. Consumers have availed themselves of these substitutes, when necessary, with little complaint. In some cases oil has been adopted, and an opinion frequently expressed is that the anthracite producers have more to fear from this fuel than from either bituminous coal or coke.

At times during the year independent operators were able to secure premiums on their domestic sizes. For the greater part of the time, however, their tonnage was sold at or below the company prices. The two worst months were March

and June, while July and August were the best months. Of the steam sizes, buckwheat was in over-supply most of the time, when the collieries were in operation. rice moved fairly well and barley was easily absorbed throughout the year.

Course of the Bituminous Market.

The bituminous trade is noted for its ups and downs, and so far as tonnage is concerned these fluctuations have been strongly in evidence this year. There have not been, however, the violent price changes which characterized 1920, to say nothing of 1916, 1917 and some other years when runaway markets alternated with equally sharp moves in the other direction.

In the first full week of 1925 the bituminous production ascended to 12,590,000 tons, the highest figure attained since 1920. From this altitudinous plane the weekly tonnage dropped to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 in April, and then began a recovery which culminated in a succession of 12,000,000-ton weeks in October, November and December. The weekly tonnage this month has risen even above the January peak.

Price movements of some importance have occurred in certain grades of fuel, but generally the rise and fall has not exceeded 25 cents or such a matter. Quotations were low at the opening of the year, and sagged still further during the dullest period of the spring and summer. Then a slow and irregular recovery set in, which was especially marked in the grades most adaptable for domestic use. They were the first to feel the effects of the anthracite strike, which began September 1st, or at least they were the first to be sold as a substitute for anthracite.

As a matter of fact, the threat of an anthracite strike began to be reflected in a better demand for steam coal during midsummer, well in advance of the actual cessation of mining. When it became fairly evident that the hard coal miners would quit work, industrial users of bituminous began to ask themselves what effect, if any, this would have on the soft coal market. To be on the safe side, they commenced stocking up a little earlier than usual, and have kept on adding to their reserves until at present the amount of bituminous in storage at manufacturing and public utility plants is estimated at around 70,000,000 tons. This is considerably above the normal figure.

At about the time buyers began to stock up, consumption started to increase as industrial revival was noted in various lines. This created such a good demand for Pennsylvania coal that many mines opened up after varying periods of idleness. Prices strengthened, but steam grades advanced only from 15 to 25 cents, as a rule.

In September there was little demand for anthracite substitutes, but a rush developed in October. A violent rise occurred in coke prices, and high and low volatile screened coal also took a jump. Buying quieted down in the course of a few weeks, however, and prices receded to a point not far above their previous level. Good-sized speculative profits were made by some of the wholesale interests while the market was soaring, though not all of these were retained in the subsequent collapse. During the past ten days coke had another sharp flurry.

On October 15th Pocahontas and New River domestic sizes began to move into this part of the country all-rail, through rates having been established by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to New England, Long Island and

points between Washington and New York on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The amount of new business which the smokeless shippers will retain in this territory when a normal supply of anthracite is again available is an interesting question.

The local bunker business is on a much reduced basis as compared with the pre-war years, before so many steamers were changed to oil. It is now about holding its own, and while comparatively little of the lost tonnage has been regained, some authorities believe that conversions back to coal will become more numerous if oil prices continue to advance.

BITUMINOUS MINE PRICES QUOTED AT NEW YORK, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal at the middle of each month in the New York market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents and obtained from other reliable sources of information.

		January	February	March	April
Pool	1	$2.50-$3.00	$2.50-$2.90	$2.50-$2.85	$2.35-$2.85
	9	2.00- 2.25	1.90- 2.25	1.90- 2.25	1.90- 2.25
	10	1.75- 2.00	1.65- 1.90	1.65- 1.90	1.65- 2.00
	11	1.50- 1.75	1.45- 1.70	1.40- 1.70	1.40- 1.70
	54	1.40- 1.65	1.40- 1.65	1.40- 1.65	1.35- 1.60
	64	1.40- 1.65	1.40- 1.65	1.40- 1.65	1.35- 1.60

		May	June	July	August
Pool	1	$2.40–$2.70	$2.40–$2.70	$2.40–$2.70	$2.35–$2.75
	9	1.85- 2.15	1.85- 2.15	1.85- 2.15	1.80- 2.10
	10	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 1.90	1.65- 1.90
	11	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.65	1.50- 1.65	1.50- 1.70
	54	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.65	1.45- 1.70
	64	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.65	1.45- 1.70

		September	October	November	December
Pool	1	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.15
	9	2.10- 2.25	2.10- 2.30	2.15- 2.50	2.15- 2.50
	10	1.90- 2.15	1.85- 2.15	1.85- 2.20	1.90- 2.25
	11	1.70- 1.90	1.75- 1.90	1.65- 1.75	1.65- 1.90
	54	1.50- 1.60	1.55- 1.65	1.50- 1.65	1.65- 1.70
	64	1.50- 1.60	1.55- 1.65	1.50- 1.65	1.65- 1.70

New York Canal Traffic

Transportation of coal through the New York State canals during 1925 decreased considerably compared with the tonnage carried in the previous year. Shipments of anthracite up to the end of September, when the effects of the strike began to be noticeable, were only 1,598 tons less than the tonnage for the corresponding period of 1924, but the total for the year shows that 35,560 tons was transported northbound via the Champlain Division, a decrease of 12,712 tons in comparison with the previous year. During the year 1,642 tons of bituminous coal was transported as compared with 3,471 tons carried in 1924.

ANTHRACITE MINE PRICES IN NEW YORK MARKET, 1925

We give below prices prevailing at New York on anthracite coal, f. o. b. mines, company and independent, during the past year, obtained from reliable sources of information.

Size	January		February	
	Comp.	Indep.	Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.00-$9.25	.....	$8.00-$9.25	.....
Egg	8.75- 9.25	$8.50-$8.75	8.75- 9.25	$8.50-$9.25
Stove	9.00- 9.50	9.75-10.25	9.00- 9.50	9.25-10.00
Chestnut	8.75- 9.40	9.75-10.25	8.75- 9.40	9.50-10.25
Pea	5.50- 5.60	4.75- 5.50	5.50- 6.00	4.50- 5.50
Buckwheat	3.00- 3.15	2.25- 2.75	3.00- 3.15	2.25- 2.85
Rice	2.00- 2.25	1.90- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	1.90- 2.25
Barley	1.50	1.40- 1.65	1.50	1.40- 1.65
Birdseye	1.60	1.40- 1.65	1.60	1.40- 1.65

Size	March		April	
	Comp.	Indep.	Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.00-$9.25	.....	$8.00-$8.50	.....
Egg	8.75- 9.25	$8.25-$8.75	8.25- 8.50	$8.25-$8.50
Stove	9.00- 9.50	8.75- 9.00	8.50- 8.90	8.50- 8.75
Chestnut	8.75- 9.40	8.75- 9.00	8.25- 8.50	8.25- 8.75
Pea	5.50- 6.00	4.50- 5.00	5.00- 5.50	4.25- 5.00
Buckwheat	3.00- 3.15	2.00- 2.75	2.50- 3.00	2.00- 2.50
Rice	2.00- 2.25	1.85- 2.25	2.00	1.75- 2.00
Barley	1.50	1.30- 1.50	1.50	1.35- 1.50
Birdseye	1.60	1.35- 1.60	1.60	1.40- 1.60

Size	May		June	
	Comp.	Indep.	Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.05-$8.60	.....	$8.10-$8.75	.....
Egg	8.35- 8.60	$8.65-$8.95	8.45- 8.70	$8.50-$8.75
Stove	8.85- 9.10	8.85- 9.25	8.95- 9.20	8.90- 9.25
Chestnut	8.35- 8.60	8.50- 8.75	8.45- 8.70	8.35- 8.65
Pea	5.00- 5.60	5.00- 5.50	5.00- 5.70	4.75- 5.50
Buckwheat	2.50	2.00- 2.60	2.50	2.00- 2.50
Rice	2.00	1.75- 2.10	2.00	1.75- 2.00
Barley	1.50	1.40- 1.60	1.50	1.40- 1.50
Birdseye	1.60	1.40- 1.60	1.60	1.50- 1.65

Size	July		August	
	Comp.	Indep.	Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.15-$8.80	.....	$8.20-$8.90	.....
Egg	8.55- 8.80	$8.60-$8.75	8.65- 8.90	$9.50-$10.00
Stove	9.05- 9.30	9.00- 9.35	9.15- 9.40	10.00- 10.60
Chestnut	8.55- 8.80	8.25- 8.60	8.65- 8.90	9.50- 10.00
Pea	5.00- 5.80	5.00- 5.50	5.00- 5.55	5.00- 6.00

(*Continued from page 20*)

Buckwheat	2.50	2.00- 2.50	2.50	2.25-	2.60
Rice	2.00	1.75- 2.00	2.00	2.10	2.30
Barley	1.50	1.35- 1.50	1.50- 1.60	1.50-	1.75
Birdseye	1.60	1.35- 1.60	.....	1.60-	1.90

Size	September Comp.	Indep.	October Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.20-$8.95	S	$8.20-$8.95	.....
Egg	8.65- 8.90	U	8.65- 8.90	.....
Stove	9.15- 9.40	S	9.15- 9.40	.....
Chestnut	8.65- 8.95	P	8.65- 8.95	.....
		E		
Pea	5.00- 6.00	N	5.00- 6.25	.....
Buckwheat	2.50	S	5.50- 6.00	5.50- 6.00
Rice	2.00	I	2.25	.....
Barley	1.50	O	2.25	.....
Birdseye	1.60	N	.....	.....

Size	November Comp.	Indep.	December Comp.	Indep.
Broken	$8.20-$8.95	S	S	S
Egg	8.65- 8.90	U	U	U
Stove	9.15- 9.40	S	S	S
Chestnut	8.65- 8.95	P	P	P
		E	E	E
Pea	5.00- 6.25	N	N	N
Buckwheat	2.50- 2.75	S	S	S
Rice	2.25	I	I	I
Barley	2.25	O	O	O
Birdseye	.....	N	N	N

Exports and Bunker Tonnage at New York.

The exports of coal and coke and foreign bunker tonnage supplied to vessels at the port of New York during 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Anthracite 1924	Anthracite 1925	Bituminous 1924	Bituminous 1925	Coke 1924	Coke 1925	Foreign Bunker 1924	Foreign Bunker 1925
January	12,287	3,302	258	792	2,535	120	100,315	88,366
February	1,917	840	5,247	40	1,185	1,734	113,078	95,032
March	1,834	4,953	3,910	526	1,900	187	95,095	86,024
April	5,129	3,965	615	1,835	7,297	1,202	111,927	94,012
May	8,064	8,315	1,872	359	2,313	82	98,547	108,647
June	5,147	10,698	1,172	296	2,133	54	115,333	99,210
July	16,109	17,371	1,239	1,819	1,049	60	91,855	115,001
August	10,536	14,780	6,479	2,754	3,370	1,341	96,870	168,452
September	9,688	7,309	888	1,785	49	27	87,657	96,134
October	12,603	....	4,730	1,049	1,734	115	105,474	109,303
November	10,235	....	3,157	339	692	99	75,528	81,883
December	5,096	....	374	2,436	1,077	119	82,951	84,302
Total	98,645	71,533	29,941	14,030	25,231	5,140	1,174,630	1,226,366

NEW YORK'S NEEDS

Annual Coal Requirements of the Big City Calculated and Estimated.

A question is often asked with reference to the coal tonnage of the city of New York, and as there are no exact details available showing the amount of coal received, any answer must necessarily be an estimate, to be accepted with a generous allowance for variations.

Perhaps the most recent data officially prepared along this line with respect to the anthracite requirements was that issued by the Fuel Administration a number of years ago concerning the needs of the city for the coal year April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, based on figures compiled by the several county administrators. These were as follows:

Boroughs	Domestic Gross Tons	Steam Gross Tons
Manhattan	3,426,500	2,803,500
Bronx	1,271,900	105,850
Brooklyn	2,600,000	1,420,000
Queens	739,000	467,000
Richmond	179,811	336,661
Total	8,217,211	5,133,011

It will be seen that the aggregate for anthracite alone was something in excess of 13,350,000. As regards current business, it is probable that in Manhattan there has been some reduction in the volume of steam coal requirements of the anthracite varieties on account of the inroads of oil and bituminous. Probably 13,500,000 tons of anthracite would be the aggregate required at the present time, taking this into consideration and as an offset allowing increased use in other boroughs, especially Brooklyn and Queens.

Tonnage via Piers.

In connection with current business, the shipments at New York loading ports—Arlington, Communipaw, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Perth Amboy, Pier 18 Jersey City, Port Liberty, Port Reading, South Amboy, Undercliff, Weehawken and Cornwall—give us a fair idea of what is being done with respect to waterborne coal.

In 1924 the aggregate business there handled amounted to 12,473,896 tons of anthracite and 6,223,575 tons of bituminous, a total of 18,697,471. This, it will be noticed, does not include business at the Harsimus Pier, which doubtless much exceeds a million tons, and it would probably be safe to put the total harbor business at 20,000,000 gross tons.

Of this, probably fully three-quarters was for local delivery, places in or near the city limits; not over one-quarter going to Long Island Sound points and places to the eastward. This gives a total of about 15,000,000 tons, to which may be added about 2,000,000 tons received from southern ports, making a total of 17,000,000 tons, which checks up fairly well with the Fuel Administrator's figures on anthracite plus the bituminous tonnage; especially when we add in a certain tonnage received by rail for distribution by the railroad lines within the city.

It is here that the investigator will probably find the greatest surprise. The roads embrace the Long Island, Staten Island, New York Central and the

New York, New Haven & Hartford. The Long Island Railroad's coal tonnage amounts to about 2,500,000 tons. A large part of this is destined for points down the island and some for eastern distribution via the Hell Gate bridge. But the amount remaining for local requirements within the city limits is very large, due to the rapid growth of the outlying portions of Brooklyn and Queens.

The Staten Island business is small but growing. The tonnage of the Central and the New Haven is moderate in amount as regards deliveries in the Bronx, the only section of the city in which coal yards are served by those roads.

Altogether, however, it would be safe to add well over a million tons, perhaps a million and a half, on account of all-rail business, making a total of 18,000,000 tons and more as New York's coal requirements, divided as between some 13,500,000 tons of anthracite and about 4,500,000 tons of bituminous.

New York Harbor Piers—Tonnage, 1925.

Piers	Railroad	Anthracite	Bituminous	Total
Arlington	Balt. & Ohio	.....	750,705	750,705
Communipaw	C. RR. of N. J.	161,039*	138,679*	299,718*
Elizabethport	C. RR. of N. J.	618,031*	.....	618,031*
Hoboken	D., L. & W.	2,478,645	.....	2,478,645
Perth Amboy	Lehigh Valley	1,692,723	.....	1,692,723
Pier 18 Jersey City	C. RR. of N. J.	1,201,714*	859,577*	2,061,291*
Port Johnston	C. RR. of N. J.	.....	.....	.....
Port Liberty	C. RR. of N. J.	.....	657,276*	657,276*
Port Reading	Fort Reading	1,564,804	1,998,406*	3,563,210
South Amboy	Pennsylvania	633,138	2,160,066	2,793,204
Undercliff	Erie	1,510,159	48,495	1,558,654
Weehawken	Ontario & West.	809,847	.....	809,847
Cornwall	Ontario & West.	275,039	.....	275,039

* Net tons.

1924.

Piers	Railroad	Anthracite	Bituminous	Total
Arlington	Balt. & Ohio	.....	828,757	828,757
Communipaw	C. RR. of N. J.	179,448	118,775	298,223
Elizabethport	C. RR. of N. J.	681,812	26,416	708,228
Hoboken	D., L. & W.	2,737,873	.....	2,737,873
Perth Amboy	Lehigh Valley	1,917,810	.....	1,917,810
Pier 18 Jersey City	C. RR. of N. J.	1,497,815	663,620	2,161,435
Port Johnston	C. RR. of N. J.	.....	.....	.....
Port Liberty	C. RR. of N. J.	99	697,208	697,307
Port Reading	Port Reading	1,632,012	1,672,705	3,304,717
South Amboy	Pennsylvania	785,039	2,193,673	2,978,712
Undercliff	Erie	1,796,827	12,421	1,809,248
Weehawken	Ontario & West.	972,191	.....	972,191
Cornwall	Ontario & West.	272,977	.....	272,977

During 1925 the United States imported 35,918 tons of bituminous coal from Great Britain, compared with 25,166 tons in 1924, an increase of 10,752 tons.

THE YEAR 1925 AT PHILADELPHIA

An Eventful One in Anthracite Trade but Public Showed Little Interest in Strike—Bituminous Showed Improvement.

The year was an eventful one in the anthracite trade, as is any year when there is a strike. January started off as a real coal month, and as it proved contained most of the cold weather of winter. Snow and ice conditions in the streets were such that deliveries were cut down close to 70 per cent of normal At that there was plenty of coal and egg and pea went begging, the consumer showing a dislike for these sizes. The month was almost made notable by one company shipper trying a mixture of two-thirds nut and one third pea, evidently a forerunner of the often contemplated new sizing. Steam coals were so slow with the exception of barley, that some shippers shaded buckwheat and rice 25 cents.

While February started cold, it eventually turned out to be a mild month, with all sizes in free supply except nut. Pea was so weak that individual shippers sold it around $5. During the month retail prices were advanced a bit, making the schedule read on an average: Egg, 15.25; stove, $16; nut, $15.75, and pea, $11.25.

If February was mild from a weather standpoint, the succeeding month was even more so; in fact, it was unusual. There were several days with a temperature around 65, and one on which it touched 70. This created something of a slump and the independent shippers about the middle of March sold their product off 50 cents a ton, evidently to anticipate the company April reduction. However, this failed to produce the anticipated result and the mines lost working time in the last days of the month. This also brought out the retail price cutters with reductions around $1. This month the operators also announced a change of sizes effective April 1st.

Spring Prices Announced.

April brought the new sizes, the principal change being in nut and pea. The nut coal was considered fairly satisfactory, but some objection was heard by the consumer as to pea. Company spring prices were as follows: Egg, $8.30; stove, $8.75; nut, $8.45, and pea, $5.30. The retail prices were: Egg, $14.25; stove, $14.75; nut, $14.50, and pea, $10.25. The price cutters took advantage of the free supply and made cuts 25 cents below these figures. The new contract and market prices on steam sizes of the companies were as follows: Buckwheat, $2.50; rice, $2, and barley, $1.50. In order to move their production the independents shaded these figures.

While the talk of a possible strike in September seemed to give impetus to the retail trade in April, when May came around it had worn off a good deal. All sizes were to be had easily from the shippers, and steam coals, with the possible exception of barley, were slow and sold off company circular.

During the first eight days of June the city experienced an unprecedented heat wave, which for a time threatened to stop retail demand entirely. Company shippers advanced egg 35 cents, stove 30 cents, and nut 40 cents. Many retailers to meet this added 25 cents to their prices. Steam sizes, except barley, were still weak.

July had the stimulus of the wage meeting which began in Atlantic City on June 29th. In spite of this the trade complained of light business, yet there was more than the usual amount of coal stored in the cellars. The companies again advanced prices, this time 10 cents a ton on egg, stove and nut. However, these monthly advances had the effect of lessening the operation of the price cutters, who were now coming closer to the regular retailers. Buying was considerably better on the part of the retailers and the yards began to show evidence of stocking up. This was reflected in premiums which were now put on by the independent shippers. Steam sizes showed some evidence of better buying.

Company prices were again advanced in August to $8.85 on egg and nut, and $9.25 on stove. Some independents advanced their coal 20 cents a ton, and on the average the individual prices were now running 25 to 40 cents above company quotations. The indications from the meeting between miners and operators at this time were anything but favorable and foretold a suspension on September 1st. This naturally had the effect of creating much better business all around.

Long Strike Commenced September 1st.

With September came the suspension of work at the mines and which afterward developed into one of the longest strikes on record. As they were no longer producing the independents had no prices, but for such storage coal as the companies had they made new prices of: Egg and nut, $8.95; stove, $9.35, and pea, $6.00. Retailers also advanced their prices as follows: Egg and nut, $15; stove, $15.50, and pea, $10.75. An event of the month was when the I. C. C. ordered a reduction of freight rates to tide on coal intended for shipment outside the capes, the new rates being $1.90 on prepared sizes and $1.76 on pea and smaller. This had the effect of reducing costs to New England.

The public up to October showed little interest in the coal situation. Like many of the miners they thought the suspension would be of short duration. At that the stocks in the retail yards showed signs of running down, especially stove and nut. Such stocks of the latter sizes which the companies had in storage were soon brought to market. Of the smaller sizes, pea, buckwheat and rice, there seemed to be an almost unlimited quantity in storage. Retail prices were given another boost at this time, and egg sold for $15.50, stove $16.00, nut $15.50, and pea $11.25 to $12. One company shipper advanced their storage pea to $6.25, and buckwheat to $2.60, and still later in the month advanced this latter size to $3.00, where it stood until the coal was all picked up. Buckwheat was slow, but the retailers were showing more interest.

In November the yards showed evidence of being out of the large sizes and with little pea and buckwheat on hand. The consumer was also waking up to the necessity of buying, and the first substitutes in the way of coke and sized bituminous were being bought. Coke started at wholesale around $4.50 and quickly ran up to $10 and $12. On November 9th Governor Pinchot issued a call for the miners and operators to consider a plan for ending the suspension. The meeting ended in failure.

December came along with the strike entering its fourth month, despite various efforts made by outside parties to bring the two parties to an agree-

ment. The month saw the end of all coal in the storage yards and at this time the market depending entirely on coke and bituminous coal for fuel.

Bituminous Situation.

It may be that the bitnminous trade during the year has not been what the producers had hoped for, yet when we say that it was a great improvement over the preceding year it is admitting a great deal. For one thing a greater tonnage was produced and marketed and prices at which it was sold were better on the average, although the price variation from the beginning to the end of the year was not very marked.

The year started quietly, as it had ended in the preceding year, but picked up during January, with prices firm and in several instances showing signs of increasing. The cold weather of January helped considerably. The contract prices for the calendar year ran from $2.25 to $2.35, with little variation from that schedule.

In February the market ran into some mild weather, and while industrial conditions were showing added signs of strength, the market was a bit soft. There was a fair amount of contract coal placed, although the low spot prices had a tendency to hold back much of this business. March also started quietly, although with the opening of lake navigation on the 15th this was regarded as a good sign in the trade. This month the operators were impelled to look forward to April with the promise of a strike in the Fairmont region on the first of that month.

Plenty of Non-Union Coal.

The result of the April strike was nil so far as the union was concerned, for the reason that there was an increase in the production of non-union coal, and this gave encouragement to other operators to open up on the same basis. The following month of May was another quiet period, although the increase in non-union coal was marked.

From the coal man's standpoint June was another quiet month, yet the production for the country increased. In July there was some hope that the soft coal market was to benefit by the anthracite troubles which seemed likely to come to a head in September, and when August arrived and an anthracite strike seemed imminent there was a much firmer tone to the soft coal market. At this time it is also interesting to remark the belief that about 90 per cent of all coal coming to market was non-union mined.

September brought the anthracite strike, but outside of a little flurry in the soft coal market for a few days, or a week at most, it produced hardly any noticeable effect. Those getting the most benefit were those in position to ship sized bituminous coal. In October the reduction of the Pocahontas freight rate on the 15th to $3.94 had the effect of bringing in considerable of this coal in competition with the Pennsylvania low volatiles. This month also saw some slight car shortages in a few regions, the first of the year.

November found the bituminous market holding its own. There was some better business being felt on account of the anthracite market calling for increased deliveries of sized coal. On top of this, though, came another order of the I. C. C., reducing freight rates on other southern coals besides Pocahontas, to be effective

from December 1st to April 1st, 1926, this being done no doubt to help out the anthracite situation.

December found the soft coal market closing its year about as it begun. Quietness pervaded the market due to the disinclination of the big consumer to take any more coal than necessary in order that he should not be compelled to show too much coal in stock when inventories are taken. On the whole, however, the year's business has been good and the promise of the future is just as good or better. The demand for fuel increased throughout the year, and there is no reason to doubt that this healthy growth will continue right through 1926.

BITUMINOUS MINE PRICES QUOTED AT PHILADELPHIA, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Philadelphia market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents and obtained from other reliable sources.

	January	February	March	April
Pool 1	$2.65-$3.00	$2.65-$3.00	$2.50-$2.85	$2.50-$2.75
9	2.05- 2.40	2.05- 2.40	1.85- 2.20	1.85- 2.20
10	1.70- 2.00	1.70- 2.00	1.55- 1.80	1.55- 1.80
11	1.60- 1.70	1.60- 1.70	1.50- 1.60	1.50- 1.60
54	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.40- 1.50	1.40- 1.50
64	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.40- 1.50	1.40- 1.50

	May	June	July	August
Pool 1	$2.45-$2.75	$2.45-$2.75	$2.45-$2.75	$2.45-$2.75
9	1.85- 2.20	1.85- 2.20	1.85- 2.20	1.85- 2.20
10	1.60- 1.85	1.60- 1.85	1.60- 1.85	1.60- 1.85
11	1.50- 1.60	1.50- 1.60	1.50- 1.60	1.50- 1.60
54	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60
64	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60

	September	October	November	December
Pool 1	$2.50-$2.85	$2.50-$2.85	$2.85-$3.10	$2.75-$3.20
9	1.95- 2.00	1.95- 2.00	2.20- 2.45	2.30- 2.50
10	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	2.00- 2.15	2.10- 2.30
11	1.60- 1.80	1.60- 1.80	1.85- 2.00	1.80- 1.95
54	1.50- 1.70	1.50- 1.70	1.55- 1.70	1.50- 1.65
64	1.50- 1.70	1.50- 1.70	1.55- 1.70	1.50- 1.65

Bituminous Receipts at Buffalo.

Bituminous coal receipts by lake at Buffalo for the season of 1925 were 894,835 net tons, as against 704,100 tons for 1924, 426,600 tons for 1923, and 985,810 tons for 1922. This coal is loaded at Sandusky and Toledo, on Lake Erie, and comes from mines in Kentucky and West Virginia for use in the big smelting furnaces of Buffalo.

YEAR 1925 AT BOSTON

Bituminous Trade Had Plenty of Ups and Downs but No Drastic Slump Experienced—Little Encouragement in Anthracite.

The year 1925 was one with plenty of ups and downs in it for the bituminous trade, though there was no violent crescendo in prices nor yet was there any drastic slump. In a very important respect it was different from 1924, prices by-and-large showing a rising tendency, whereas in the preceding year the quotations in January were the peak of the year. The price level for high grade West Virginia coal, which continued to be the dominating fuel in New England, was practically one dollar a ton higher at the end of the year as compared with initial prices in January, 1925.

While reports from the trade throughout the year were hardly of the kind to be called optimistic and shippers complained for the most part of poor business, yet a glance vouchsafed at the books of the larger companies would probably show a pretty fair volume of business and profits in like proportion. There were times when sales were asserted to be at figures which meant nothing more than getting a new dollar for an old one, and weeks when red ink figures were said to be the rule, but on the whole the trade had better control of the situation than in the past two years and more caution was exercised in the ordering of unsold tonnage.

Prices which in the first week in January stood at $5.50 to $5.60 gross ton on cars for high grade Pocahontas and New River coal advanced irregularly to $6 in February, receded after alternate increases and declines to $5.20 in the first week in June, which proved to be the low of the year, and thereafter held under $6 until the third week in August when the price level reached $6. The peak of the year was hit the second week in September with quotations of $6.75 to $6.85, after which it ranged between $6 and $6.50, closing the year steady at that figure.

Fairly Cheerful at Opening.

The year opened with sentiment fairly cheerful, due to high operations of steel mills, increasing textile business and the belief that stocks of consumers generally were not large. Then, production had fallen off due to the holidays and prices firmed up at the southern loading piers. The prevailing spot prices for coal of good quality ranged from $5.50 to $5.60 and a steadily strengthening took place to the end of the month, due to higher prices at Hampton Roads and a raise in coastwise freight rates of about 15 to 20 cents. Steamers that could be had previously for 70 cents were held firmly at 85 and even 90 cents.

February saw a continuation of the firming of prices that began the middle of the month previous, due not so much to any increase in demand as to the higher prices at Norfolk, where tonnage was kept down by heavier shipments to the Middle West. Prices in some instances ran up to $6 gross ton on cars for the best West Virginia coals, though the demand remained light.

Receipts diminished in the latter part of the month due to fog and bad weather, but in spite of this prices eased so that by the end of the month prevailing quotations were $5.60 to $5.65. Not much forward contracting took place, though month-to-month agreements were the more generally accepted methods of

assuring a future supply, and at prices largely governed by the spot market. A substantial amount of forward business for March delivery was made at $5.75.

The story of March is not materially different from that of the preceding month, prices for the month remaining at about the same levels, though in some instances some distress coal was disposed of for $5.40, being parts of cargoes that were unsold upon arrival. Buyers bought moderately, feeling that while there was no cause for an increase, prices were on a reasonable level.

Some contracting was reported at figures ranging from $5.75 to $6.25 for southern coal while Pennsylvania coal of a satisfactory grade was offered at $2 net ton mines. At Providence good coal sold near the end of the month at $5.50 to $5.60.

Stagnation in April.

April was a month when wholesales asserted that most any business was more profitable than that of the coal trade. Reports indicated that stagnation was the noun best describing the situation and May and June did not appear to be any better in this respect. Consumers appeared to have all the coal they wanted and in general no interest was shown by buyers unless tonnage offered looked like a bargain or was to be had at concessions. Apparently the business situation in New England was not such as to induce optimism and hence big users who patronized the spot market did so only sparingly as certain yards needed replenishment.

Prices in April did not vary beyond the range of $5.45 to $5.30 gross ton on cars for tidewater coal, and though tonnage arriving remained light and production at the mines steadily declined, buyers showed no disposition to stock up.

Conditions in May were no better from the shippers' viewpoint. Replies to the question as to how business was generally elicited the emphatic response "Rotten." The reports of national prosperity and general gains throughout the country in industry as a whole found little credence in the coal trade. Unsatisfactory condition of the textile industry was looked upon as the chief deterrent factor. Prices varied from $5.35 to $5.55.

Unsatisfactory conditions continued throughout June with buying of the lightest order and prices generally remaining near what proved to be the low levels of the year. Good low volatile New River was sold as low as $5.25 and even $5.20 by houses using Mystic Wharf, with pocket shippers inclined to be a little stiffer in their price attitude. The general run of orders taken were at $5.30 to $5.40.

Better Sentiment in July.

July saw the beginnings of a better price level, with sentiment taking on a brighter hue. Prices started around $5.35 to $5.40 for the best mine-run Pocahontas and New River. Substantial buying by the Boston & Maine R. R. at $5.35 appeared to serve notice that the road's officials thought the time opportune to stock up and the price near bottom. Possibly strike talk in Wales helped sentiment, as did knowledge of smaller tonnage standing at Hampton Roads.

Then, too, talk of a nation-wide strike of bituminous workers because of possible wage contract arrogations in Northern West Virginia, gave some apprehension. At any rate, by the end of July quotations on tidewater coal had advanced to $5.50 as absolute bottom, with many shippers quoting $5.60 to $5.75. Bids submitted about this time on large municipal business indicated that wholesalers

looked for still higher prices, the bids running from $5.60 to $5.90 gross ton on cars Boston.

Fair Business in August.

The first part of August developed fair business, with buyers keeping the market for free coal pretty well cleaned up and prices hanging around $5.65 to $5.75. The third week in August, buyers were treated to a real surprise, prices going up over night 25 cents to $6.00. It was the first jump of a quarter of a dollar for the year, and subsequent developments proved that it was a legitimate move, for not again in 1925 did good quality West Virginia coal sell below that figure.

The rise followed a similar advance at Norfolk, itself due to heavy western demand. This was not the whole of it, for before the month was over another advance of a quarter at Norfolk sent Boston prices to $6.25 on cars, and this despite an easing in freight rates of 10 to 15 cents.

Prices continued their upward march in September, advancing to $6.50 the first week and shortly after making another gain overnight of 25 cents to $6.75, the high of the year, and fully $1.50 above the low quotations of early June. The increase was not unanimous, some shippers adhering to the $6.50 level. Buying did not respond to this advance, being regarded as moderate for this time of year. During the month demand for prepared sizes of bituminous began to manifest itself and some of the better grades from the Broad Top field sold as high as $4.75 to $5.25 net ton mines.

The last quarter of the calendar year can very well be lumped together in review, particularly as shippers throughout that period generally agreed that buying in the spot market showed little animation, and prices at the end of December only showed a variation of 15 to 25 cents from those obtaining the first week in October. During the period the spot market dipped at one time, the third week in October, to $6 gross ton on cars at Mystic, but by the second week in November it stood at $6.50, where it remained with slight fluctuations until the last week of the year.

Business Continued Light.

Business in the last quarter remained rather light, though a feature of the situation was the lively demand that sprang up for prepared sizes of bituminous, both tidewater and all-rail. From around $4 net ton mines stove and nut, semi-bituminous ran up to as high as $7, where, figuring in freigh rates, it sold practically as high as anthracite. Dealers ordered heavily and shippers forwarded heavy tonnages in anticipation of meeting steadily increasing demand.

Foreign bituminous anthracite and coke began to arrive in large quantities and demand suddenly slumped, with the result that hundreds of cars of sized domestic bituminous became stalled at various points in New England, demurrage began to pile up and prices dropped drastically. Coke which in October ran up to $9 fell off to between $5 and $6. New River kinds of bituminous sold at $4 to $4.25, and Pennsylvania prepared at $3.50 to $4.25, and $4.50 net ton mines. Mild weather prevailed in December, which made for poor household demand.

Early Anthracite Buying Light.

The wholesale anthracite trade started out the year with little of encouragement

to report. Buying during the month was draggy, the mild weather precluding anything but desultory demand. Prices started off at $10 for nut, and egg at $8.50 to $9 gross ton mines and ended the month at about the same levels.

February was no better. In fact, buying was flatter, if anything. High temperatures made it seem as if spring had arrived by mistake. Nut and stove eased off to $9.15 and $9.50, while egg sold at $8.75 gross ton mines and pea was $5. Retailers in general said they had enough stocks on hand to carry them through April 1st and longer.

Through all of March the market was slow, independent shippers reporting stagnation. Prices eased off further, dealers awaiting the big company circular on April 1st, when a cut was expected. Retailers reduced prices in April which caused an increase in household buying, and by the end of the month a better tone was apparent in the wholesale trade. Retailers ordered a little more freely, and by the end of May prices for independent coal ranged up to $9.35 for stove, $8.75 for nut and $5.50 for pea.

June saw dull markets for independent anthracite, with prices steadily weakening, nut being offered for $8.35 to $8.60, egg $8.50 to $8.65 and pea $5 to $5.25.

Better Tone in July.

July ushered in a better tone in anthracite, rumors of a suspension causing an increased interest on the part of consumers and heavier ordering by retailers. Prices improved rapidly, and by August 1st egg and nut sold up to $9.35, with stove up to $10 gross mines. Retailers advanced their prices on July 7th by 25 cents.

Strike talk and a general campaign warning the public of the consequences of a cessation of mining sent quotations of independent anthracite in August to $12.50 a ton for straight stove and $11.50 for egg, stove and nut in equal quantities. Pea advanced to $8.75. With the inaugural of the strike anthracite went as high as $15.50 to $15.75 at the mines and $14 was heard for straight stove, while pea got up to $6.50.

A New England Governors' Fuel Committee was formed for joint action in emergencies and the compilation of data to inform the public and give advice to householders. Agencies of all sorts joined the campaign to induce the public to use substitutes. Local dealers began ordering coke and Welsh anthracite, the latter not coming to tidal river with New England consumers.

Later coal from Scotland, Holland, France and Germany began to arrive in increasing quantity so that by December 1st there was no dearth of acceptable substitutes and no anxiety on the part of consumers as to their ability to keep warm through the winter, even if the strike continued till spring.

A heavy demand for both Pennsylvania and West Virginia prepared bituminous coals developed. Both anthracite and bituminous operators started agencies to assist the householders in learning how to burn substitutes. Another factor aiding soft coal shippers was the I. C. C. order giving three new all-rail routes to New England for prepared sizes from West Virginia.

On July 24, 1925, the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. did the largest coal car loading in its history. Fully 4,042 cars were loaded during that day.

BOSTON COAL RECEIPTS

Receipts of coal at Boston, Mass., by water and rail, during 1925 and fiv years previous, were as follows:

Water	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Anthracite	1,376,954	1,174,206	632,112	1,319,119	1,045,260	649,7
Bituminous	3,047,643	3,213,240	4,065,540	4,940,299	4,601,000	4,876,3
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	*1,463,584	*325,387	*24,487	*83,62
Rail						
Anthracite	234,261	236,292	182,538	370,409	333,786	265,33
Bituminous	119,449	73,256	83,956	109,716	125,409	140,22
Total	4,778,297	4,696,994	6,427,730	7,064,930	6,129,942	6,015,3

*Nova Scotia and Great Britain.

Boston Receipts: All Gross Tons.

The data given below represents authoritative figures on this subject and wi no doubt be found useful for reference:

Year	Anthracite	Bituminous	Year	Anthracite	Bitumino
1925*	915,124	5,141,719	1907	2,053,328	3,184,9
1924*	1,351,507	4,726,407	1906	1,659,679	2,859,8
1923*	1,689,528	5,050,015	1905	1,977,398	2,798,2
1922*	814,650	4,149,496	1904	2,002,779	2,515,4
1921	1,410,498	3,291,505	1903	2,151,545	2,263,7
1920	1,606,715	3,167,092	1902	1,015,404	2,224,5
1919	1,276,404	2,731,913	1901	2,126,411	2,113,3
1918	1,484,539	5,699,096	1900	1,938,733	2,050,5
1917	1,606,078	4,273,268	1899	2,166,452	1,698,1
1916	1,480,896	4,910,687	1898	2,185,806	1,709,1
1915	1,702,402	4,689,321	1897	2,023,318	1,534,8
1914	1,911,525	4,919,218	1896	2,156,179	1,329,0
1913	1,854,450	4,991,884	1895	2,516,343	940,9
1912	1,719,132	4,539,759	1894	2,237,599	921,8
1911	1,982,940	4,171,230	1893	2,221,878	1,193,8
1910	1,826,124	4,107,294	1892	2,065,536	870,2
1909	1,706,659	3,495,011	1891	2,039,443	1,070,0
1908	1,776,401	3,302,929	1890	1,740,564	964,8

*In addition to domestic tonnage received there was certain foreign tonnag as shown by initial tabulation.

The variation in the amounts year by year is based upon several circumstance a full explanation of which would require considerable detail. Not the least o the features is the growth of all-rail movement, this modern development m terially affecting the relative importance of Boston as a coal receiving port fo the New England trade. An outstanding fact is the bituminous tonnage as com pared with the business of a generation ago; while at the same time the receip of anthracite by water have decreased, not having reached as much as 2,000,0 tons since the year 1907. The contrast in the course of the two fuels is sure noticeable.

YEAR 1925 IN CHICAGO

Coal Sales Have Been Equal to and in Some Cases Greater Than Previous Year—Substitutes Make Inroads in Coal.

This is inventory time in the coal trade, a time when the coal firms check their sales for the past year, reviewing the factors incident to the successes and failures of the past twelve-month period, and a time when they lay their plans for the ensuing year.

The year 1925 could not be termed a normal year in the Chicago coal trade, for it was interrupted by a strike in the hard coal field, which is still in progress. The strike, however, did not interfere with the volume of business in coal transacted in this important market to any great extent, for the majority of the local distributors say that their sales were equal to and in some cases greater than for the previous year.

While no definite figures are yet available on the amount of coal sold in Chicago or to go through Chicago from the mines to more distant points, it is generally conceded that the total amount of coal from Illinois and Indiana mines, and this included the big stripping operations which are seldom included in trade statistics, was larger during 1925 than it was for the previous year.

More mines have been in operation throughout the year in the Illinois and Indiana districts, and these mines have worked on a more complete running time basis than they did a year ago.

Prices Comparatively Steady.

Prices for Illinois coals remained comparatively steady throughout the year, regardless of the existence of a strike in the hard coal fields. Southern Illinois, mine-run, for example, opened the year at a figure close to $2.50, rose to $2.75 in April, slumped off in August to the low mark of $2.00, and then reacted to close the year at $2.40. This gives a range of but 75 cents for the entire year.

Indiana coals showed a still narrower range for the 12 months, ranging from $2.10 to $2.40 for the entire period for No. 4, while No. 5 was confined to a similar range with the high and low price about 15 to 20 cents under the No. 4 products.

Excellent "coal" weather was experienced by the local trade during the months of January and February, and a late spring added to the retail sales. During the activity of the early months of the year many Illinois and Indiana mines that had been idle were again reopened and the result was over-production. Domestic sizes of soft coal piled up at the mines, bringing about the first big slump in price of the year about May. Quotations were lowered that month for practically the entire list from 40 cents to 60 cents per ton, the only advances being in the prices for anthracite.

From May until August the market for coal from nearby fields held rather steady with little or no change in prices. During August, however, another slump in prices was experienced and the coal trade had its most inactive period of the entire year.

From the first of September forward the market had been on the upward trend, with the occasional price flurries and reactions, gaining from 10 to 15 cents

per month right up to December. This strength was the result of the anthracite strike starting in September and then possibilities of coal shortage which it entailed.

Non-Union Coals a Factor.

Products of the non-union coal mines of western Kentucky and other sections, as well as the quantities of coal from the stripping operations in northern Illinois and northern Indiana, gave the union mines of these States most strenuous competition during the entire year. It was most difficult to compete with these operations in price, especially during the dull times, and it was not until the rush of fall business came that the operators of Indiana and Illinois were able to discount the non-union and stripping fuels.

This was a big year for Pocahontas coals in the Chicago market. With the dealers unable to get all the hard coal they needed to handle their regular trade, they turned to smokeless coals, generally considered by the public as the next best fuel to hard coal. From July to September the price for smokeless mine-run jumped as much as one dollar, while some of the more conservative standard shippers kept the increase down to 75 cents per ton, quoting $2.55 for mine-run during September. Pocahontas prices continued strong through the fall, and it was December before the first reaction downward set in. Smokeless mine-run could be secured on the local market this month as low as $2.20 while the inside price a month previous was $2.50. Local dealers handled a great volume of smokeless coals during the fall.

"It's an ill wind" was the slogan of the coke trade that cashed in materially upon the shortage of hard coal resulting from the strike. There was more domestic coke sold here than ever before in the history of the trade. Thousands turned to this fuel because they would not pay the price asked for hard coal, or because they could not get it at any price. It is the thought of the dealers that they will be able to hold at least half of this domestic coke business even in normal years when the supply of hard coal might be plentiful.

The local coal trade, however, did not receive its entire competition from within its own ranks during the past year. Oil and gas were both increasingly important factors in home heating as well as in the industrial field. Here is real competition for the coal men, for more than a dozen large oil burner equipment concerns have pounded their gospel into the public minds for the past two to three years and with apparent success, for the majority of the new homes of the higher priced type that have been constructed in this section during the year have been equipped with oil burners. The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. has conducted a campaign throughout the year urging the people to forget about coal worries and to heat their homes with gas. Just how successful this campaign has been, however, we cannot say.

To offset the gain in heating equipment of the non-coal type there have been numerous cases where householders and plant operators have discarded oil after a year's trial to return to the use of coal. The competition is present, however, and the existence of a strike in the hard coal field or any other field is merely an aid to those who are spending the propaganda of oil and gas heating.

Optimistic Regarding Prospects.

The local trade, wholesale and retail, is optimistic over the outlook for 1926. An early fall in 1925 with the prospects and prediction of a long and cold winter,

will doubtless put the trade off to a good start during the year 1926. It is expected that the hard coal strike difficulties will be adjusted before many weeks have passed and that the trade will go forward on an even keel. Transportation facilities, car supply and service have been generally good during the past 12 months, and it is the belief of the railroads and the coal men that they will experience no serious business interruptions from that factor during the coming year. The railroads are better equipped at the present time than they have been at any time since the World War.

There is, of course, the occasional jester who will arise to say that the coal business is dead, that coal is fast becoming a thing of the past, but facts do not bear out the claims. There were some 20 new wholesale and operating coal companies formed in Chicago and other Illinois points during the past year, and there were about 30 new retail coal establishments opened up for business. This would indicate that the coal business, of Chicago at least, is a very live proposition and a business that is increasing in accord with the increased requirements of the community.

BITUMINOUS MINE PRICES QUOTED AT CHICAGO, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Chicago market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents and obtained from other reliable sources of information.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Smokeless lump	$4.00	$3.50-$3.75	$3.00-$3.25	$2.50-$3.00
" M. R.	2.00	1.50- 1.75	1.50- 2.00	1.75- 2.00
Franklin, Ill., lump	$3.50- 3.75	3.00- 3.25	3.00- 3.25	2.50- 2.75
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Screen	1.90- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25
Central, Ill., lump	3.00- 3.25	2.75- 3.00	2.50	2.25- 2.50
" M. R.	2.15- 2.25	2.15- 2.25	2.15- 2.25	2.00- 2.25
" Screen	1.90- 2.00	1.60- 1.90	1.80- 2.00	1.80- 2.00
Ind. 4th Vein lump	3.50	2.75- 3.00	2.75- 3.00	2.50- 2.75
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Screen	1.80- 1.90	1.60- 1.80	1.90- 2.00	1.80- 2.25
Ind. 5th Vein lump	3.00	2.40- 2.65	2.25- 2.40	2.00- 2.35
" M. R.	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	1.85- 2.10
" Screen	1.65- 1.80	1.40- 1.50	1.75- 1.85	1.45- 1.80
West. Ky. lump	2.50- 2.75	2.25- 2.50	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.10
" M. R.	1.40- 1.65	1.25- 1.50	1.15- 1.35	1.25- 1.70
So. E. Ky. lump	2.35- 2.65	2.50- 3.00	2.00- 2.50	2.00- 2.25
" M. R.	1.25- 1.75	1.25- 1.75	1.25- 1.50	1.25- 1.70

	May	June	July	Aug.
Smokeless lump	$2.75-$3.25	$3.00-$3.25	$2.75-$3.25	$2.75-$3.75
" M. R.	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.10	1.65- 2.10	2.00- 2.50
Franklin, Ill., lump	2.50- 2.75	2.50- 2.75	2.50- 2.75	2.75- 3.25
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Screen	2.00- 2.25	1.75- 2.25	1.75- 2.25	1.35- 2.00

	May	June	July	Aug.
Central Ill., lump	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.50- 2.75
" M. R.	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25
" Screen	1.75- 2.00	1.65- 1.90	1.40- 1.90	1.25- 1.75
Ind. 4th Vein lump	2.50- 2.75	2.50- 2.75	2.50- 2.75	2.65- 3.00
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Screen	1.85- 2.15	1.65- 2.00	1.65- 2.00	1.50- 1.75
Ind. 5th Vein lump	2.15- 2.40	2.15- 2.40	2.15- 2.40	2.00- 2.50
" M. R.	1.85- 2.10	1.85- 2.10	1.85- 2.20	1.75- 2.10
" Screen	1.50- 1.75	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.60	1.30- 1.60
West. Ky. lump	1.95- 2.15	1.65- 2.10	1.65- 2.00	1.75- 2.25
" M. R.	1.15- 1.75	1.00- 1.60	1.00- 1.60	1.15- 1.60
So. E. Ky. lump	2.15- 2.40	2.15- 2.40	2.30- 2.65	2.40- 2.75
" M. R.	1.25- 2.00	1.00- 1.85	1.50- 2.00	1.50- 1.85

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Smokeless lump	$4.25-$5.00	$4.50-$5.50	$5.50-$6.00	$4.00-$5.00
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.00- 2.25	2.25- 2.75	2.00- 2.50
Franklin, Ill., lump	3.25	3.00- 3.25	3.25- 3.50	3.25- 3.50
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.35- 2.50
" Screen	1.50- 1.75	1.50- 1.75	1.20- 1.75	1.50- 1.65
Central Ill., lump	2.75- 3.00	2.50- 2.75	2.75- 3.00	2.75- 3.00
" M. R.	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	2.15- 2.25	2.25
" Screen	1.35- 1.75	1.25- 1.75	1.15- 1.30	1.25- 1.35
Ind. 4th Vein lump	2.75- 3.25	3.00- 3.25	2.75- 3.25	2.75- 3.25
" M. R.	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.35
" Screen	1.50- 1.75	1.40- 1.75	1.40- 1.75	1.70- 1.90
Ind. 5th Vein lump	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.65	2.25- 2.75	2.50- 2.75
" M. R.	1.85- 2.10	1.85- 2.10	1.75- 2.10	1.90- 2.10
" Screen	1.30- 1.50	1.20- 1.50	1.00- 1.25	1.35- 1.45
West. Ky. lump	2.00- 2.40	1.50- 2.25	2.00- 2.50	2.00- 2.50
" M. R.	1.15- 1.50	1.10- 1.50	1.10- 1.50	1.15- 1.50
So. E. Ky. lump	2.75- 3.00	2.75- 3.25	3.25- 3.75	2.75- 3.50
" M. R.	1.50- 2.00	1.50- 1.75	1.50- 1.75	1.60- 2.00

Chicago Freight Rates.

The new freight rates on coal to Chicago from the various producing points, effective July 1st, 1922, compared with the old rates, are as follows:

	Old	New		Old	New
Central Illinois	$1.81	$1.65	W. Va. (Pocahontas)	3.58	3.24
Southern Illinois	2.17	1.95	East Kentucky	3.43	3.09
Belleville, Ill.	2.06	1.85	West Kentucky	2.40	2.16
Brazil, Ind.	1.78	1.60	Ohio Hocking	3.18	2.80
Sullivan, Ind.	1.88	1.69	Anthracite (Penn. net tons)	5.63	5.07
W. Va. (High Vol.)	3.43	3.09			

Bunker tonnage supplied at Galveston, Texas, to vessels engaged in foreign trade during 1925 amounted to 16,067 tons.

YEAR AT CINCINNATI

Best Business Was in Autumn, When Smokeless Took on Decided Strength.

The year 1925 was noted as one of rapid fluctuations in prices on the market, but on the whole it was a year in which the coal man who went after the business made money. It was not a time in which a man could sit at his desk and wait the arrival of orders, but one in which a wholesaler had to be on his toes throughout the season to watch where there was a possibility for the development of a market on short notice.

The close of the year found business dull, with sales mostly made on concessions, but with everyone in the trade optimistic for the return of business on a good scale after the turn of the year. The seasonal slump which always comes at this time of year was on but it was confidently expected that this would soon be over, as stocks on hand were not large.

While it took considerable hustling for the coal trade to keep its head above water during the early spring and mid-summer seasons, yet there was only one failure of any note in this district. That was the Humphrey Coal Co., a jobbing organization, which did a relatively small business. The Hager Coal Co. liquidated its assets, due to the retirement of several of its officers, and one or two selling agencies closed their offices in this city during the period of depression.

However, the conditions were much improved in the late summer and early fall. From August 1st to November 15th business was as brisk as any wholesaler could wish and prices had a rapid rise, which was equally gratifying to operators who had been trying to sell at prices which were hardly equal to the cost of production at the mines. In March the prices of both smokeless and high volatile went down to about $2.00 to $2.25 on lump and egg and other prepared sizes. Fortunately, this condition did not last very long and there was a gradual rise of prices, with an improvement of sales up to May 1st.

The business of 1925 opened with good prospects, and both January and February, up to the middle of the latter month, held up pretty well. After February 15th the slump in prices became noticeable, and this increased until March 1st, when business suddenly went dead and prices hit the lowest level of the year. Weather conditions were largely responsible for this slump. Mild temperatures began earlier than usual throughout this entire section and domestic consumption had a big slump early in the spring. Industries also were drawing on their stock piles, and there was a gradual tendency to put off buying in the hope that prices would go still lower as the depression spread.

April was a light month for the wholesalers, but prices showed a slight improvement from the first to the fifteenth. By May 1st prices had begun to revive and business showed an increase, though a gradual one. June was a little better in its price curve showing and also brought an improvement in business, and July gave further indications of the revival of industrial activity. By July 15th inquiries from industries began to pour in.

Further activity materialized about August 1st, and this increased in volume through September and October, so that at times during the early fall it was necessary to call off salesmen and to restrict the volume of orders accepted. At

this time it became the practice to quote only for prompt or immediate shipment, so as to keep the mines from having orders piled up on them at the then prevailing prices.

Influence of Anthracite Strike.

The anthracite strike and an early winter helped the domestic coal trade to a remarkable degree.

By October 15th the domestic supply was almost up to the average for that time. Within 15 days the first touch of real winter had developed, with the earliest snowfall known to the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau. This brought a rush of coal orders not only from the retailers, but from industries which had been dilatory in building up their reserves. Prices rose with rapidity, both for smokeless coals of prepared sizes and for the high volatile coals from eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

About this time also there developed a threatening situation in the New England States and other parts of the anthracite consuming territory, and orders for smokeless coal began to develop so rapidly that prices went up a dollar or two a ton almost overnight on domestic sizes. Another reason for good business in coal of all grades, both from Kentucky and West Virginia, was that there was the seasonal rush of coal to the lake ports that comes to beat the close of navigation. On top of this there developed a shortage of cars at the mines in the Hazard, Harlan and Elkhorn districts. This became so acute early in November that it was necessary to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By this time prices of Pocahontas and other smokeless coals had soared to $6.50 to $7.00 a ton for lump, egg and other prepared sizes, and there was fear that the smokeless supply of Cincinnati district would be curtailed because of the huge sales made by mine representatives at New York and the East, which caused the withdrawal of a large tonnage which would normally come to Cincinnati district wholesalers. At that time it began to look as though the anthracite strike would prove very disastrous and last all winter.

Operators from the Hazard and Harlan districts appealed to the I. C. C. for relief, and through the co-operation of the American Railway Association the Louisville & Nashville was able to get back thousands of empties which had been tied up in the lake port congestions. This brought about a gradual improvement in conditions at the mines, so that by December 1st they were able to get almost a 100 per cent car supply and to resume work on a six-day schedule.

Prices of smokeless began to show a steady decline. By December 15th they were down to a level of $3.75 to $4.00, and everything indicated that there would be little variation from these levels as far as prepared sizes were concerned.

Erie RR. Bituminous Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Erie RR., revenue and company, during the past six years were:

	Revenue	Company		Revenue	Company
1920	12,036,731	4,007,295	1923	11,554,424	4,102,480
1921	6,959,744	3,620,691	1924	8,343,217	3,134,692
1922	7,797,689	2,646,874	1925	8,334,899	3,109,031

MINE PRICES IN CINCINNATI MARKET, 1925.

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Cincinnati market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents and obtained from other reliable sources of information.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Smokeless lump	$4.00-$4.25	$3.75-$4.00	$3.00-$3.50	$2.50-$2.75
" Mine Run	2.00- 2.25	1.75- 2.00	2.00	2.00
" Screenings	1.00- 1.25	1.25- 1.50	1.50- 1.75	1.50
West Va. lump	1.90- 2.75	1.60- 2.50	1.85- 2.25	1.75- 2.25
" Gas Mine Run	1.25- 1.40	1 35- 1.50	1.25- 1.50	1.25- 1.40
" Steam Mine Run	1.25- 1.40	1.15- 1.50	1.25- 1.35	1.15- 1.35
" Screenings	.60- 1.00	.50- 1.00	1.00- 1.10	1.00- 1.25
S. E. Ky. lump	2.25- 2.75	2.25- 2.75	2.00- 2.25	1.75- 2.25
" Mine Run	1.25- 1.50	1.25- 1.60	1.25- 1.50	1.15- 1.50
" Screenings	.60- 1.10	.60- 1.10	1.00- 1.25	1.00- 1.25

	May	June	July	Aug.
Smokeless lump	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.00	$3.50-$4.00
" Mine Run	2.00	1.75- 2.00	2.00	2.50
" Screenings	1.25- 2.50	1.25	1.25	1.50
West Va. lump	1.85- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Gas Mine Run	1.35- 1.50	1.40- 1.50	1.35- 1.50	1.50- 1.65
" Steam Mine Run	1.25- 1.40	1.35- 1.50	1.25- 1.40	1.40- 1.50
" Screenings	1.00- 1.25	1.10- 1.15	1.10- 1.15	1.10- 1.25
S. E. Ky. lump	2.15- 2.25	2.25	2.25- 2.50	2.40- 2.75
" Mine Run	1.25- 1.50	1.35- 1.60	1.25- 1.50	1.40- 1.75
" Screenings	1.00- 1.25	1.10- 1.15	1.00- 1.25	1.10- 1.25

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Smokeless lump	$4.50-$5.00	$4.25-$4.75	$5.00-$6.00	$3.50-$5.00
" Mine Run	2.50- 2.75	2.25- 2.50	2.50	2.25- 2.50
" Screenings	1.75- 2.00	1.85- 2.00	2.00	1.75- 2.00
West Va. lump	2.50- 3.00	2.50- 2.75	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 3.00
" Gas Mine Run	1.60- 1.75	1.60- 1.75	1.60- 1.75	1.50- 1.65
" Steam Mine Run	1.50- 1.65	1.50- 1.65	1.50- 1.65	1.45- 1.60
" Screenings	1.10- 1.25	1.15- 1.40	1.15- 1.55	1.00- 1.25
S. E. Ky. lump	2.75- 3.25	2.50- 3.25	3.25- 4.25	2.75- 3.00
" Mine Run	1.50- 1.75	1.50- 1.75	1.50- 1.75	1.45- 1.75
" Screenings	1.10- 1.25	1.15- 1.40	1.15- 1.40	.90- 1.35

Duty on Coal.

Under the reciprocal policy of the most recent tariff act there is no import duty on coal from Great Britain, but since September 22, 1922, there has been a charge on coal from Canada of 14 cents for mine-run and 53 cents for lump. Slack and coke are admitted free.

Bituminous was dutiable previous to October 1, 1913, when put on free list, but became dutiable September 22, 1922, as stated above, with respect to countries not admitting our coal free.

BUFFALO IN 1925

Year Not a Satisfactory One, Generally Speaking, but Some Did Well.

The Buffalo trade seen some changes during 1925 and some members have died, but the general situation is much the same. The rule is that when a coal man loses his job or drops out of his connections for any reason he sets up on his own account. Some of those who did that during the year have done fairly well, enough at least to make their old connections sit up and take notice. The fact is that some of the trade has not yet found out that to sell coal in these days requires harder work and more of it than used to be the case. Business will not come around on a silver spoon any more. The hustler gets there.

As to the volume of trade coming to this market, compared with the old days, there may be more than one opinion. The Montreal and general St. Lawrence Valley trade has dropped off badly. West Virginia coal goes up the coast now by water, and it furnishes one reason why that State has pressed Pennsylvania in bituminous production. The Canadian trade in the Ontario district has had many spasms of dropping off, but it is still mostly with us. It cannot buy British coal to any great extent, nor Alberta coal at all. They cost too much.

A few members of the bituminous trade profited by the strike, but as a rule they are saying that it has hurt them. There has been an increase in coke handling, but the hard coal people have done a good part of that. An increase of the use of smokeless coal has taken place, but that may turn out not to be lasting. If the strike caused a small revolution in the trade, the settlement of it promises another, which may not bring things back where they were, but may come pretty near to it. Fuel is fuel and men are men. They like it to come to them as easily as possible. A judicious mixture of it saves money, but the folks do not like to bother.

The difficulty with the trade has been the same as in other lines. People are selfish and, like the strikers, are willing to cook the goose entirely in an effort to benefit themselves. So they have turned out coal enough to throw all the advantage into the hands of the consumers. There may not have been any real loss in the aggregate, but it has been badly divided. Where is the genius who knows how to prevent such things? The head of the coal unions might try it.

The necrology list is rather large, but it does not affect the general trade much. It is as follows: James L. McClurg, May 2nd; J. Fred Morlock, July 8th; William T. Clark, July 11th; Charles J. Fischer, August 18th. Mr. McClurg had practically retired from business; Mr. Clark had been ill some time and was very old; the Morlock trade stopped with his death, and Mr. Fischer was an officer of the Underhill Coal Co.

Practically no new interests have come in during 1925. The attraction is too small and the trade is quite enough divided as it is.

The heaviest daily eastern coal movement ever recorded on the B. & O. Railroad out of Fairmont was attained December 22, 1925, when 660 loads were moved, in addition to one trainload over the Connellsville Division by way of Connellsville, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN IN 1925

Central Pennsylvania Coal Operators Have Benefited Largely by Anthracite Strike.

Taken as a whole, the year 1925 was not as bad as 1924. It is apparent that from every angle the soft coal business improved.

At the start of 1925 the tonnage being produced was fair, as it should be in the winter months. As summer approached the output decreased until about the middle of August, when it became apparent that there would be an anthracite strike. Many buyers had been ordering their coal only as needed and, fearing a possible shortage, stocked up to some extent. Immediately the tonnage increased until it reached great proportions in October, and from that time on has held its own. About a month after the strike started many retail dealers came into the bituminous market and bought heavily, and this, in addition to the regular industrial demand, created a good market.

There had been some change in the price situation. However, this did not take place until the start of the anthracite strike. January, 1925, prices were the same as those in effect in June, 1925, and until demand became very great showed no signs of rising. However, the increase in demand came so rapidly that many operators heretofore not working their mines were unprepared to start. This caused prices to rise about twenty-five cents per ton.

Very shortly more coal was thrown on the market, and as long as the demand held, so did the prices. At the beginning of December, when the demand slackened somewhat, prices softened, but at the time of writing are still about fifteen cents above the level of a year ago. This fifteen cents is just enough to pull many operators over the line of profit and loss and to keep them working, producing sufficient tonnage to show a slight profit at the end of the year.

But operating profits for the year have been very low at best. What was made during the short spurt in the market in the fall only when to make up the losses of the poor months. However, most of the companies are in a healthy condition and are looking forward to a prosperous year in 1926.

Screened Coal Comes to Fore.

Perhaps the most interesting development of the year was the rapidity with which screened smokeless was thrown on the market to take the place of anthracite. Many operators were not prepared in any way to produce this type of coal, but when the necessity arose soon found ways and sent to the East a very satisfactory screened coal. While screened smokeless could not take the place of anthracite in the homes of the seaboard States and New England, at the same time it made a favorable impression and has helped to show easterners that soft coal will actually burn.

The only dark spot on the production of the lump coal was the price. Demand was heavy and the price rose to a point almost equal to anthracite. If the price could have been kept down to a reasonable level it is likely that many more friends would have been made. Talk of settlement of the strike in the anthracite fields caused the demand for lump to subside and in the last month of the year prices were at a very reasonable level, much below the cost of anthracite.

Coke, too, was in great demand as a substitute, and, it is safe to say, made

more permanent friends than smokeless lump. The coke market was at an extremely low ebb when the strike came, but it was only a matter of a few weeks when prices were very high, in some cases going to ten dollars a ton on certain sizes. Coke was hard hit when the settlement talk started, but during the latter part of the month of December again took a spurt and rose two dollars a ton in as many days. It is the consensus of opinion that coke will be a permanent fuel in many eastern homes from this time on, it having met with much favor on account of its lack of smoke and hard structure, like anthracite, and its low price —unlike anthracite.

Johnstown as a coal-buying center has lost no ground during the year. In fact, it has gained one new company which is more or less active in the wholesale trade, but whose principal business is in the retail end. Eastern companies who maintain buying offices here have kept them all during the dull period and it is not expected that they will be discontinued.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AT MILWAUKEE, 1925

Receipts of anthracite and bituminous coal at Milwaukee, Wis., by months, during the calendar year 1925, in net tons, were:

Month	By Cargo Hard	By Cargo Soft	By Car Hard	By Ferry Soft	By Rail Hard	By Rail Soft	Grand Total
January	.....	.....	26,711	71,613	670	64,108	163,102
February	.....	.....	15,531	43,909	1,102	42,421	102,963
March	.....	.....	24,728	32,821	3,448	45,036	106,033
April	133,408	177,471	10,188	11,488	7,410	38,095	378,060
May	83,107	295,289	13,499	25,154	5,350	31,970	454,319
June	994,840	332,258	16,446	27,838	4,320	29,855	505,557
July	74,779	434,045	16,571	27,601	4,934	32,634	590,564
August	89,800	495,968	28,768	41,377	3,325	34,005	693,243
September	12,300	374,494	29,487	41,034	3,650	34,361	495,326
October	.....	.....	519,542	24,431	35,934	7,026	40,121	627,054
November	.....	.....	453,632	24,288	52,241	4,683	45,086	579,930
December	.....	.....	128,957	15,774	58,662	5,610	48,580	257,583
Totals 1925	488,234	3,211,656	246,372	469,672	51,528	486,272	4,953,734
Totals 1924	821,962	2,596,423	245,966	465,219	21,703	509,628	4,660,091

Receipts of coal at Milwaukee, Wis., during calendar year 1925 and five years previous were:

Coal	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Anthracite	873,003	1,022,645	360,070	966,224	821,962	488,234
Bituminous	2,375,178	2,574,074	2,331,407	3,238,722	2,596,423	3,211,656
Total Lake	3,248,181	3,596,719	2,693,477	4,204,946	3,418,385	3,699,890
By all-rail	1,154,964	1,820,178	429,684	830,846	531,331	537,800
By car ferries	393,332	395,238	381,284	825,393	711,185	716,044
Total	4,696,477	5,812,135	3,502,445	5,861,185	4,660,901	4,953,734

Bituminous tonnage shipped from the United States to the French West Indies last year amounted to 124,451 tons, compared with 131,552 tons in 1924, a decrease of 7,101 tons.

ALTOONA IN 1925

Last Three Months Partly Offset Poor Results of Dull Season.

While the coal industry in the central Pennsylvania bituminous district was dull during a portion of the year big production gains were made during the last three months and on the whole the year measured up well. Loadings for the year, estimating from December 19th to 31st, were 43,500,671 tons, a gain of almost 4,000,000 tons over 1924, when the production was 39,739,322 tons.

The year started well, the January production being 4,184,719 tons. At the end of winter there was a steady drop until the minimum was reached in May with 2,727,472 tons. The upward trend again started and the maximum for the year has been reached in December, with a total of 4,708,932 tons, estimating the last 10 days of the month on the same basis of the first 20 days.

The increased production during the latter part of the year has been due largely to the heavier demand for soft coal that has resulted from the strike in the anthracite fields. However, the full effects of the strike will not be felt until after January 1st, when the stocks of anthracite will have been more fully depleted.

The eastern demand for prepared sizes was a disappointment to producers in central Pennsylvania, as well as to the New River and Pocahontas operators. This was partly due to the advice of various officials to purchase low volatile run-of-mine soft coal for domestic use. It is now quite evident that a great many people have taken this advice.

The first real evidence of a shortage of anthracite was in the so-called steam sizes, used in industrial plants, specially adapted to a specific sized stoker. This was indicated in the demand during the past few weeks of the year for high grade low volatile slack, the price for which increased from $1.50 to $2.00 a ton. This was the only grade of coal that had shown any material advance in price recently.

Prices None Too Profitable.

Prices throughout the year were generally on a basis that operators who paid the union scale were scarcely able to break even and some lost money. Even during the last few months, with conditions somewhat improved, they have found it hard to break even. Only those operators in central Pennsylvania who have been able to reduce their wages below the levels of the Jacksonville agreement have been able to make any money.

A considerable portion of the coal produced in the district was mined on the 1917 scale. Prior to the signing of the Jacksonville agreement, practically all coal was mined on the basis of the union scale, whether or not the mines were unionized.

As the year closed the statement was frequently heard among operators that there was an over-production. This probably tended to keep prices down to an unprofitable level.

An analysis by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that more than half of the total tonnage carried by the railroads last year came from the mines. Bituminous represented the greatest single tonnage, amounting to more than 28 per cent of the total, while the percentage of anthracite was 5.68, and coke 1.36.

FAIRMONT IN 1925

Year of Large Tonnage but Small Profits and a Costly Labor Struggle.

Another trying year for the bituminous coal production in northern West Virginia has said adieu. Taken as a whole, 1925 proved to be a loser throughout. With few exceptions coal companies lost money, and usually the larger the concern the larger the loss. In a few isolated instances they made money, but these were few and far between, representing unusually low-cost mines.

Indications are that production in northern West Virginia ranged from 24,000,000 to 24,500,000 net tons, which is no mean tonnage considering the overproduction in the industry and the troubles incident to a prolonged labor struggle in the Fairmont region. The output this year will exceed any in the last six except 1923, when the district production reached the dizzy heights of 27,827,450 tons.

The tonnage produced in former years in the 12½ counties was as follows: 1920, 22,758,050 tons; 1921, 14,385,500 tons; 1922, 14,904,500 tons; 1923, 27,827,450 tons; 1924, 19,909,000 tons.

Figures indicate that the tonnage this year, with practically a non-union field, will exceed the production in 1924, then almost an evenly divided field, by from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons.

At the beginning of 1925 a few of the larger companies worked a limited number of union mines, but before spring arrived plant after plant had closed down. Some of these operators appealed to John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W., but the miners' leader declined any readjustment of the Baltimore agreement. From that time on, when it was definitely known that the union would not make any wage concessions, preparations for hostilities were made by both sides.

As April 1st approached the larger companies that had worked under union conditions closed their mines. Application for work by former employes caused the same concerns to work on an open-shop basis. Mines resumed operation and additional help was obtained from other sources. Leaders of the union insisted, however, that the agreement was being broken.

The struggle has continued although the union appears to be decisively beaten. As the old year goes out dozens of barracks are housing striking miners and their families and several dozen more will be built until some 18,000 or more persons are sheltered in this way. The strike has caused thousands of miners to leave the field and many thousand more to drift here for work. All companies report a large labor turnover, some more than others, but these were conditions that were reckoned on when the economic struggle began.

Region Now Mostly Non-Union.

The story of the U. M. W.'s defeat can best be told by comparisons. On December 24, 1927, 47 union mines produced 871 cars and 117 non union mines loaded 811 cars. On December 24, 1925, the 15 union mines at work loaded 274 cars, and 218 open-shop mines loaded 1,847 cars. Operators declare the union will be obliterated from this field. The union officials say they will fight as long as one striker remains out.

Regardless of the outcome of the labor struggle, it has brought one of the old evils back in the field—price-cutting. Competition has been so keen among the operators that few have been able to make a profit.

Railroads started early in the year to beat down the price. In many instances they bought their fuel on monthly contracts and refused to buy over the year. The monthly contract prices ranged from $1.25 to $1.60, with probably $1.50 as a fair average. The yearly fuel contracts ranged from $1.45 to $1.60 on the B. & O., with $1.50 to $1.65 as a fair average. Contracts along the Monongahela ranged from $1.50 to $1.65.

Lake shipments during the season approximated 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 on the B. & O. and Monongahela combined. The season, while not as heavy as 1923, was fairly representative. Most of the season three-quarters lump was offered at $1.50 from the region.

As a rule, prices range around $1.40 to $1.85 for mine-run, with the lower prices prevalent on the B. & O. Along the Monongahela Railway there was a better business experienced, with the usual demand from New York State and Canada.

The export trade was limited in the region. The usual shipments were made to Italy, Argentina, Brazil and other South American countries.

New Facilities at Sandusky.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has recently enlarged its coal loading facilities at Sandusky, Ohio, by the erection of a new car dumper which can handle cars up to 120 tons capacity. Other improvements made by the company at that point include the building of a 1,000-foot concrete dock, the widening of the ship channel at the inner end to accommodate longer vessels, and the reconstruction of the loaded and empty car yards serving the two dumping machines.

These improvements were made in anticipation of the increased movement of lake coal from the West Virginia and Kentucky fields over the Pennsylvania's branch from Columbus to Sandusky. The results of this season's operation so far have justified the large expenditure made, for 4,318,000 tons of coal were handled at Sandusky up to September 30th. It is expected that the total for the season will approach 6,000,000 tons, as compared with 4,331,000 tons in 1924, which was the record tonnage at this port up to that time.

The new car dumper on Dock No. 1, which was constructed by Heyl & Patterson, Inc., Pittsburgh, is the third coal unloading machine to be built on this dock. The first was a Thornburg rolling lift dumper, erected in 1897, with a capacity for handling 40-ton cars at a maximum speed of 15 cars per hour. This was replaced in 1907 by a McMyler lifting dumper having a capacity for handling 70-ton cars.

In addition to the new dumper, the company has one of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan type on its No. 2 dock at Sandusky. The machine recently placed in operation was installed in a little over seven months, which is said to be a new record for the rapid erection of such a piece of apparatus. It handled its first coal on July 6th.

In 1924 14,694,228 tons of bituminous coal were produced at stripping operations in the United States.

NORTHWEST PRICES, 1925

Complete Returns Month by Month on Leading Varieties of All-Rail and Dock Coal in Northwestern Market.

F.O.B. Docks (Duluth-Superior)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
West Virginia—Fairmont				
Dock run	$5.25	$5.25	$5.25	$5.00
Screenings	3.75	3.75	4.00@4.25	4.00
Pocahontas				
Lump, egg and nut	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Screenings	4.50	4.50	4.25@4.50	4.50
Pennsylvania—Youghiogheny				
Dock run	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	3.75	3.75	4.00@4.25	4.00
Ohio—Hocking				
Lump	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	3.50	3.50	3.75@4.00	4.00
Kentucky—Hazard				
Lump	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Screenings	3.75	3.75	4.00@4.25	4.00

All-Rail (F.O.B. Mines)

Southern Illinois				
Lump	3.50@3.75	3.00@3.25	2.75@3.25	2.75
Mine run	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Central Illinois				
Lump	3.00@3.25	2.75@3.00	2.35@3.00	2.35@2.50
Mine run	2.15@2.25	2.00@2.25	2.00@2.25	2.00@2.25
Pocahontas				
Lump	3.75@4.50	3.75@4.50	2.50@3.50	2.35@3.00
Screenings	.75@1.50	.75@1.15	1.20@1.50	1.25@1.60

F.O.B. Docks (Superior-Duluth)

	May	June	July	August
West Virginia—Fairmont				
Dock run	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Pocahontas				
Lump, egg and nut	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Screenings	4.50	4.25@4.50	4.25	4.25
Pennsylvania—Youghiogheny				
Dock run	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Ohio—Hocking				
Lump	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

	May	June	July	August
Kentucky—Hazard				
Lump	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
All-Rail (F.O.B. Mines)				
Southern Illinois				
Lump	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Mine run	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Central Illinois				
Lump	2.35@2.50	2.35@2.50	2.35@2.50	2.35@2.50
Mine run	2.00@2.25	2.00@2.25	2.00@2.25	2.00@2.25
Pocahontas				
Lump	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.25	2.75@3.00
Screenings	1.25@1.60	1.25@1.50	1.25@1.50	1.25@1.30
F.O.B. Docks (Duluth-Superior)				
West Virginia—Fairmont	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Dock run	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Pocahontas				
Lump, egg and nut	8.50@9.00	8.50@9.00	9.00	8.50@9.00
Screenings	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Pennsylvania—Youghiogheny				
Dock run	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Ohio—Hocking				
Lump	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kentucky—Hazard				
Lump	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Screenings	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
All-Rail F.O.B. (Mines)				
Southern Illinois				
Lump	2.75@3.25	3.00@3.25	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.50
Mine run	1.75@2.00	1.75@2.00	1.75@2.00	1.75@2.00
Central Illinois				
Lump	2.35@2.75	2.50@2.75	2.75@3.00	2.75@3.00
Mine run	2.00@2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Pocahontas				
Lump	2.75@5.00	4.25@6.50	4.75@5.25	3.25@5.00
Screenings	1.25@2.10	1.75@2.00	1.75@2.00	1.75@2.00

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Tonnage.

Production at the Pittsburgh Coal Co.'s mines in 1925 totaled 4,294,579 net tons, divided geographically as follows: Pittsburgh district, 3,543,015 tons; Ohio, 228,153 tons; Kentucky, 523,411 tons.

In addition, the company purchased 3,134,141 tons of coal, including 2,677,723 tons of bituminous, 420,294 tons of anthracite and 36,124 tons of coke.

This makes a total of 7,428,720 tons produced and purchased by the company in 1925.

Hampton Roads Coal Prices 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Hampton Roads market during the past year obtained from reliable sources of information.

	January		February	
	Net Mines	Gross Piers	Net Mines	Gross Piers
Pool 1	$1.50-1.60	$4.20-4.30	$1.60-1.65	$4.30-4.35
" 2	1.40-1.50	4.10-4.20	1.50-1.60	4.20-4.30
" 5	1.20-1.30	3.97-4.07	1.30-1.40	4.07-4,17
" 7	1.20-1.30	3.97-4.07	1.30-1.40	4.07-4.17
	March		April	
Pool 1	1.60-1.65	4.30-4.35	1.60-1.65	4.30-4.35
" 2	1.50-1.60	4.20-4.35	1.45-1.50	4.15-4.20
" 5	1.30-1.40	4.07-4.17	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12
" 7	1.30-1.40	4.07-4.17	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12
	May		June	
Pool 1	1.60-1.65	4.30-4.35	1.50-1.65	4.20-4.35
" 2	1.40-1.50	4.10-4.20	1.40-1.50	4.10-4.20
" 5	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12
" 7	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12
	July		August	
Pool 1	1.60-1.70	4.30-4.40	1.65-2.25	4.35-5.04
" 2	1.50-1.60	4.20-4.30	1.60-2.00	4.30-4.76
" 5	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12	1.40-1.50	4.20-4.30
" 7	1.25-1.35	4.02-4.12	1.40-1.50	4.20-4.30
	September		October	
Pool 1	2.25-2.50	5.04-5.32	2.00-2.25	4.76-5.04
" 2	2.00-2.25	4.76-5.04	1.75-2.00	4.48-4.76
" 5	1.65-1.75	4.48-4.58	1.65-1.75	4.48-4.58
" 7	1.65-1.75	4.48-4.50	1.65-1.75	4.48-4.50
	November		December	
Pool 1	2.00-2.25	4.76-5.04	1.75-2.00	4.48-4.76
" 2	1.75-1.90	4.48-4.66	1.50-1.75	4.20-4.48
" 5	1.50-1.65	4.30-4.45	1.25-1.50	4.02-4.27
" 7	1.50-1.65	4.30-4.45	1.25-1.50	4.02-4.27

Record Cargo at Norfolk.

In leaving Norfolk early in February, 1926, with a cargo of 19,962 tons of coal, the American steamer *Chilore* achieved the distinction of loading the largest cargo of coal ever loaded at Norfolk or at any other port. The coal from the mines of West Virginia was consigned to the Panama Ry. The ship discharged at Cristobal.

The *Chilore* loaded 19,700 tons of coal last year, which was a record shipment for a single vessel up to the record trip. So far as is known, no other vessel has such a carrying capacity. The vessel is 571 feet long and draws 36 feet of water when loaded. She is an oil burner, and in addition to the 19,962 tons of coal taken as cargo, had aboard a large quantity of fuel oil.

HAMPTON ROADS DUMPINGS, 1925

Hampton Roads still holds its record as the largest coal port in the world. The figures for 1925 show that 18,856,473 tons were dumped over the piers of the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginian Rys. into the holds of ships of all nations.

The largest shipment made in any one vessel was taken away from Norfolk by the American steamer *Chilore,* which loaded 19,792 tons at the Norfolk & Western piers on February 13th. She carried this immense cargo to Cristobal.

The following tabulation will show the dumpings by months at each of the Hampton Roads piers:

	1925			Total			
	N. & W.	Virginian	C. & O.	1925	1924	1923	1922
January ...	617,391	440,218	420,925	1,478,534	1,286,561	1,194,557	937,665
February ..	540,759	346,936	480,921	1,368,616	1,418,348	1,147,029	1,099,378
March	658,759	427,195	551,826	1,637,400	1,424,299	1,523,362	1,497,141
April	470,999	342,672	509,351	1,323,022	1,202,023	1,389,978	1,409,430
May	511,234	362,558	730,601	1,604,393	1,178,542	1,395,777	1,542,043
June	613,306	380,437	684,100	1,677,843	1,220,934	1,175,144	1,756,479
July	569,313	371,025	736,641	1,677,029	1,345,231	1,454,877	1,330,364
August	701,132	413,571	673,987	1,788,690	1,441,886	1,522,740	1,297,973
September ..	618,054	331,299	552,805	1,502,158	1,339,743	1,207,993	1,178,630
October ...	563,648	403,524	643,213	1,610,405	1,364,481	1,234,844	1,011,806
November...	559,775	409,522	596,516	1,565,813	1,316,480	1,041,571	820,883
December...	605,361	380,335	620,301	1,621,937	1,575,400	1,243,771	1,027,732
Totals ...7,029,361		4,625,892	7,201,220	18,856,473	16,143,988	15,531,643	14,909,525

Hampton Roads Exports and Foreign Bunkers.

Exports of bituminous coal and coke also bunker tonnage supplied at the Hampton Roads ports during 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Bituminous		Coke		Foreign Bunker	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Jan.	201,150	216,170	....	....	127,001	147,867
Feb.	292,884	190,008	191	....	123,515	99,711
Mar.	220,834	219,476	....	....	128,108	129,296
Apr.	307,950	306,291	....	....	137,008	135,680
May	278,113	475,466	....	....	131,303	165,454
June	281,538	558,145	....	....	116,747	167,661
July	329,733	522,150	102	....	131,421	155,314
Aug.	303,479	456,684	87	....	99,301	151,161
Sept.	261,741	237,563	293	....	97,988	145,272
Oct.	204,514	175,627	....	....	123,687	114,773
Nov.	160,650	216,219	....	....	110,522	127,955
Dec.	282,450	230,057	129	....	156,361	140,634
Total	3,125,036	3,803,856	802	....	1,482,962	1,680,778

Australia exported 9,749 tons of coal to the United States during 1925 compared with 35,646 tons in 1924, a decrease of 25,897 tons.

BITUMINOUS DUMPED AT LAKE ERIE PORTS

Details of Business Accomplished in Water Movement to Northwest—Toledo the Greatest Port.

We show below butiminous tonnage dumped at railroad piers at Lake Erie ports in 1924 and 1925 in net tons.

Port	Railroad	1924 Cargo	1924 Fuel	1924 Total	1925 Cargo	1925 Fuel	1925 Total
Toledo	H. V.	6,714,573	199,104	6,913,677	§8,234,057	239,377	8,473,434
	Big Four	57,298	138	57,436	1,542,343	9,398	1,551,741
	N. Y. C.	145,012	5,425	150,437	1,016,892	74,669	1,091,561
	B. & O.	2,256,187	69,919	2,326,106	§3,219,638	96,902	3,316,540
Sandusky	Penna.	4,205,493	126,145	4,331,638	6,122,103	183,699	6,305,802
Huron	W. & L. E.	800,037	36,933	836,970	703,627	36,721	740,348
Lorain	B. & O.	2,227,761	158,610	2,386,371	*1,588,520	156,970	1,745,490
Cleveland	Penna.	1,414,865	176,709	1,591,574	390,050	172,653	562,703
	Erie	327,720	11,336	339,056	18,138	1,252	19,390
Fairport	B. & O.	556,243	84,556	640,799	331,047	83,397	414,444
Ashtabula	N. Y. C.	871,569	113,659	985,228	§969,013	114,520	1,083,533
	Penna.	1,195,466	79,607	1,275,073	786,745	88,032	874,777
Conneaut	B. & L. E.	1,514,457	198,039	1,712,496	1,124,109	214,425	1,338,534
Erie	Penna.	688,310	87,381	775,691	284,561	60,138	344,699
Total		22,974,991	1,347,561	24,322,552	§26,330,843	1,532,153	27,862,996
Storage Loading		*182,060	4,940	187,000	†33,017	1,048	34,065

* Coal loaded into vessels in December, 1923, after close of navigation and forwarded from Lake Erie Ports during 1924.

† Coal loaded into vessels in December, 1924, after close of navigation and forwarded from Lake Erie Ports during 1925.

Tonnages cover Coal Line hauled into Ports by railroads as shown.

§ Storage Coal (included in above figures) H. V.—Toledo 49,425
B. & O.—Toledo 2,842
B. & O.—Fairport 7,875
Total 60,142

Destination of Cargo Coal

Destination	1925 Net tons	1925 Per cent	1924 Net tons	1924 Per cent	1923 Net tons	1923 Per cent
American:						
Lake Superior ports	10,841,678	41.2	9,539,277	41.3	13,807,798	46.6
Sault Ste. Marie and river points	618,014	2.4	469,028	2.0	697,492	2.3
Lake Huron ports	341,829	1.3	310,860	1.3	309,804	1.0
Lake Michigan ports	8,203,007	31.2	6,550,758	28.3	8,087,406	27.3
Port Huron and Detroit River	1,135,954	4.3	618,759	2.7	767,615	2.6
Lake Erie ports	922,980	3.5	734,700	3.2	501,368	1.7
Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River	61,976	0.2	.....	..	.....	..
Total American	22,125,438	84.1	18,223,382	78.8	24,171,483	81.5

Destination	1925 Net tons	1925 Per cent	1924 Net tons	1924 Per cent	1923 Net tons	1923 Per cent
Canadian:						
Lake Superior ports	806,856	3.1	2,014,304	8.7	2,291,414	7.7
Sault Ste. Marie and river points	591,432	2.2	788,742	3.4	871,213	3.0
Lake-Huron-Georgian Bay ports	683,151	2.6	645,106	2.8	980,294	3.3
Port Huron and Detroit River	653,404	2.5	548,074	2.4	576,033	1.9
Lake Erie ports	568,717	2.2	397,729	1.7	237,325	0.8
Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River	874,720	3.3	506,697	2.2	518,962	1.8
Total Canadian	4,178,280	15.9	4,900,652	21.2	5,475,241	18.5
Grand Total	26,303,718	100.0	23,124,034	100.0	29,646,724	100.0

Statistics by courtesy of Ore and Coal Exchange.

Shipments by Ports.

Port	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Toledo	7,483,522	8,320,514	7,213,613	9,374,026	9,447,656	14,433,276
Sandusky	1,630,847	1,905,286	2,893,994	3,103,822	4,331,638	6,305,802
Huron	1,958,446	1,622,968	447,809	1,539,867	836,970	740,348
Lorain	3,488,182	2,649,329	1,927,543	3,864,526	2,386,371	1,745,490
Cleveland	1,859,177	2,527,395	1,546,070	2,842,942	1,930,630	582,093
Fairport	. . . .	.....	.....	994,367	640,799	414,444
Ashtabula	3,959,855	3,566,315	3,368,728	5,877,412	2,260,301	1,289,221
Conneaut	2,446,960	1,494,805	1,681,509	3,025,697	1,712,496	1,338,534
Erie	840,039	1,084,839	272,057	834,635	775,691	344,699
Total	23,667,138	23,171,449	19,351,323	31,457,294	24,322,552	27,862,996

Shipments Month by Month.

Total tonnage, cargo and bunker, by months, was as follows:

Month	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	.....	10,660	.....	.....	18,396	324
February	.....	103,377	9,277	5,555	.....	.....
March	.....	235,238	204,040	69,626	369	132,950
April	329,202	939,945	621,236	1,077,368	930,696	1,657,524
May	1,321,020	3,665,145	1,341,392	4,005,051	2,609,593	2,994,043
June	2,221,210	4,795,383	1,535,877	4,941,843	3,932,793	3,436,923
July	2,860,366	3,669,131	832,697	4,910,479	3,621,665	3,945,521
August	4,593,781	3,040,452	616,762	4,617,891	3,746,686	4,203,093
September	4,138,533	2,295,580	4,558,464	3,640,872	3,416,936	3,429,722
October	4,693,839	2,820,411	4,770,639	4,144,266	3,577,521	4,105,982
November	3,235,623	1,526,630	4,007,995	3,735,874	3,088,086	3,463,963
December	268,500	69,557	524,377	308,519	421,297	492,951
Total	23,667,138	23,171,449	19,351,323	31,457,294	24,322,552	27,862,996

Production of coal in Belgium in 1925 amounted to 23,133,000 metric tons, against 23,360,000 tons in 1924.

RECEIPTS AT DULUTH-SUPERIOR

Tonnage Less than in Several Past Years Though Gain in Bituminous Offset Loss in Anthracite.

Receipts of coal by lake at Duluth-Superior Harbor during the season of 1924 and 1925 in net tons were:

Month	Anthracite		Bituminous		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
April	84,392	171,372	240,018	550,014	324,410	721,386
May	80,240	214,006	591,511	1,026,333	671,751	1,240,339
June	157,777	151,939	834,360	1,295,190	992,137	1,447,129
July	266,741	139,992	1,158,084	1,362,574	1,424,825	1,501,866
August	351,320	51,636	1,185,870	1,243,053	1,537,190	1,294,689
September	191,053	51,603	1,101,735	968,658	1,292,788	1,027,261
October	45,748	.....	1,151,085	1,242,816	1,196,833	1,242,816
November	87,434	3,284	1,188,790	976,978	1,276,224	980,262
December	25,289	.....	279,425	.....	304,714	.....
Total for season	1,289,941	790,132	7,730,878	8,882,569	9,020,872	9,672,701

Comparative statement at close of season for nine years, net tons:

Year	Anthracite	Bituminous	Total
1917	1,823,799	9,238,784	11,062,583
1918	1,699,473	9,721,440	11,390,913
1919	1,795,257	7,079,840	8,875,097
1920	1,637,477	7,393,219	9,030,696
1921	1,844,642	8,320,207	10,164,849
1922	566,362	5,138,934	5,705,296
1923	1,419,984	11,268,337	12,688,321
1924	1,289,994	7,730,878	9,020,872
1925	790,132	8,882,569	9,672,701

Shipments from Duluth-Superior docks during the years 1924 and 1925, as compiled by the Western Weighing & Inspection Bureau, were, in carloads:

	1924	1925		1924	1925
Jan.	25,984	27,693	July	15,301	14,693
Feb.	17,188	17,666	Aug.	18,589	20,778
March	13,619	16,388	Sept.	24,373	24,032
April	15,683	9,210	Oct.	26,418	31,685
May	13,728	12,302	Nov.	28,705	27,411
June	13,401	11,955	Dec.	29,615	25,735
			Total	242,604	239,548

Coal Statistics for Canada.

	1923	1924	1925
Output	16,893,551	13,617,313	13,129,401
Imports	22,687,320	16,828,578	16,832,435
Exports	1,654,406	773,246	785,910
Coal made available	37,926,465	29,672,645	29,175,926

MINE PRICES QUOTED IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET, 1925

	January	February	March	April
Pool 1	$2.10-$2.40	$2.10-$2.40	$2.00-$2.25	$2.00-$2.25
9	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	1.80- 2.00
10	1.65- 1.75	1.65- 1.75	1.65- 1.85	1.70- 1.85
11	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.60	1.45- 1.55	1.45- 1.55
54	1.60– 1.75	1.60– 1.75	1.65– 1.75	1.65– 1.75
64	1.60- 1.75	1.60- 1.75	1.65- 1.75	1.65- 1.75

	May	June	July	August
Pool 1	$1.90-$2.05	$1.80-$1.95	$1.80-$1.90	$1.80-$1.95
9	1.75- 1.95	1.65- 1.85	1.65- 1.85	1.65- 1.85
10	1.65- 1.75	1.55- 1.65	1.55- 1.65	1.55- 1.65
11	1.40– 1.55	1.35– 1.45	1.35– 1.45	1.35– 1.45
54	1.45- 1.55	1.40- 1.50	1.30- 1.45	1.30- 1.45
64	1.45- 1.55	1.40- 1.50	1.30- 1.45	1.30- 1.45

	September	October	November	December
Pool 1	$2.25-$2.35	$2.25-$2.35	$2.10-$2.20	$2.20-$2.25
9	2.00- 2.15	2.00- 2.15	1.90- 2.00	2.00- 2.05
10	1.85- 1.95	1.85- 1.95	1.80- 1.85	1.90- 1.95
11	1.70- 1.75	1.70- 1.75	1.50- 1.60	1.60- 1.70
54	1.65- 1.70	1.65- 1.70	1.55- 1.60	1.65- 1.70
64	1.65- 1.70	1.65- 1.70	1.55- 1.60	1.65- 1.70

BOSTON PRICES, F. O. B. MINES, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Boston market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents and obtained from other reliable sources of information.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Smokeless M. R.	$4.10-$4.30	$4.40-$4.50	$4.25-$4.40	$4.20-$4.50
Clearfield M. R.	1.75- 2.30	1.75- 2.20	1.75- 2.20	1.75- 2.20
Cambria M. R.	2.10- 2.50	2.10- 2.50	2.10- 2.50	2.10- 2.40
Somerset M. R.	1.85- 2.40	1.90- 2.35	1.90- 2.35	1.90- 2.35

	May	June	July	Aug.
Smokeless M. R.	$4.15-$4.35	$4.15-$4.40	$4.20-$4.35	$4.25-$4.35
Clearfield M. R.	1.70- 2.00	1.65- 1.90	1.65- 1.95	1.65- 1.90
Cambria M. R.	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	1.90- 2.10	1.85- 2.10
Somerset M. R.	1.85- 2.10	1.85- 2.10	1.75- 2.00	1.75- 2.00

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Smokeless M. R.	$5.10-$5.35	$4.65-$4.90	$4.90-$5.15	$4.90-$5.10
Clearfield M. R.	2.25- 2.80	1.70- 2.10	1.90- 2.25	1.75- 2.10
Cambria M. R.	2.25- 3.00	2.00- 2.40	2.10- 2.60	2.00- 2.40
Somerset M. R.	2.15- 2.35	1.85- 2.30	2.00- 2.40	1.85- 2.25

Smokeless gross tons at Hampton Roads.

BITUMINOUS MINE PRICES QUOTED AT BUFFALO, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Buffalo market during the year 1925 based upon information from correspondents and obtained from reliable sources of information.

Month	Fairmont Lump	Youghiogheny Lump	Pittsburgh and No. 8 Lump	Allegheny Valley Mine Run	All Slack
January	$1.75	$2.25	$2.00	$1.75	$1.25
February	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25
March	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25
April	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25
May	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25
June	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25
July	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40
August	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40
September	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40
October	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40
November	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40
December	1.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.40

MINE PRICES QUOTED IN PITTSBURGH MARKET, 1925.

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Pittsburgh market during the past year obtained from reliable sources of information.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Pittsburgh	Screened Gas	$2.30-$2.50	$2.40-$2.60	$2.30-$2.50	$2.30-$2.50
"	Gas Mine Run.	2.00- 2.25	2.15- 2.35	1.95- 2.10	1.95- 2.10
"	Steam Mine Run	1.75- 2.00	1.90- 2.00	1.75- 1.90	1.75- 1.90
"	Gas Slack	1.60	1.25- 1.35	1.25- 1.35	1.60- 1.70

		May	June	July	Aug.
Pittsburgh	Screened Gas	$2.30-$2.50	$2.30-$2.50	$2.30-$2.50	$2.40-$2.50
"	Gas Mine Run	2.10- 2.25	2.10- 2.25	2.10- 2.25	2.10- 2.25
"	Steam Mine Run	1.90- 2.00	1.90- 2.00	1.90- 2.00	1.90- 2.00
"	Gas Slack	1.50- 1.60	1.40- 1.50	1.40- 1.60	1.40- 1.60

		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pittsburgh	Screened Gas	$2.50	$2.50	$2.75-$3.00	$2.75-$3.00
"	Gas Mine Run.	2.10- 2.25	2.10- 2.25	2.25- 2.50	2.25- 2.50
"	Steam Mine Run	2.00- 2.15	2.10- 2.15	2.10- 2.25	2.00- 2.10
"	Gas Slack	1.50- 1.60	1.50- 1.60	1.40- 1.50	1.50- 1.60

Production of Anthracite in 1924, by Fields.

Field	Breakers	Washeries	Dredges	Total
Eastern Middle	6,808,000	6,000	.....	6,814,000
Western Middle	15,136,000	423,000	204,000	15,763,000
Northern	43,901,000	552,000	14,000	44,467,000
Southern	10,654,000	119,000	519,000	11,292,000
Sullivan County	170,000	.....	.....	170,000
Total gross tons	76,669,000	1,100,000	737,000	78,506,000

TIDEWATER (PIERS) BITUMINOUS PRICES, 1925

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the New York market during the past year, based upon information from correspondents, published in the JOURNAL and obtained from other reliable sources of information.

New York

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Pool 9...	$4.75-$5.00	$4.75-$5.00	$4.60-$4.90	$4.70 $4.85	$4.70-$4.85	$4.75 $5.00
10...	4.50- 4.65	4.50- 4.65	4.45- 4.65	4.50- 4.65	4.50- 4.65	4.75- 5.00
11...	4.40- 4.55	4.30- 4.55	4.25- 4.50	4.25- 4.50	4.25- 4.50	4.50- 4.65

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pool 9...	$4.75-$5.00	$4.75-$5.00	$5.00-$5.25	$5.00-$5.25	$5.00-$5.25	$5.10-$5.30
10...	4.50- 4.60	4.50- 4.65	4.80- 5.00	4.75- 5.00	4.75- 5.10	4.80- 5.15
11...	4.25- 4.50	4.25- 4.50	4.50- 4.75	4.45- 4.70	4.55- 4.70	4.55- 4.75

Philadelphia

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Pool 9...	$4.90-$5.25	$4.90-$5.25	$4.65-$4.90	$4.65-$4.90	$4.65-$4.90	$4.65 $4.90
10...	4.45- 4.70	4.45- 4.70	4.30- 4.55	4.30- 4.55	4.35- 4.55	4.35- 4.55
11...	4.30- 4.50	4.30- 4.50	4.25- 4.30	4.25- 4.30	4.25- 4.30	4.25- 4.30

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pool 9...	$4.65-$4.90	$4.65-$4.90	$4.85-$5.05	$4.85-$5.05	$5.05-$5.30	$5.05 $5.30
10...	4.35- 4.55	4.35- 4.65	4.55- 4.75	4.55- 4.75	4.80- 5.10	4.80- 5.10
11...	4.25- 4.30	4.25- 4.30	4.35- 4.55	4.60- 4.75	4.50- 4.75	4.50- 4.75

MINE PRICES QUOTED IN CLEVELAND MARKET, 1925.

We give below prices prevailing on leading brands of coal in the Cleveland market during the past year obtained from reliable sources of information.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Pittsburgh	No. 8 lump.....	$2.00-$2.85	$1.90-$2.75	$1.90-$2.75	$1.85-$2.75
"	Mine run	1.85- 1.90	1.80- 1.90	1.75- 1.85	1.75- 1.80
"	Screenings	1.35- 1.55	1.25- 1.40	1.30- 1.40	1.35- 1.45

		May	June	July	Aug.
Pittsburgh	No. 8 lump.....	$1.90-$2.60	$1.90 $2.50	$1.90-$2.50	$1.95-$2.60
"	Mine run	1.85- 1.95	1.85- 1.90	1.80- 1.90	1.80- 1.90
"	Screenings	1.35- 1.45	1.35- 1.45	1.40- 1.50	1.35- 1.45

		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pittsburgh	No. 8 lump.....	$2.00-$2.75	$2.00-$2.75	$2.00-$3.00	$1.95-$2.75
"	Mine run	1.85- 1.90	1.85- 1.90	1.90- 2.00	1.80- 1.90
"	Screenings	1.40- 1.50	1.20- 1.30	1.35- 1.50	1.40- 1.50

Canada now stands seventh among the countries of the world producing coal. Mining operations are now carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Production is between 12,000,000 and 17,000,000 tons annually.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL

Avoidable Waste in Mining Is Being Reduced by Improved Methods.

More than 1,000,000,000 tons of soft coal, of which approximately 62,000,000 tons were unavoidably lost, have been lost in mining in Pennsylvania in the last twenty years, James D. Sisler, Associate State Geologist, declares in a bulletin entitled "Bituminous Coal Losses and Mining Methods in Pennsylvania," issued for distribution by the State Geological Survey. It was pointed out that Pennsylvania has the second highest coal recovery in the United States, with West Virginia first.

The bulletin traces the history of mining developments in Pennsylvania from Civil War times, being the only study of its kind made of the State's soft coal fields. It describes in detail mining methods employed in each district and is a co-operative work between the Pennsylvania Survey and the United States Coal Commission.

In discussing bituminous losses, Mr. Sisler says that "most people do not realize that the enormous waste in mining coal occurs before it is entirely prepared for use. In the early days, 40 per cent or less of coal was removed from the ground. Even within the last twenty years there has been a 50 per cent loss of soft coal in mining."

He declares that a detailed investigation disclosed that 28.6 per cent of total merchantable coal is lost beyond recovery, with 15.5 per cent of this waste avoidable. Of the approximately 44,000,000 tons of coal lost in Pennsylvania in one year, 21,000,000 are unavoidably lost.

Higher Percentages of Recovery.

Mr. Sisler states that the recovery of Pennsylvania soft coal is increasing each year as the "great value of coal resources is better realized," asserting that the inauguration of new mining methods, more conservation of the coal resources, probably within a few years, will increase the recovery to 80 or 85 per cent. He believes that "in practically every district, low percentages of recovery are primarily results of economic conditions or an effort of the mine owner to keep his head above water against strong competitive operation. He is impelled to mine only the thickest and best coal in order to reduce his operation cost so he can meet competition."

Mr. Sisler says further: "There is no reconciliation between the losses in coal mining and the depletion of Pennsylvania's coal reserves against restraining economic conditions. Some of the finest coal in the State has been wasted, and even now mines are working thinner beds in which mining costs are higher. These costs can be reduced only by more efficient mining methods, electrification of mines and the installation of modern machinery."

In describing the State's minable beds of bituminous coal, Mr. Sisler declared the soft coal now is mined from twenty or more beds, with an aggregate thickness of about seventy-five feet. Regarding coal reserves, which are estimated by counties, he points out that the State originally had over 75,000,000,000 tons of minable coal, of which about 6,000,000,000 tons has been mined out. He estimates that the 44,000,000,000 tons of recoverable coal remaining as reserves will last at least 300 years.

PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS OUTPUT BY COUNTIES

Fayette Maintains Its Old Time Lead, with Washington and Westmoreland Following.

Production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania, by counties, in 1924 and in five years previous was:

County	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Allegheny ..	14,856,781	14,605,700	11,931,527	11,023,211	20,224,239	14,497,825
Armstrong .	4,665,232	5,248,000	3,388,762	3,265,848	5,061,732	3,633,619
Beaver	139,294	125,900	161,409	226,959	247,071	236,733
Bedford	704,289	640,800	317,244	340,434	597,496	280,193
Blair	181,209	172,700	92,144	98,206	169,276	71,687
Bradford ..	13,373	.....	55,296	7,904	10,330	4,153
Butler	1,128,192	1,292,400	923,391	1,837,961	1,856,319	1,352,354
Cambria ...	16,899,818	17,182,400	16,339,228	12,957,315	19,751,465	16,639,668
Center	1,129,296	1,457,300	764,994	1,207,859	1,356,503	814,696
Clarion	1,393,647	1,377,400	1,248,294	1,320,469	1,900,549	1,298,387
Clearfield ..	7,573,392	7,622,200	5,853,922	5,456,359	7,546,058	5,311,004
Clinton	288,100	289,700	83,641	146,150	260,551	299,926
Elk	947,595	963,400	878,201	855,105	1,147,125	1,137,569
Fayette ...	29,660,105	32,998,300	19,260,778	17,759,776	32,165,961	25,432,133
Greene ...	1,423,118	1,746,600	2,294,801	2,348,527	3,982,003	3,747,529
Hunt'gdon .	833,690	833,100	484,008	397,150	757,678	763,857
Indiana	8,526,404	9,613,900	6,357,971	7,620,831	10,475,299	7,042,584
Jefferson ..	3,841,478	4,749,400	2,707,894	2,900,435	4,381,693	2,944,076
Lawrence ..	140,054	94,500	193,657	208,907	281,708	234,163
Mercer	481,521	487,900	479,387	457,453	465,349	300,069
Somerset ..	10,433,752	9,913,000	8,975,808	7,628,253	8,530,618	8,436,736
Tioga	593,637	715,100	437,702	374,154	480,335	293,098
Wash'gton .	19,515,856	22,575,700	14,716,984	12,572,477	24,499,103	17,937,840
West'land ..	24,947,773	22,933,000	18,066,368	20,639,693	25,408,870	17,802,651
Small mines.	*a*273,783	.....	.....	*a*50,682	83,625	*a*121,193
Total ..	150,758,154	157,700,400	116,013,942	113,148,308*	171,879,913	130,633,733

a Includes Cameron, Fulton, Lycomingand McKean counties.
* Includes 238,957 tons from Wagon mines by rail.

Lehigh & Susquehanna RR. Anthracite Shipments.

From	1925
Wyoming Region	3,132,972
Upper Lehigh Region	180,875
Beaver Brook Region	414,601
Mauch Chunk Region	1,060,299
Schuylkill Region	889,599
L. V. RR. at Penn Haven...	62
L. V. RR. at Packerton.....	317
Total	5,678,728

Distributed as follows:	1925
East of Mauch Chunk by rail	5,413,413
East of Mauch Chunk by canal	102,318
To connecting lines above Mauch Chunk.....	77,791
On line above Mauch Chunk.	85,204
Total	5,678,728

Pennsylvania Bituminous Deposits and Reserves.

Total deposits, amount mined and amount recoverable, by counties, is shown in the following table:

County	Original Deposit Tons	Mined Out Tons	Recoverable Tons
Allegheny	3,180,400,000	969,200,000	1,486,900.000
Armstrong	3,750,700,000	107,290,000	2.491,100,000
Beaver	1,116.400,000	1,400,000	560,000,000
Blair	61,900,000	11,900,000	25,000,000
Bradford	39,000,000	300,000	19,000,000
Butler	4,550,000,000	30,000,000	2,300.000,000
Cambria	5,383,000,000	466,900,000	3,638,080,000
Cameron	42,000,000	100,000	20,000,000
Center	422.000.000	60,000,000	184.000.000
Clarion	1,817,000,000	37,000,000	1,059,000,000
Clearfield	3,902,000,000	308,210,000	2,165,400,000
Clinton	93,000,000	5,000,000	44,000,000
Elk	610,000,000	27,000,000	297,000,000
Fayette	5,229,734,000	899,544,000	2,604,400,000
Greene	10,330,094,000	42,490,000	7,011,400,000
Indiana	6,339,400,000	299,200,000	4,288,700,000
Jefferson	3,420,000,000	180,000.000	1,900,000,000
Lawrence	611,000,000	300,000	311,000,000
Lycoming	68,000,000	200,000	34,000,000
Mercer	368,000,000	40,000,000	172,000,000
McKean	320,700,000	300,000	136,000,000
Somerset	6,091,800,000	187,384,000	3,986,900,000
Tioga	124,400,000	23,200,000	52,000,000
Washington	10,526,023,000	557,763,000	5.481,680.000
Westmoreland	6,381,504,000	1,218,141,000	3,297,500.000
Hunt'don, Bedford, Fulton	391,000,000	46,843.000	265,800.000
Total	75,259,055,000	5,519,665,000	43,830,860,000

Colorado.

Of the production of coal in Colorado, about half comes from the Trinidad field in the southern portion of the State, where, also, nearly all the coke is produced. These fuels are utilized generally at the iron and steel plants at Pueblo. Coal is mined at many other places in the State, such as the Walsenburg district, the Durango and Canon City fields and elsewhere. The supplying of coal to the city of Denver and to railroads and communities to the northward not readily reached from the Wyoming fields count for the greater part of the trade of the outlying sections.

Production of coal in Colorado during the past several years was:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	8,170,559	1918	12,407,571	1922	10,019,597
1915	8,624,980	1919	10,323,420	1923	10,346,218
1916	10,484,237	1920	12,278,225	1924	10,444,098
1917	12,483,336	1921	9,122,760	1925	10,290,000

PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS

Area Covered. Progress Made and Present Achievements by Chief Soft Coal Producing Districts.

The bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are in the western part of the State covering practically all of the area beyond Center County, which is in the precise center of Pennsylvania. The districts are numerous. Commencing with the outlying Blossburg district in Tioga County, they may be enumerated as follows:

Blossburg	Allegheny River	Johnstown	Latrobe
Snowshoe	Indiana	Southfork-Windber	Greensburg
Clearfield	Two Lick	Quemahoning	Youghiogheny
Reynoldsville	Cambria	Broadtop	Connellsville
Low Grade Division	Shawmut	Meyersdale	Pittsburgh

The tonnage of coal from these fields exceeds the output of any other State in the Union. Quite aside from the anthracite tonnage, the bituminous tonnage in Pennsylvania puts the State in the first rank. The coal includes all classifications and all requirements of gas making, steam raising, coke making, smithing purposes, etc., can be met. There is even a small amount of cannel coal produced in one section. While not so prominent in the public eye as is the anthracite industry the bituminous industry is most important and adds greatly to, if indeed it does not actually create, the industrial pre eminence of the Keystone State.

The first authentic records of bituminous coal production in Pennsylvania covering the State in its entirety dates from 1840, when the amount produced was 464,826 tons. In view of this large tonnage it is probable that production had been carried on for a considerable length of time prior to that date.

The growth of the industry was relatively slow. Production did not reach a million tons until 1850, when the anthracite business was four times as great and did not reach two million tons until 1857, when the anthracite was still four times as great. It reached 4,000,000 tons, however, in 1862, when the anthracite business was less than 10,000,000 tons and in 1870 was 7,798,518 tons, just about half of the anthracite tonnage. In 1880 the bituminous tonnage was 18,425,163 tons, considerably more than half of the anthracite business, and in 1890 it was 42,302,173 tons, or only 10 per cent less than the anthracite tonnage. In 1900 it amounted to 79,842,326 tons, which put it far in the lead of the anthracite business, and since then the growth has been great, anthracite becoming a minor factor in the coal trade of Pennsylvania.

The soft coal trade has had periods of great depression, but the growth of the tonnage has been most remarkable and has played a wonderful part in the upbuilding of the country.

On the following pages we show details of production by companies operating in the various mine inspection districts which now aggregate no less than 30 in number, all mines employing ten men or more being under inspection by the Department of Mines.

Pennsylvania Bituminous Production by Districts.

District	1923	1924	1925	District	1923	1924	1925
I	7,700,367	5,844,562	3,509,129	XVI	8,788,081	3,999,064	7,666,715
II	5,327,080	3,180,948	3,673,960	XVII	4,562,664	4,101,640	4,406,900
III	3,135,341	2,162,544	2,837,790	XVIII	2,930,593	1,939,002	2,223,423
IV	4,596,574	3,510,345	3,563,998	XIX	6,288,698	5,475,239	7,116,718
V	6,790,923	5,064,310	5,815,033	XX	4,092,436	3,616,681	4,505,818
VI	5,798,007	5,020,651	5,660,161	XXI	8,838,299	7,256,081	7,336,870
VII	5,133,691	3,421,023	2,770,973	XXII	5,452,571	3,372,044	2,112,126
VIII	2,946,197	2,073,036	2,084,997	XXIII	8,586,800	7,260,506	8,814,992
IX	4,582,226	2,983,500	3,298,789	XXIV	5,352,518	5,345,883	5,296,854
X	3,230,590	2,676,320	2,690,076	XXV	5,431,495	3,765,245	4,301,803
XI	6,456,795	4,547,513	5,207,473	XXVI	6,257,826	4,239,771	4,754,324
XII	5,251,424	3,298,326	3,563,998	XXVII	6,980,360	5,651,737	6,716,068
XIII	4,585,543	3,846,465	4,237,781	XXVIII	5,504,069	5,128,067	3,734,131
XIV	4,350,642	2,636,095	2,967,549	XXIX	10,707,940	7,174,556	6,491,555
XV	4,644,213	4,187,678	3,812,536	XXX	4,753,803	3,531,111	4,416,603
				Total	167,026,766	126,309,943	135,589,138

FIRST

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Bethlehem Mines Corp.	Bethlehem	2,949,911	1,805,356	879,505
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	1,458,168	1,304,751	437,620
Valley Camp Coal Co.	Cleveland, O.	724,440	564,992	198,908
Yough. & Ohio Coal Co.	Cleveland, O.	575,143	528,250	754,285
Warner-Yough. Coal Co.	Fayette City	259,835	201,464	307,938
South Fayette Coal Co.	Bridgeville	88,440	93,902	133,671
Eclipse Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	145,077	98,387	71,696
National Mg. Co.	Pittsburgh	659,219	763,903	643,345
Ontario Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	297,178	261,383	48,837
Smaller operators				33,387
Total		7,700,367	5,844,562	3,509,129

SECOND

Keystone C. & C. Co.	Greensburg	1,491,890	1,119,265	1,359,948
Hostetter-Connells Coke Co.	Scottdale	714,714	386,705	447,952
Latrobe-Connells. C. & C. Co.	Greensburg	87,652	50,187	134,111
New Alexandria Coke Co.	Greensburg	48,495	22,138	40,306
Ramsey Coal Co., Inc.	Ligonier	108,687	75,352	50,179
Westmore-Connells. C. & C. Co.	Ligonier	95,518	103,679	110,893
Ligonier Diamond C. & C. Co.	Ligonier	66,470	106,360	112,832
Saxman C. & C. Co.	Latrobe	73,568	69,653	78,875
Greens.-Connells. C. & C. Co.	Ligonier	80,863	31,723	58,244
Atlantic Crushed Coke Co.	Greensburg	128,393	139,204	144,453
Mt. Pleasant By-Pro. Coal Co.	Greensburg	198,590	56,617	39,743
Seger Bros. Coal Co.	Millwood	187,373	120,125	104,447
Oakville C. & C. Co.	Latrobe	92,708	99,772	104,365
Ridge Coal Co.	Latrobe	226,018	157,953	96,159
Westmoreland Mining Co.	Blairsville	260,041	164,554	277,378
Barnett Bros. Coal Co.	Latrobe	134,288	103,162	115,678

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg	116,305	.....	57,227
Bradenville C. & C. Co.	Blairsville	90,926	25,994	29,429
Railway Steel Spring Co.	Latrobe	37,497	29,674	30,555
Vogele Coal Co.	Ligonier	16,757	49,312	90,343
St. Clair Coal Co.	Ligonier	29,375	32,977	31,790
Baton Coal Co.		.....	.....	31,926
Greensburg-Eastern C. Co.		15,745	15,398	23,850
Hempfield Coal Co.		17,411	13,318	21,478
Smaller operators		.....	.....	81,799
Total		5,327,080	3,180,948	3,673,960

THIRD

Allegheny River Mining Co.	Kittanning	232,643	185,710	131,243
Mercer I. & C. Co.	Stoneboror	147,908	179,330	27,695
Sharon C. & L. Co.	Mercer	242,634	306,766	334,922
Erie CM. Co.	Butler	181,154	193,318	232,175
Mohawk Mining Co.	Kittanning	88,650	149,799	125,833
Samuel Sherwin	Karns City	92,237	80,599	114,849
Bruin Coal Co.	Bruin	55,400	99,514	20,301
Zenith Coal Co.	Butler	83,695	93,632	106,039
Consolidated C. & C. Co.	Butler	124,962	81,874	21,269
North East CM. Co.	Pittsburgh	100,600	53,667	38,755
Mizener Coal Co.	Erie	32,626	34,718	105,133
Annandale Coal Co.	Smithport	56,177	53,941	66,274
MacDonald Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	55,500	118,221	178,457
F. P. Filer & Co.	Mercer	48,152	40,088	131,018
Brady's Bend Coal Co.	E. Brady	44,443	72,435	23,694
Butler CM. Co.	Butler	39,149	41,680	28,417
Hallston Coal Co.		.....	88,329	98,183
W. J. James	Franklin	60,121	60,847	59,995
Cosco Gas Coal Co.	Butler	.....	42,695	116,865
North Butler CM. Co.	Butler	23,779	40,347	35,939
Haney Coal Co.	Clearfield	24,268	33,313	51,668
Vogeley Coal Co.	Ligonier	11,443	44,563	109,794
Leesburg Gas Coal Co.	Leesburg	.....	.....	62,703
Penn Brook Coal Co.	Smithport	6,381	33,409	55,483
Fenelton Coal Co.		13,107	33,244	54,129
Vance Coal Co.		.....	.....	48,070
Marwood Coal Co.	Coraopolis	.....	26,941	43,659
H. & S. Coal Co.		.....	.....	41,995
DeWolf Holben Coal Co.		16,088	30,725	39,764
Milbar Coal Co.	Ebensburg	.....	.....	34,809
Roy S. Imbrie	Butler	.....	18,242	23,073
Boggs Coal Co.		6,310	.....	21,047
Highland View Coal Co.	Kittanning	.....	3,736	21,000
Hilliard Branch Coal Co.		.....	.....	20,511
Smaller operators		.....	.....	213,028
Total		3,023,294	3,135,341	2,837,790

FOURTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Northwestern M. & Ex. Co.	DuBois	959,035	970,319	688,562
Buffalo & Susq. C. & C. Co.	DuBois	625,480	449,711	397,044
Shawmut Mining Co.	St. Marys	331,505	393,695	443,930
Kettle Creek C. M. Co.	Bitumen	165,691	169,651	144,155
Cascade C. & C. Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	221,198	76,259	30,135
Peale, Peacock & Kerr	New York	228,179	134,369	125,310
Panther Run Coal Co.	Ridgway	141,108	89,845	24,947
Jefferson Coal Co.	Coal Glen	100,971	100,559	27,537
Toby CM. Co.	Brockwayville	98,655	58,898	117,358
Carnwarth Coal Co.	Winburne	46,089	43,651	38,195
A. B. Lansberry	Woodland	56,328	31,273	46,528
Woolridge Coal Co.	Woodland	32,093	28,402	55,532
Maple Run Coal Co.	Olanta	93,168	36,332	73,725
Burns Bros.	Houtzdale	80,085	26,082	24,748
Beadle & McCauley C. Co.	Brockwayville	52,900	43,323	46,000
Cassidy Coal Co.	Curwensville	44,826	36,664	42,167
Wiley Coal Co.	Curwensville	42,758	60,847	40,854
Crescent Refrac. Co.	Curwensville	30,822	25,793	28,209
Good Clay & Coal Co.	Patton	27,159	50,413	49,318
Moose Creek Coal Co.	Clearfield	23,308	28,841	32,759
Goshen Coal Co.	Clearfield	15,892	27,034	65,360
Gonzales CM. Co., Inc.	Clarence	26,305	27,029	35,608
Potts Run Coal Co.	Clearfield	94,535	.....	80,176
Harbison & Walker Ref. Co.	Pittsburgh	48,599	.....	44,885
Boardman CM. Co.	Clearfield	33,732	.....	37,398
Potter-Bigler & Porter, Inc.	Clearfield	21,038	.....	31,907
Clearfield Coll. Co.	Clearfield	31,203	.....	27,822
Woodland Cannel C. Co.	Woodland	42,276	.....	26,426
Pyramid CM. Co.	Curwensville	15,473	.....	24,180
W. A. Keys Coal Co.	Brockwayville	26,900	.....	20,050
Smaller operators		.....	.....	395,282
Total		4,596,574	3,510,345	3,266,107

FIFTH

H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Scottdale	2,069,863	4,223,392	2,994,693
W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown	338,477	810,988	848,404
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Uniontown	61,682	333,973	328,242
Hecla C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	77,356	107,959	107,274
Locust Hill Coal Co.	Point Marion	139,835	124,552	130,888
R. B. Hays Coal Co.	Rockwood	51,070	78,011	187,592
Haiah C. & C. Co.	Smithfield	54,788	46,400	47,014
W. J. Reilly C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	117,209	68,811	25,110
Fancy Hill Coal Co.	Cheat Haven	177,070	209,021	189,536
Davidson Conn'lls C. & C. Co.	Connellsville	73,900	68,880	41,712
South Union Coal Co.	Uniontown	.....	134,689	440,030
Irwin Gas Coal Co.	Greensburg	.....	111,556	78,566

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Stern C. & C. Co	Uniontown	24,150	63,519	21,010
Republic C. & C. Co	Connellsville	11,452	38,287	42,852
Point Marion Coal Co	Uniontown	25,200	48,848	42,340
Morgan C. & C. Co	Uniontown	4,003	.....	38,231
Hankins C. & C. Co	Uniontown	9,847	50,443	36,112
Rich Hill Coke Co	Uniontown	15,106	2,028	34,422
Donald C. & C. Co	Connellsville	4,368	23,800	29,660
Sesler Coal Co	Uniontown	9,650	7,201	23,726
Jennings C. & C. Co	Outcrop	13,657	19,976	21,597
Small operators		.....	.....	106,021
Total		4,203,256	6,790,923	5,815,033
	SIXTH			
Bethlehem Mines Corp	Bethlehem	2,101,272	1,715,117	2,248,068
Logan Coal Co	Beaverdale	933,666	604,977	694,991
Maryland Coal Co. of Penn	St. Michaels	363,913	360,363	325,586
Stineman C. & C. Co	South Fork	126,496	91,122	110,452
Stineman CM. Co	South Fork	103,260	131,550	114,778
Henriette CM. Co	Dunlo	110,252	100,465	112,617
Telford Coal Co	Johnstown	97,250	143,887	48,470
Mountain Coal Co	Galitzin	71,226	68,057	110,015
Riverside CM. Co	South Fork	98,845	75,004	38,901
Boucher-Cortright Coal Co	Beaverdale	98,572	195,100	130,813
Loyal Hanna C. & C. Co	Onalinda	55,401	91,579	121,711
Penelec Coal Co	Johnstown	58,409	35,035	23,547
Forks CM. Co	South Fork	48,608	21,912	25,310
Jasahill Coal Co	Johnstown	115,390	148,856	110,087
Victor Coal Mining Co	Somerset	123,115	182,929	215,265
Maple Ridge Coal Co	New York	98,988	167,697	174,488
Smokeless Coal Co	Johnstown	110,527	92,609	64,595
Cambria Fuel Co	Beaverdale	79,116	121,111	135,751
Bird Coal Co	Johnstown	208,661	221,625	311,772
Mineral Point Coal Co	Johnstown	48,837	31,096	75,992
H. C. Stineman	South Fork	44,564	22,268	28,433
East Windber Coal Co	Windber	50,282	65,034	66,257
Lochrie Coal Co	Windber	37,152	37,121	60,701
Cosgrove-Meehan C. Co	Johnstown	100,289	108,439	185,649
Smaller operators		.....	.....	125,810
Total		5,798,007	5,020,651	5,660,161
	SEVENTH			
Carnegie Coal Co	Pittsburgh	1,691,971	878,822	643,024
Pittsburgh Coal Co	Pittsburgh	800,997	725,968	166,303
Bertha Consumers Co	Pittsburgh	595,367	406,955	438,552
Bulger Block Coal Co	Pittsburgh	121,921	133,211	116,003
Greensville Con'l C. & C. Co	Ligonier	150,444	115,736	187,877
Hanover Coal Co	Pittsburgh	132,863	157,807	126,397
Fayette Coal Corp	Pittsburgh	61,225	54,858	25,800

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
McDonald Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	28,320	32,785	46,216
Pitts.-Hanover Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	.....	3,675	59,415
Englert Bros.	Carnegie	83,636	60,666	60,281
West View Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	23,128	18,990	42,800
Hugh McHugh	Rimersdale	50,727	33,360	33,640
Lottie Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	23,413	17,025	27,169
Pitts. & Western M. Co.	Pittsburgh	26,548	7,611	22,042
American Zinc & Chem. Co.	Carnegie	317,268	299,836	283,586
Superior M. Co.	Lochvale	113,310	96,338	53,986
Pitts. & Eastern Coal Co.	Cleveland, O.	245,042	287,752	352,867
Smaller operators		.....	.....	85,015
Total		5,133,691	3,421,023	2,770,973

EIGHTH

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Snow Shoe	331,682	227,936	227,769
Morris Run Coal Co.	Morris Run	137,126	90,588	63,627
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corp.	Indiana	309,635	323,841	237,679
Pennsylvania C. & C. Corp.	Cresson	114,093	171,315	147,443
Peale, Peacock & Kerr	St. Benedict	203,361	235,788	222,849
Moshannon CM. Co.	Osceola Mills	117,198	79,560	98,591
Morrisdale Coal Co.	Morrisdale	224,367	57,735	146,342
Blossburg Coal Co.	Arnot	198,885	82,567	31,353
Cunard Coal Co.	Morrisdale	138,888	172,370	76,610
Penelec Coal Co.	Philipsburg	62,497	47,493	27,720
Moravian Coal Co.	Snow Shoe	68,010	36,000	25,695
Guion Coal Co.	Philipsburg	20,000	27,567	31,696
Maryland C. & C. Co.	Philipsburg	20,520	25,149	31,856
Brighton CM. Co.	Philipsburg	2,417	21,787	34,649
Kato Coal Co.	Kato	30,948	26,936	36,805
Midland Penna. Coal Corp.	Madera	.....	30,699	29,374
E. J. Goodyear	Carlisle	.....	3,871	30,415
Harbison-Walker Ref. Co.	Pittsburgh	36,580	14,900	28,031
Kristianson, Johnson C. Co.		41,906	18,781	25,766
Thomas J. Lee	Philipsburg	12,873	.....	33,049
Miners Run Coal Co.	Ralston	.....	167	20,261
Moshannon Creek C. Co.	Philadelphia	14,024	8,962	34,580
Royal C. M. Co.	St. Benedict	37,739	4,785	30,305
Smaller operators		.....	.....	442,542
Total		2,946,197	2,073,036	2,084,997

NINTH

H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Scottdale	2,404,187	3,466,419	2,213,948
W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown	174,866	252,825	222,438
Indian Creek C. & C. Co.	Somerset	139,357	98,408	174,965
Sagamore Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	56,643	40,339	77,368
Brownfield C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	58,097	35,832	36,105
Melcroft Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	182,448	164,658	183,024
Romney Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	34,152	31,055	55,066

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Nellie C. & C. Co	Connellsville	.....	38,304	28,846
Florence Coal Co		.....	.....	79,922
Mahoning C. & C. Co	Connellsville	12,784	38,632	47,178
Red Top Coal Co	Hastings	.....	24,217	31,783
Nebo CM. Co	Johnstown	21,585	17,122	30,919
M. K. Piper Coal Co	Lilly	10,682	17,399	26,829
Fair Oak Coal Co	Confluence	11,314	4,972	24,597
Smaller operators		.....	.....	65,801
Total		4,000,419	4,582,226	3,298,789
	TENTH			
Pennsylvania C. & C. Co	Cresson	338,879	348,284	326,408
Sonman Shaft Coal Co	Sonman	527,883	612,479	230,499
Shoemaker CM. Co	Philadelphia	257,001	292,868	326,708
C. A. Hughes & Co	Altoona	194,498	179,906	279,543
Portage CM Co	St. Benedict	221,172	155,941	356,187
Forge CM. Co	Philadelphia	111,581	121,178	147,209
Miller Coal Co	Portage	91,371	55,575	34,506
Beachley Coal Co	Johnstown	160,423	145,369	203,076
Taylor & McCoy C. & C. Co	Baltimore, Md.	122,158	63,567	58,179
W. H. Piper & Co	Philadelphia	83,476	68,964	84,742
Russet Coal Co	Altoona	84,269	80,626	82,558
Lilly Coal Co	Altoona	84,020	53,938	59,903
Forks Coal Co	Altoona	66,395	49,284	22,002
Glen White C. & L. Co	Baltimore, Md.	46,223	32,795	27,762
Argyle Coal Co	Greensburg	142,271	124,831	183,583
Glasgow C. M. Co	South Fork	23,723	11,300	47,127
Plymouth CM. Co	Philadelphia	44,604	18,540	46,060
Smaller operators		.....	.....	173,159
Total		3,230,593	2,676,320	2,690,076
	ELEVENTH			
H. C. Frick Coke Co	Scottdale	2,371,188	1,265,163	1,665,131
Keystone C. & C. Co	Greensburg	877,978	761,974	835,224
Greensburg C. & C. Co	Greensburg	312,205	295,650	411,652
Westmoreland Coal Co	Irwin	347,490	249,220	413,372
Jamison C. & C. Co	Greensburg	453,316	500,112	553,667
Wheyl Coke Co	Uniontown	207,301	153,314	215,056
Humphreys C. & C. Co	Scottdale	123,338	123,146	108,910
W. J. Rainey, Inc	New York	455,069	562,090	503,780
Fulton C. & C. Co	Youngwood	83,579	108,225	58,826
Penn Valley CM. Co	Youngwood	161,631	163,064	141,744
Yukon Coal Co	Johnstown	66,538	42,740	55,394
Mt. Pleasant Conn. Coke Co	Greensburg	202,788	12,848	135,296
Atlantic Fuel Corp	Altoona	8,171	11,932	39,446
Catherine Coal Co		.....	.....	42,916
Smaller operators	Scottdale	13,071	12,028	27,059
Total		6,456,795	4,547,513	5,207,473

TWELFTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Jefferson & Indiana Coal Co...	Rochester, N. Y...	891,894	373,970	297,006
Northwestern M. &. Ex. Co...	DuBois	549,424	578,885	760,897
Jefferson & C'field C. & I. Co...	Punxsutawney ..	437,249	136,033	81,832
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corp.....	Clearfield	694,442	634,519	540,528
Cascade C. & C. Co.....	Sykesville	397,852	261,564	365,185
Pennsylvania C. & C. Corp.....	New York	125,341	33,683	99,909
Punxsutawney C. M. Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	109,841	29,037	69,706
Banks Coal Co.....	St. Benedict	46,713	28,138	84,630
Pansy Coal Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	62,541	50,778	67,866
McClure & Tyson Coal Co.....	Big Run	84,225	75,000	81,932
Trojan C. M. Co.....	Clearfield	58,386	40,052	65,967
Bowersville C. M. Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	82,788	37,032	64,953
S. A. Rinn Coal Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	94,268	25,965	70,654
Light C. M. Co.	Punxsutawney ...	78,148	71,603	73,817
Lindsey C. M. Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	61,382	21,719	30,009
Mt. Airie C. M. Co.....	Syracuse, N. Y...	23,079	35,058	35,599
Roberta Coal Co.....	Johnstown	25,379	31,296	28,075
Urey Ridge Coal Co.....	Altoona	22,434	28,609	27,501
M. & N. Coal Co.....	Curwensville	.....	28,356	53,999
Mahaffey C. M. Co.....	Patton	.....	27,977	46,012
Punxiana C. & C. Co.....	Indiana	.....	113,287	79,037
Anita C. M. Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	34,056	.....	74,587
H. E. Clark	Philadelphia	11,460	.....	55,008
Williams Run Coal Co.....	Punxsutawney ...	.....	.....	37,831
Bulah Shaft & Coal Co.....	Ramey	.....	.....	34,256
Locust Colliery Co.....	Philadelphia	27,566	14,969	25,548
Patchin Coal Co.....	Glen Campbell ..	7,573	.....	24,203
Smaller operators		.....	.....	185,557
Total		5,251,424	3,298,326	3,563,998

THIRTEENTH

Pennsylvania C. & C. Corp....	Cresson	512,172	389,551	662,148
Monroe CM. Co.	Colver	285,513	454,669	527,754
Springfield CM. Co.....	St. Benedict	200,182	291,016	326,991
Lincoln Coal Co.....	Nanty Glo	107,764	170,657	65,036
Imperial Coal Corp.....	New York	131,022	244,480	376,233
Conemaugh CM. Co.....	Johnstown	101,525	175,950	151,550
Irvona C. & C. Co.....	Rosebud	128,271	220,456	271,357
Betz CM. Co.	Philadelphia	41,792	87,510	38,420
Fallen Timber Coal Co.....	Fallen Timber ...	42,326	67,056	24,007
Argyle CM. Co.	Greensburg	66,831	104,939	63,867
Thomson-Lea CM. Co.....	La Jose	80,475	51,640	93,093
Heisley Coal Co.....	Philadelphia	215,029	526,484	216,322
Webster C. & C. Co.....	Cresson	.....	250,561	262,296
Imperial Cardiff Coal Co.....	Johnstown	29,579	208,445	290,543
S. J. Mountz & Co.....	Smith Mills	20,923	80,276	129,022
Jasahill CM. Co.....	Johnstown	6,603	40,142	142,571

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Moshannon Smith C. Co.	Clearfield	21,054	36,873	37,752
Victor Collieries Co.	Coalport	.....	30,100	46,231
Middle Penna. Coal Corp.	Madera	.....	193,072	128,280
Leland Coal Co.	New York	29,387	41,373	31,297
Priscilla CM. Co.	Johnstown	22,609	24,689	29,320
W. R. Gallagher & Bro.	Houtzdale	24,687	6,060	22,994
Smaller operators		.....	.....	302,607
Total		2,824,385	4,585,543	4,237,781

FOURTEENTH

Saltsburg C. M. Co.	Avonmore	278,113	175,935	247,176
Crucible Fuel Co.	Crucible	277,646	89,530	27,996
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Creighton	269,733	269,869	331,189
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	Matrona	178,914	133,465	97,016
Pine Run Coal Co.	Leechburg	204,937	200,755	205,930
Cochran Coal Co.	Salina	238,571	124,635	144,084
Allegheny C. & C. Co.	Kittanning	117,700	102,131	150,436
Avonmore C. & C. Co.	Leechburg	149,451	83,360	89,339
Maher C. & C. Co.	Leechburg	61,054	45,856	54,192
Armstrong County Coal Co.	Leechburg	73,392	54,803	37,764
Park Coal Co.	Leechburg	101,654	71,897	70,007
Kiskimineitas Coal Co.	Blairsville	119,757	61,769	82,429
Kerr Coal Co.	Freeport	146,500	62,380	88,092
Paulton C. M. Co.	Leechburg	92,191	45,223	50,974
Ben Franklin Coal Co.	Vandergrift	213,070	125,207	95,186
Gladys Coal Co.	Leechburg	81,184	60,516	47,231
Kiski Valley Coal Co.	New Bethlehem	98,400	71,823	77,559
Saltsburg Colliery Co.	Leechburg	228,296	154,768	132,340
Apollo Coal Co.	Leechburg	84,936	42,985	36,903
Butler Junction Coal Co.	Leechburg	92,605	79,361	83,550
Amer. Sheet & Tin Plate Co.	Pittsburgh	41,345	23,109	28,951
Aladdin C. & C. Co.	Leechburg	98,191	49,756	69,608
Clark Coal Co.	Connellsville	41,581	22,338	22,251
Conemaugh-Kiski Coal Co.	Latrobe	108,908	56,067	57,968
West Leechb'g Sh. & T. P. Co.	Leechburg	50,467	53,256	68,811
Haas Coal Co.	Matrona	21,262	22,560	24,006
Orpha Coal Co.	Kittanning	25,373	24,427	58,114
West Tarentum Coal Co.	Freeport	23,946	26,924	60,373
Dock Hollow Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	4,355	.....	36,942
Haddon Coal Co.	Leechburg	18,621	.....	24,985
Knapps Run Coal Co.	Kittanning	13,104	.....	24,669
Reed-Rudolph Coal Co.	Kittanning	650	.....	24,540
T. B. Young		1,444	.....	39,150
Taylor Run Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	31,132	.....	48,000
West Penn Mg. Co.	Leechburg	9,020	.....	23,994
Woodbine Coal Co.		20,619	.....	36,690
Smaller operators		.....	.....	229,574
Total		4,350,642	2,636,095	2,967,549

FIFTEENTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Pennsylvania C. & C. Corp.	New York	1,047,096	965,437	867,435
Barnes & Tucker Co.	Barnesboro	741,055	672,676	658,784
Sterling Coal Co.	Elmora	185,448	150,234	79,039
Carolltown Coal Co.	St. Benedict	235,426	295,780	363,797
Rich Hill Coal Co.	Hastings	193,478	383,650	203,239
Cherry Tree Coal Co.	St. Benedict	293,044	336,541	400,282
Madeira, Hill CM. Co.	Philipsburg	188,446	172,758	136,549
Duncan Spangler Coal Co.	Philadelphia	103,531	56,775	75,018
Empire CM. Co.	Clearfield	194,413	150,559	60,150
Jos. H. Reilly Coal Co.	Philadelphia	63,966	59,002	57,673
Cymbria Coal Co.	Altoona	113,978	66,767	32,669
Hastings C. & C. Co.	Cherry Tree	104,321	34,989	39,550
Hastings Fuel Co.	Hastings	112,988	42,750	48,826
Barnes Coal Co.	Barnesboro	284,889	302,747	338,526
Huether Coal Co.	Hastings	90,454	109,493	84,364
Binder CM. Co.	Carolltown	48,458	33,217	44,987
Miller Run CM. Co.	Patton	27,257	42,345	31,641
Pine Valley Coal Co.	Hastings	20,835	27,822	21,942
Gulf C. & C. Co.	Altoona	.....	.....	63,965
Bakerton Coal Co.	Indiana	19,963	18,440	40,653
McCornbie Coal Co.	Spangler	22,118	12,887	35,460
Oak Ridge C. & C. Co.	Hastings	85,003	13,807	34,097
Deringer Coal Co.	Spangler	22,298	14,259	21,277
Smaller operators		.....	.....	72,613
Total		4,644,213	4,187,678	3,812,536

SIXTEENTH

H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Scottdale	3,348,137	2,779,423	2,126,510
W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown	834,578	1,057,244	1,054,292
Monessen C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	481,174	439,750	467,878
Hecla C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	340,273	530,039	752,221
Redstone C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	383,236	338,931	331,691
Orient C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	196,456	104,638	311,867
Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh	309,070	187,602	273,876
Republic I. & S. Co.	Republic	426,841	200,392	69,682
Thompson Connells. Coke Co.	Republic	397,192	437,945	414,357
Tower Hill Connels. Coke Co.	Uniontown	372,634	178,996	411,512
Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburgh	378,403	450,701	389,455
Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Cleveland, O.	297,186	270,614	314,057
Superior Connels. Coal Co.	Lockvale	74,582	27,094	118,481
South Fayette Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	131,581	136,050	105,786
Buckeye Coal Co.	Brier Hill	177,239	239,363	407,768
Husted-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	165,630	17,544	32,748
La Belle Coke Co.	Steubenville, O.	.....	12,020	23,476
Smaller operators		.....	.....	61,058
Total		8,788,081	7,429,510	7,666,715

SEVENTEENTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Pittsburgh Ter. Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	2,244,470	542,745	3,093,126
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	1,115,637	2,527,135	58,694
Chartiers Creek Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	289,273	291,499	141,976
Lindley Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	154,637	214,444	375,735
Peters Creek Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	77,176	45,512	179,123
Bertha-Consumers Co.	Pittsburgh	220,882	247,919	281,528
South Hills C. & S. Co.		.....	25,130	21,000
M. C. Bickertson		13,621	4,440	25,000
Thos. Graham		.....	5,937	63,905
U. S. Coal Supply Co.		3,682	18,397	20,000
Vaug Const. Co.		.....	15,325	35,207
Smaller operators		.....	.....	101,606
Total		4,562,664	4,101,640	4,406,900

EIGHTEENTH

Rockhill C. & I. Co.	Robertsdale	553,194	717,743	681,522
Berwind-White CM. Co.	Houtzdale	209,829	135,470	100,380
Jas. M. McIntyre & Co.	Six Mile Run	38,902	41,985	95,881
Grampian CM. Co.	Clearfield	199,456	76,190	82,330
Langdon Coal Co.	Huntington	50,997	28,610	30,366
Hale Coal Co.	Philipsburg	168,499	160,612	132,665
Shannon Co.	Dudley	105,006	68,869	63,063
Du Shan CM. Co.	Osceola Mills	50,708	33,444	62,944
Penn Central L. & P. Co.	Altoona	48,374	56,670	95,539
Red Top CM. Co.	Houtzdale	54,093	45,995	59,028
Dahlin Bros. CM. Co.	Houtzdale	19,318	28,911	38,947
Atlantic CM. Co.	Philipsburg	29,600	6,622	25,922
Banner CM. Co.	Osceola Mills	11,243	8,890	25,692
Bulah Shaft C. Co.	Ramey	70,202	14,470	46,863
Cedar Hill CM. Co.	Philadelphia	96,345	16,963	60,366
E. Eichelberger & Co.	Saxton	59,250	19,558	24,963
Guernsey Coal Co.	Houtzdale	15,165	13,617	24,245
Kay CM. Co.	Everett	46,748	18,020	58,037
Schipper Bros. CM. Co.	Boston, Mass.	51,510	18,489	52,833
Willard Coal Co.	Philipsburg	18,597	3,841	20,774
Yorkshire Coal Co.	New York	47,981	4,255	25,599
Small operators		.....	.....	376,477
Total		2,930,593	1,939,002	2,223,423

NINETEENTH

Westmoreland Coal Co.	Irwin	2,267,178	1,578,319	2,366,501
Ocean Coal Co.	Heominie	710,588	535,770	692,135
Bethlehem Mines Corp.	Bethlehem	781,653	914,234	1,094,881
Keystone C. & C. Co.	Greensburg	262,878	289,295	462,461
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	712,134	559,860	632,787
Irwin Gas Coal Co.	Greensburg	391,179	480,502	593,683
Hillman C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	359,277	450,528	512,864
Delmont Gas Coal Co.	Delmont	139,600	98,733	136,407

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Howard Gas Coal Co.	Greensburg	157,228	255,180	255,040
W. B. Skelly Coal Co.	Export	59,808	67,009	85,830
Seehart Coal Co.	Saltsburgh	73,996	51,900	47,452
Edw. Tomajko	Adamsburg	80,000	131,146	154,179
Small operators		.....	.....	82,498
Total		6,288,698	5,475,239	7,116,718
	TWENTIETH			
Consolidation Coal Co.	New York	1,119,674	873,685	878,151
Hillman C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	441,208	470,183	709,983
Quemahoning Coal Co.	Somerset	395,610	341,408	214,976
Brothers Valley Coal Co.	Macdonaldton	170,868	173,347	229,462
Penn Smokeless Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	106,471	116,405	161,138
Davis C. & C. Co.	Baltimore, Md.	160,725	183,863	239,952
Listie Quemahoning Coal Co.	New York	54,982	60,319	109,208
Pine Hill Fuel Co.	Meyersdale	71,155	77,779	89,475
Listie Coal Co.	Somerset	57,221	47,046	31,196
Berlin Coal Co.	Johnstown	38,078	64,603	92,460
Reading Iron Co.	Kimmelton	76,185	93,863	113,386
Atlantic Big Vein Coal Co.	Meyersdale	80,928	41,161	54,318
Shipley CM. Co.	Meyersdale	72,352	34,775	49,722
Berkey Bros. Coal Co.	Meyersdale	42,820	32,800	27,530
MacGregor Coal Co.	Somerset	34,144	29,391	20,124
Forge CM. Co.	Philadelphia	61,307	55,457	113,047
Enterprise Coal Co.	Garrett	52,166	56,214	54,963
Smokeless Quemah. Coal Co.	Somerset	41,751	37,996	56,029
C. K. Bowman	Boynton	40,722	44,770	33,811
Madeira Hill Smith C. Co.	Philadelphia	20,984	64,467	143,123
Quemahoning Valley C. Co.	Somerset	21,772	41,750	54,066
Mountain Valley Coal Co.	Baltimore, Md.	21,894	35,853	93,575
Royal Quem. Coal Co.	Greensburg	15,476	34,932	52,403
Penn. Smith Coal Co.	New York	26,941	31,569	40,358
Harding Coal Co.	Elk Lick	11,373	24,518	20,848
Randolph Coal Co.	Somerset	.....	21,183	20,583
Raephton Coal Co.		.....	.....	203,658
Meyersdale Fuel Co.	Somerset	6,329	3,437	42,366
Geo. C. Bowman Coal Co.	Elk Lick	14,370	19,391	37,402
Saxman C. & C. Co.	Latrobe	.....	.....	36,081
H. Statler & Son	Elk Lick	4,045	.....	31,341
Belmont Smokeless Coal Co.	Acosta	.....	.....	30,062
Engle Bros. Coal Co.	Elk Lick	10,600	10,245	27,545
John O. Ream	Berlin	6,885	8,040	26,330
Quality Smokeless Coal Co.		15,209	13,603	25,728
Sarnow Coal Co.	Hooversville	15,697	17,390	23,342
Black Beauty Coal Co.		.....	.....	22,088
Bowman Fuel Co.	Boynton	12,000	18,753	21,972
Statler Bros.	Elk Lick	4,196	.....	21,760
Smaller operators		.....	.....	199,861
Total		4,092,436	3,616,681	4,505,818

TWENTY-FIRST

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Vesta Coal Co	California	4,272,161	3,430,650	3,348,175
Pittsburgh Coal Co	Pittsburgh	1,284,783	976,690	402,321
Lilley C. & C. Co	Charleroi	198,006	.....	38,085
Reliance Coke & Fur. Co	Denbo	339,522	499,894	527,772
Crucible Fuel Co	Pittsburgh	630,426	624,524	962,385
Clyde C. & C. Co	Pittsburgh	254,815	186,382	226,177
Maple Glen Coal Works	Pittsburgh	141,089	30,019	40,802
Pickands, Mather & Co	Cleveland, O	703,600	717,391	860,996
Clarksville Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	95,804	108,190	205,933
Champion Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	57,630	49,170	49,420
H. C. Frick Coke Co	Scottdale	218,212	199,645	63,157
Trumbull Coal Co	Pittsburgh	161,615	179,616	252,646
Chartiers Southern C. Co	Pittsburgh	118,502	167,564	260,759
W. H. Flint	.....	.....	27,689	24,055
Fifth Pool C. & C. Co	Charleroi	21,562	3,904	52,516
Smaller operators	.....	.....	.....	21,991
Total		8,838,299	7,256,081	7,336,870

TWENTY-SECOND

Pittsburgh Coal Co	Pittsburgh	3,879,781	2,364,278	881,076
Hillman C. & C. Co	Pittsburgh	480,837	388,386	191,343
Westmoreland Coal Co	Irwin	221,390	177,787	327,973
McKeesport C. & C. Co	McKeesport	.....	53,156	159,568
Bowman Bros	McKeesport	24,232	30,283	34,386
Reed C. & C. Co	McKeesport	.....	.....	63,176
Curry Coal Co	Pittsburgh	19,443	.....	51,900
Acme Coal Co	McKeesport	.....	16,636	30,740
Long Run Gas C. Co	Irwin	.....	.....	23,403
Lapsley Coal Co	Glassport	12,396	.....	23,143
Robt. Griffiths	Elizabeth	13,301	15,561	22,774
Harper Coal Co	Turtle Creek	11,522	16,769	22,088
John Mehaffey	McKeesport	.....	.....	20,119
Smaller operators	.....	.....	.....	255,379
Total		5,452,571	3,372,044	2,112,126

TWENTY-THIRD

H. C. Frick Coke Co	Scottdale	3,910,126	3,350,121	3,675,594
Hecle C. & C. Co	Pittsburgh	435,868	358,370	384,959
Consolidated Coke Co	Grays Landing	493,782	418,469	329,024
Republic I. & S. Co	Uniontown	497,868	587,685	640,668
Puritan Coke Co	McClellandtown	353,817	325,965	294,341
Poland Coal Co	Pittsburgh	208,032	150,494	113,645
Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co	Smithfield	105,341	81,632	170,859
Buckeye Coal Co	Youngstown, O	811,501	637,782	1,194,950

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Monessen C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	237,131	194,073	213,629
West Point Marion Coal Wks.	Point Marion	69,801	100,679	115,950
Maple-Sterling Coal Works	Dunkard	88,740	125,178	143,062
Penn-Pitt C. & C. Co.	Point Marion	196,334	159,469	178,702
Fayette Coke Co.	New Salem	115,793	36,646	136,600
Greene Co. C. & C. Co.	Point Marion	57,993	62,624	58,440
Fredericktown C. & C. Co.	Fredericktown	191,655	66,764	234,203
Warwick Coal Co.	Indian Creek	43,629	139,257	110,600
Moffit-Sterling Gas C. Co.	Charleroi	73,474	103,432	158,709
Crawford Coal Co.	Homestead	40,690	90,313	128,977
Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown	58,629	53,705	53,900
Mabel Coal Works	Dunkard	40,346	38,048	95,200
Provins Coal Co.	Uniontown	39,190	28,450	39,042
American Coke & F. Co.	Pittsburgh	56,054	3,677	63,554
New Geneva Fuel Co.	Uniontown	22,936	4,150	41,707
W. J. Parshall Est.	Uniontown	44,494	.....	36,580
Scotts Run Coal Co.		.....	.....	36,000
Sun Coal Co.	Stoneboro	12,376	5,926	31,800
Vanderbilt C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	.....	.....	29,097
Smaller operators		.....	.....	105,200
Total		8,586,800	7,260,506	8,814,992
	TWENTY-FOURTH			
Berwind-White CM. Co.	Windber	1,353,610	2,684,942	2,109,794
Reitz Coal Co.	Windber	466,903	657,823	995,612
Arrow CM. Co.	Pittsburgh	89,396	145,961	123,772
Huskin CM. Co.	Windber	157,169	86,050	51,107
Valley Smokeless Coal Co.	Johnstown	124,477	125,407	35,748
Wilbur CM. Co.	Blairsville	178,595	301,996	426,721
Baker-Whiteley Coal Co.	Baltimore, Md.	111,828	114,857	214,696
Loyal Hanna C. & C. Co.	Cairnbrook	146,647	249,576	379,610
Egolf CM. Co.	Windber	47,040	42,103	25,121
Colonial Coal Co.	Johnstown	88,770	95,137	49,457
Lorain Steel Co.	Johnstown	62,625	59,344	80,632
Sheesley Coal Co.	Johnstown	53,115	38,410	24,850
Somerset-Windber Coal Co.	Windber	7,575	40,502	39,324
Ines Coal Co.	Windber	19,040	36,365	55,312
Lochrie-Price Coal Co.	Windber	20,642	33,287	38,515
Tunnel Smokeless C. Co.	Windber	21,658	36,054	34,550
Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Co.	Johnstown	.....	.....	141,785
Imperial Coal Corp.	New York	.....	98,830	131,982
Windber Standard C. Co.	Johnstown	29,389	78,648	69,530
Ebow CM. Co.	Pittsburgh	.....	22,564	61,107
Lehman & Estep C. Co.	Windber	19,972	26,408	42,267
Spruce Run Coal Co.	Level	17,250	14,404	25,280
Paint Creek Coal Co.	Windber	12,006	9,830	20,536
Smaller operators		.....	.....	119,540
Total		3,700,193	5,352,519	5,296,854

TWENTY-FIFTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Bethlehem Mines Corp	Bethlehem	680,017	528,971	728,127
Jefferson & Clearf. C. & I. Co.	Indiana	952,361	420,887	51,698
Pittsburgh Gas Coal Co	Indiana	751,778	527,624	83,691
Russell CM. Co	St. Benedict	400,764	505,732	402,599
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corp	Clearfield	745,212	651,663	579,317
Coal Run Mining Co	Indiana	307,137	242,663	101,108
Empire CM. Co	Philadelphia	174,261	29,834	53,936
Penn C. & C. Corp	Barnesboro	134,888	146,062	153,944
Savan. Colliers Co	Indiana	44,889	31,630	90,697
Punxiana Coal Co	Indiana	.....	189,707	392,817
Gulf C. & C. Co		.....	83,346	114,519
Kenwood Coal Co		.....	28,614	22,610
Havre Mach. Coal Co	Clymer	56,754	10,932	34,883
Deringer Fuel Co	Spangler	17,141	.....	33,611
H. B. Alderman		.....	.....	123,912
Jeff. & Indiana Coal Co	Rochester, N. Y.	.....	.....	1,216,549
Smaller operators		.....	.....	117,795
Total		5,431,495	3,765,245	4,301,803

TWENTY-SIXTH

National Mining Co	Morgan	1,185,637	1,254,399	1,577,927
Pittsburgh Coal Co	Pittsburgh	466,029	*	43,669
Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.	Pittsburgh	907,997	898,061	1,002,834
McClane Mining Co	Washington	317,522	231,785	80,692
Yough. & Ohio Coal Co	Cleveland, O.	492,322	47,611	184,323
Duquesne C. & C. Co	Avella	402,143	421,240	408,589
Carnegie Coal Co	Pittsburgh	181,121	116,534	49,361
Lincoln Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	264,382	262,818	452,747
Export Coal Co	Expedit	226,362	147,008	67,339
Country Club Coal Co	Pittsburgh	113,004	97,122	.....
Avella Coal Co	Greensburg	201,632	194,496	246,219
Washington Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	251,454	275,478	339,712
Jefferson Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	188,944	92,114	117,659
Chartiers Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh	.....	25,984	57,657
Smaller operators		.....	.....	125,606
Total		6,257,826	4,239,771	4,754,324

*Idle.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

Pittsburgh Coal Co	Pittsburgh	1,218,751	741,821	244,049
Washington C. & C. Co	Dawson	1,126,975	622,255	840,849
H. C. Frick Coke Co	Scottdale	1,013,060	1,738,275	2,878,246
Pittsburgh & Erie Coal Co	Pittsburgh	267,264	157,828	.....
Hillman C. & C. Co	Pittsburgh	342,322	456,815	619,198
Monessen C. & C. Co	Pittsburgh	200,661	135,379	119,637

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Lowber Gas Coal Co	Lowber	441,526	62,625	31,538
Lincoln C. & C. Co	Waltersburg	221,054	140,506	246,240
W. J. Rainey, Inc	Uniontown	404,594	510,646	526,160
Jamison C. & C. Co	Greensburg	690,911	799,003	733,201
Forsythe Coal Co	Pittsburgh	78,066	36,522	35,904
Century Coke Co	Brownsville	126,967	46,146	106,498
Snowden Coke Co	Pittsburgh	160,372	51,931	188,734
American Coke & Fuel Co	Pittsburgh	.....	4,780	71,156
Smaller operators		.....	.....	75,558
Total		6,980,360	5,651,737	6,716,068

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Buffalo & Susq. C. & C. Co	DuBois	833,500	717,883	270,632
Cowanshannock C. & C. C	Rochester, N. Y.	981,316	795,362	374,033
Allegheny River Mfg. Co	Kittanning	254,706	406,962	233,587
Summit CM. Co	Punxsutawney	104,499	65,168	105,440
Keystone Mining Co	East Brady	311,059	392,794	438,188
Pawnee Coal Co	Kittanning	50,711	29,386	45,398
Red Bank Coal Co	Pittsburgh	135,871	133,187	152,868
Wallwork Mining Co	Summerville	95,919	18,031	45,561
Lumstead Mining Co	Echo	79,425	62,850	59,175
W. J. James Coal Co	Franklin	39,013	31,475	37,437
Summerville Coal Co	Brookville	48,000	45,000	45,000
Hamler Coal Co	Clarion	45,081	76,461	94,137
Eureka Coal Co	Strattonville	47,517	36,062	45,143
W. R. Calverley, Inc	Pittsburgh	242,681	165,298	138,871
Gilbert Coal Co	Timblin	116,758	130,700	101,483
Clarion CM. Co	Philadelphia	65,054	28,732	33,406
Rose & McGregor C. Co	New Bethlehem	51,569	83,945	92,397
Kittanning Steam C. Co	Kittanning	47,817	23,641	27,506
H. O'Neill & Co	Lucinda	32,723	25,124	21,864
Columbia C. M. Co	Kittanning	.....	27,094	59,686
Dora Coal Co	DuBois	27,002	48,956	65,645
Eagle Mining Corp	Ridgway	16,500	21,240	32,380
Helena Coal Co	Reynoldsville	27,326	23,176	26,242
Markle, Bullers & Co	Dora	26,976	63,021	67,300
McGregor Coal Co	Punxsutawney	29,160	25,732	28,400
Mercer I. & C. Co	Stoneboro	26,719	23,453	22,257
Ringgold Coal Co	Timblin	20,940	32,140	47,896
Rose Valley Coal Co	Clarion	18,864	22,020	21,300
St. Mary's Sewer Pipe Co	No. Point	21,903	28,600	23,600
Timblin Coal Co	Timblin	14,457	22,782	29,033
Yates Coal Co		11,362	24,345	26,010
Cool Spring Mg. Co	Ramseytown	.....	.....	92,736
Sandy Hollow C. Co	Brookville	42,456	17,617	91,309
Reid Coal Co	Brookville	38,615	13,852	81,562
Fairmount C. & C. Co	New Bethlehem	112,795	17,813	56,900

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Corsica Coal Co.		.....	.....	49,700
Cherry Run Fuel Co.	Rimersburg	70,385	19,996	49,050
Wallwork Coal Co.	Summerville	46,565	46,345	57,617
Ramsay Coal Co.	St. Marys.....	4,971	17,903	34,126
Acme Gas Coal Co.	Greensburg	122,419	.....	25,870
Republic Gas C. Co.	Kittanning	65,928	7,474	22,962
East Branch Coal Co.	Du Bois	20,275	6,844	22,438
Cherry Run Cm. Co.	Somerset	33,197	17,816	21,852
A. G. & S. Mining Co.	Kittanning	13,250	8,045	20,500
Mauk Coal Co.		8,564	10,326	20,385
Smaller operators		.....	.....	275,248
Total		5,504,069	5,128,067	3,734,131
	TWENTY-NINTH			
Valley Camp Coal Co.	Cleveland, O.	1,470,630	1,000,163	1,638,546
Ford Collieries Co.	Pittsburgh	1,670,678	848,883	189,601
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	1,341,265	1,085,307	342,801
Republic I. & S. Co.	Pittsburgh	832,028	351,146	916,177
Union Collieries Co.	Pittsburgh	641,032	551,276	959,736
Inland Collieries Co.	Harmarville	582,391	244,371	98,472
Consumers Mining Co.	Steubenville, O. ..	623,320	514,747	483,046
Fair Haven Coal Co.	Pittsburgh	58,499	36,986	37,102
Harper Coal Co.	Turtle Creek	63,465	49,559	42,689
Sun Coal Co.	Stoneboro	53,191	48,372	79,158
Hall Coal Co.	Turtle Creek	50,176	46,277	37,891
Allegheny-Pittsburgh C. Co.	Pittsburgh	420,072	252,802	430,223
Harwick C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	542,037	286,227	32,088
Hillman C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh	368,885	413,217	194,099
Monarch Fuel Co.	East Brady	219,038	234,998	707,210
Clinton Block C. Co.	Pittsburgh	116,034	89,954	38,416
Montour Coll. Co.	Pittsburgh	203,301	112,778	35,496
Beegle C. Co.	Pittsburgh	.....	36,091	36,136
Downs Miller C. Co		.....	.....	20,000
Smaller operators		.....	.....	172,668
Total		10,707,940	7,174,556	6,491,555
	THIRTIETH			
Ebensburg Coal Co.	Colver	614,893	651,914	846,275
Vinton Colliery Co.	Vintondale	505,206	282,586	367,543
Commercial CM. Co.	Expedit	121,575	100,677	177,758
Graceton Coke Co.	Graceton	187,264	161,205	176,395
Potter C. & C. Co.	Corral	231,990	190,891	193,277
Homer City Coal Co.	Homer City.....	110,000	99,255	145,406
Big Bend CM. Co.	Expedit	50,670	96,260	100,616
Ridgeview Coal Co.	Volivar	104,038	63,043	92,446
Maher & Graff Coal Co.	Blairsville	48,800	59,596	61,252
Keystone Coal Co.	Greensburg	188,399	106,346	124,501
Armorford CM. Co.	Blairsville	79,500	35,000	94,860

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Kiskiminitas Coal Co.	Blairsville	48,800	46,911	108,048
Bells Mill Coal Co.	Blairsville	55,528	44,545	62,096
Watson Coal Co.	Saltsburg	103,828	72,222	77,412
Johnstown Smok. C. Co.	Johnstown	139,235	129,857	110,381
Margaret CM. Co.	Bridgeville	65,000	57,500	104,504
Penelec Coal Corp.	Johnstown	114,188	124,758	145,715
Bethlehem Mines Corp.	Bethlehem	448,311	376,870	345,839
Smith Coal Co.	Indiana	46,034	36,635	45,716
Standard Smok. Coal Co.	Indiana	40,814	38,238	34,878
Diamond Smok. Coal Co.	Johnstown	178,341	239,368	230,500
Irwin Gas Coal Co.	Johnstown	33,967	29,398	45,189
Greensburg Fuel Co.	Greensburg	31,957	41,728	36,605
Black Lick Coll. Co.	Portage	20,157	33,929	71,567
Commonwealth Coal Co.	Clearfield	25,495	29,180	50,527
Caldwell Smok. C. Co.	Philadelphia	14,618	21,147	23,609
Jefferson & Indiana C. Co.	Indiana	.....	.....	262,454
Dilltown Smok. C. Co.	Dilltown	103,828	18,261	79,687
Bowman Coal Co.	Boynton	.....	9,626	34,316
Tub Creek Coll. Co.	Bolivar	.....	.....	28,438
Bethel CM. Co.	Expedit	23,952	17,493	27,518
Garfield Smok. C. Co.	Latrobe	55,438	2,996	26,963
Smaller operators		.....	.....	84,316
Total		4,753,803	3,531,111	4,416,603

Central Pennsylvania Coal Production.

Bituminous coal production in Central Pennsylvania in 1922, '23, and '24 and the United States in 1924 and 1925 was:

Month	Cent. Penna. 1924	United States 1924	% of Cent. Pa. 1924	Cent. Penna. 1925	United States 1925	% of Cent. Pa. 1925
January	3,914,082	52,507,000	07.45	4,184,719	51,930,000	08.06
February	3,796,921	47,302,000	08.03	3,592,921	38,987,000	09.22
March	3,584,301	41,288,000	08.68	3,400,674	37,626,000	09.04
April	2,434,241	30,429,000	08.00	2,561,966	33,702,000	07.60
May	2,889,663	32,276,000	08.95	2,727,472	35,474,000	07.69
June	2,874,607	31,458,000	09.14	3,042,921	37,167,000	08.19
July	2,796,124	33,346,000	08.38	3,185,617	39,582,000	08.06
August	2,940,506	35,923,000	08.19	3,509,157	44,883,000	07.82
September	3,297,135	42,376,000	07.78	3,814,551	46,817,000	08.15
October	3,908,933	48,414,000	08.07	4,553,483	53,203,000	08.56
November	3,359,494	42,102,000	07.98	4,218,258	50,780,000	08.31
December	3,943,315	46,266,000	08.52	4,751,180	52,816,000	09.00
Total	39,739,322	483,687,000	08.22	43,542,919	522,967,000	08.33

Shipment of anthracite from Lake Ontario ports, Oswego and Fair Haven, for 1925 were 152,474 gross tons, as against 230,510 tons in 1924. This trade used to run up to 800,000 tons, but more coal now goes by rail.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania are located in the easterly portion of the State, chiefly in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Columbia, Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties. The fields are divided into four sections geogically: the Northern, the Eastern Middle, the Western Middle and the Southern. They are divided into three great trade regions: the Wyoming in the north, the Lehigh in the central portion and the Schuylkill in the southerly portion of the territory. These regions are in turn divided into 17 mining districts as follows:

Carbondale	Plymouth	Beaver Meadow	Panther Creek
Scranton	Green Mountain	East Mahanoy	East Schuylkill
Pittston	Black Creek	West Mahanoy	West Schuylkill
Wilkes-Barre	Hazelton	Shamokin	Lorberry
		Lykens Valley	

While the coal fields are of very limited extent compared with the great bituminous deposits of Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the coal deposits of the country in general, they are of great value not only by reason of the quality of the coal contained therein, but by reason of their proximity to the great centers of population where this particular fuel is most acceptable and serviceable.

The anthracite coal fields having been developed first 100 years ago, having been explored in minute detail and having been developed and operated by many important interests, have been described so often that they have, in fact, produced one might say, a literature of their own. Particularly exhaustive have been the facts brought forth by various investigations and inquiries of past years under the authority of Congress, executive departments and boards, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York and other public bodies.

Probably no fact stands out more prominently now in view of the records of past years than the important feature that hard coal was furnished to the public at a very low cost during a long term of years, as the duly authorized selling prices of the recent past plainly demonstrate.

Statistics of production are available from 1807, but the customary amount referred to in the trade as the initial shipments is 365 gross tons in 1820. From that time on rapid progress was made despite many vicissitudes, the industry forging ahead more rapidly than coal mining advanced in other sections. It passed the 100,000 mark in 1829; the million mark in 1837, and the two million mark in 1844. Prior to this time the production of anthracite was practically the only mining carried on in a large way aside from the activities in Virginia. In 1850 the production exceeded 4,000,000 tons; in 1860, 8,000,000 tons; in 1870, 15,000,000 tons; in 1880, 28,000,000 tons, thus, it will be seen, nearly doubling every ten years. From that time on the growth was slower. In 1890 the output was 46,000,000 tons; in 1900, 57,000,000 tons; in 1910, 84,000,000 tons, and in 1920, 88,000,000 tons.

Anthracite Production by Districts.

District	1923	1924	1925	District	1923	1924	1925
I	1,998,329	1,598,487	974,802	XIV	4,552,515	4,443,426	2,943,581
II	3,774,106	3,888,624	2,693,676	XV	4,082,506	4,029,531	2,842,231
III	3,135,811	3,229,029	2,304,977	XVI	3,222,590	2,790,885	2,043,888
IV	1,481,343	1,491,146	998,141	XVII	3,802,239	3,161,134	2,393,158
V	2,611,014	2,184,632	1,436,400	XVIII	3,873,146	3,533,530	2,552,474
VI	4,372,726	4,668,897	3,221,256	XIX	2,692,905	2,303,258	1,693,145
VII	3,059,691	2,475,481	1,601,008	XX	2,955,484	2,671,485	1,961,541
VIII	3,732,976	3,141,207	3,236,624	XXI	4,083,059	3,236,302	2,325,825
IX	2,491,855	2,297,691	1,677,192	XXII	3,291,989	3,109,637	2,021,008
X	3,228,839	3,185,558	2,212,785	XXIII	3,431,954	3,340,149	2,166,355
XI	2,925,844	3,218,783	2,320,348	XXIV	2,811,572	2,698,923	1,783,246
XII	3,627,615	3,922,268	2,842,965	XXV	2,581,820	2,528,787	1,794,238
XIII	4,605,470	4,905,613	3,447,414	Total gr.	82,407,398	78,054,463	55,458,137
				Total net	92,296,285	87,420,995	62,113,113

FIRST

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	426,454	453,952	289,846
Hillside C. & I. Co.	Scranton	417,569	431,277	283,166
Temple Coal Co.	Scranton	158,150	169,421	82,598
Connell Anth. Mining Coal Co.	Scranton	232,395	151,178	104,041
Northern Anth. Coal Co.	Lopez	84,987	40,584	23,133
Racket Brook Coal Co.	Carbondale	153,613	141,240	120,487
Carbondale Anth. Coal Co.	Carbondale	26,197	22,243	3,297
Richmondale Coal Co.	Scranton	23,102	26,409	23,067
Archbald Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	.....	.....	36,504
Suffolk Anth. Collieries.	Scranton	.....	.....	8,672
Total		1,998,329	1,598,487	974,802

SECOND

Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	2,558,923	2,740,680	1,971,476
Scranton Coal Co.	Scranton	317,521	324,443	191,933
Temple Coal Co.	Scranton	240,579	266,773	185,633
Archbald Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	138,815	106,275	60,944
Hillside C. & I. Co.	Scranton	164,286	202,163	152,605
Humbert Coal Co.	Scranton	136,266	103,056	61,026
Murrin Coal Co	Scranton	92,501	96,346	42,147
American Coal Co.	Jermyn	18,630	10,098	3,300
Radiant Coal Co.	Scranton	34,870	19,812	5,481
Sunrise Coal Co.	Scranton	15,696	3,072	746
American Coal Exch., Inc.	Scranton	6,757	9,763	5,157
Mayfield Fuel Co.	Scranton	.....	.....	2,820
Penn.-Lacka. Coal Corp.	New York	.....	.....	382
Lincoln Coal Co.	Scranton	.....	3,955	10,026
Total		3,774,106	3,888,624	2,693,676

THIRD

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	1,510,119	1,822,780	1,367,387
Glen Alden Coal Co.	Scranton	840,476	633,255	431,843
South Penn Collieries Co.*	Scranton	.....	.....	449,415
Mid City Coal Co.	Scranton	112,034	92,670	49,952
M. A. Franklin Coal Co.	Scranton	14,498	4,116	9,380
Total		3,135,811	3,229,029	2,304,977

*Legitts Creek and Von Storch in 1923 and 1924.

FOURTH

Scranton Coal Co.	Scranton	644,601	694,960	529,902
Price-Pancoast Coal Co.	Scranton	302,010	328,891	170,842
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	Scranton	332,711	361,572	241,144
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	99,888	86,266	37,275
Roaring Brook Coal Co.	Scranton	17,555	14,600	12,788
Ransom Coal Co.	Scranton	.....	3,350	6,190
Total		1,481,343	1,491,146	998,141

FIFTH

Glen Alden Coal Co.	Scranton	1,760,647	1,562,946	1,032,099
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	479,722	419,246	260,843
Scranton Anthracite Coal Co.	Scranton	154,050	51,517	28,366
W. Y. Moffat Coal Co.	Dunmore	63,474	58,638	40,374
Gibbons Coal Co.	Scranton	52,270	37,000	34,000
Jonbert Coal Co.	Scranton	.....	.....	1,921
Park Hill Coal Co.	Scranton	20,711	22,953	19,577
Powell & Jennings Coal Co.	Scranton	23,803	5,982	4,161
Slocum Hollow Coal Co.	Scranton	51,710	25,456	15,059
Total		2,611,014	2,184,632	1,436,400

SIXTH

Pennsylvania Coal Co.	Dunmore	1,713,704	1,769,115	1,262,009
Glen Alden Coal Co.	Scranton	861,948	1,133,037	789,856
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	838,691	930,279	651,116
Scranton Coal Co.	Scranton	405,167	396,629	256,140
Nay Aug. Coal Co.	Carbondale	50,472	54,790	10,245
Spencer Coal Co.	Dunmore	59,255	57,119	57,152
Carney & Brown Coal Co.*	Dunmore	20,625	8,985	2,514
John J. Boland Coal Co.*	Scranton	9,080	3,861	
Scranton Anthracite Coal Co.	Scranton	27,260	18,140	6,265
Lackawanna Coal Co., Ltd.	Scranton	271,798	265,275	156,158
Lackawanna Valley Fuel Co.	Scranton	.....	31,267	29,801
Total		4,372,726	4,668,897	3,221,256

*Purchased and merged into one company operating in 1925 under name of Meadowside Coal Co.

SEVENTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Glen Alden Coal Co.	Scranton	1,355,338	1,327,090	929,723
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	Scranton	834,542	733,550	453,559
T. F. Quinn Coal Co.	Scranton	.....	7,849	11,917
Jermyn & Co.	Scranton	372,162	171,983	101,483
Suffolk Anth. Collieries	Scranton	102,188	206,961	104,326
Total		3,059,691	2,475,481	1,601,008

EIGHTH

Pennsylvania Coal Co.	Scranton	2,629,781	2,271,290	1,599,117
Hillside C. & I. Co.	Scranton	618,505	530,082	320,697
Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	249,382	264,392	190,019
Benjamin Coal Co.	Scranton	39,967	*	26,192
Clifford Coal Co.	Kingston	17,516	34,207	29,909
Volpe Mining Co.	Pittston	10,262	7,890	1,688
Yatesville Coal Co.	Pittston	22,837	29,667	33,181
Lehigh & Wyo. Val C. M. Co.	Dupont	.....	3,679	35,821
Total		3,732,976	3,141,207	3,236,624

*Idle.

NINTH

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	New York	1,492,522	1,374,664	1,006,667
Temple Coal Co.	Scranton	490,148	376,969	281,316
Kingston Coal Co.	Kingston	280,693	279,873	187,249
Mt. Lookout Coal Co.	Scranton	128,903	206,681	152,021
Harris-Denly Coal Co.	Cleveland, O.	56,906	45,521	36,434
Troy Coal Co.	Plains	15,794	14,083	13,506
Total		2,491,855	2,297,691	1,677,193

TENTH

Hudson Coal Co.	Scranton	863,998	1,022,926	729,229
Glen Alden Coal Co.	Scranton	680,279	661,427	404,768
Conlon Coal Co.	Scranton	73,746	67,776	44,287
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	729,611	671,389	499,328
Central Coal Co.	Parsons	55,696	28,391	21,040
Haddock Mining Co.	Dorrancetown	195,048	218,795	152,436
Colonial Colliery Co.	Philadelphia	138,744	165,398	102,086
Traders Coal Co.	Scranton	158,766	6,024	7,958
Raub Coal Co.	Luzerne	100,461	98,328	87,802
East Boston Coal Co.	Kingston	203,787	165,800	132,439
Miner's Mills CM. Co.	Scranton	28,703	39,304	31,372
Total		3,228,839	3,185,558	2,212,785

ELEVENTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Lehigh & Wilkes-B. Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	1,347,070	1,498,803	1,121,643
Lehigh Valley Coal Co	Wilkes-Barre	831,060	877,454	654,153
Hudson Coal Co	Scranton	747,235	827,358	533,572
Sullivan & Flynn Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	478	15,168	10,988
Total		2,925,844	3,218,783	2,320,348

TWELFTH

Hudson Coal Co	Scranton	922,297	1,336,713	862,483
Glen Alden Coal Co	Scranton	1,259,206	1,142,044	1,026,359
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C. Co.	Wilkes-Barre	949,162	976,332	672,102
Kingston Coal Co	Kingston	423,048	428,779	273,957
Plymouth Red Ash Coal Co.	Plymouth	21,359	13,585	8,067
Total		3,627,615	3,922,268	2,842,965

THIRTEENTH

Glen Alden Coal Co	Scranton	2,610,664	2,756,285	1,949,888
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal Co	Wilkes-Barre	1,182,186	1,337,049	962,906
Lehigh Valley Coal Co	Wilkes-Barre	465,190	435,731	282,490
Pittston CM. Co.	Pittston	149,634	111,710	51,746
George F. Lee Coal Co	Wilkes-Barre	69,826	85,207	68,225
Grand Tunnel Coal Co	Philadelphia	127,970	179,651	132,159
Total		4,605,470	4,905,613	3,447,414

FOURTEENTH

Susquehanna Collieries Co.	Wilkes-Barre	1,563,176	1,738,544	1,252,584
Glen Alden Coal Co	Scranton	1,006,850	1,067,857	733,434
Lehigh & W.-Barre Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	839,470	660,672	476,302
West End Coal Co	Mocanaqua	577,440	506,426	279,921
Alden Coal Co	Alden Station	369,331	352,720	130,580
E. S. Stackhouse Coal Co.	Shickshinny	63,467	33,277	26,532
East Alden Mining Co	Wilkes-Barre	33,827	28,097	14,487
Nanticoke Valley Coal Co.	Nanticoke	98,954	55,833	29,741
Total		4,552,515	4,443,426	2,943,581

FIFTEENTH

Jeddo Highland Coal Co	Jeddo	1,158,441	1,141,446	834,979
Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc	Wilkes-Barre	1,190,209	1,117,813	730,566
Lehigh Valley Coal Co	Wilkes-Barre	654,580	696,118	527,488
Pardee Bros. Co., Inc	Lattimer	542,824	486,102	345,536
Hazle Brook Coal Co	Hazleton	421,965	453,018	309,222
East Point Coal Co	Scranton	30,549	14,406	30,396
M. S. Kemmerer & Co	Sandy Run	42,964	78,234	42,323
Wolf Collieries Co.*	Scranton	40,972	42,394	17,886
Harleigh Coal Co		.....	.....	3,835
Total		4,082,506	4,029,531	2,842,231

*Have no breaker. Coal prepared at Drifton breaker of Coxe Bros. & Co.

SIXTEENTH

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Cranberry Creek Coal Co.	West Hazleton.	840,132	707,675	545,476
Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc.	Wilkes-Barre ..	531,857	550,920	394,298
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre ..	337,468	330,207	228,175
Tip Top Coal Co.	Scotch Valley..	4,462	7,331	.....
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C. Co.	Wilkes-Barre ..	693,810	555,818	361,053
C. M. Dodson Coal Co.	Bethlehem	303,814	232,810	144,351
Van Wickle Estate	Hazleton	154,409	116,268	.....
Harwood Coal Co.	West Hazleton..	142,191	75,243	38,924
Evans Colliery Co.	Beaver Meadow.	112,796	92,262	67,528
Beaver Valley Coal Co.	Baltimore, Md..	36,613	.....	.....
Candlemas Coal Co.	Jeddo	65,040	.....	.....
Haddock Mining Co.	Wilkes-Barre ...	.....	119,994	276,903
Scotch Run Coal Co.	Scotch Valley...	.....	2,254	28,895
Clift Coal Co.		.....	.....	8,285
Total		3,222,590	2,790,885	2,043,888

SEVENTEENTH

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	Lansford	3,802,239	3,161,134	2,393,158

EIGHTEENTH

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,609,503	1,472,226	1,038,882
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	Lansford	528,854	436,187	262,068
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	269,853	339,283	275,700
Mill Creek Coal Co.	New Boston	374,976	323,625	230,283
Hazle Brook Coal Co.	Maryd	243,157	242,738	172,978
St. Clair Coal Co.	St. Clair	297,437	307,462	245,015
Alliance CM. Co.	Philadelphia	292,817	337,425	272,534
Gorman & Campion Coal Co.	Tuscarora	59,760	33,506	35,346
Frackville Coal Co.		.....	11,038	13,118
So. Penn. Coll. Co.	Philadelphia	.....	1,523	6,650
Total		3,873,146	3,533,530	2,552,474

NINETEENTH

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	946,653	829,607	647,244
Lytle Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	399,966	342,905	229,468
Buck Run Coal Co.	Minersville	241,689	232,939	171,570
Sherman Coal Co.	Pottsville	65,574	100,649	62,298
Black Heath Coal Co.	Minersville	10,819	6,857	5,958
Butcher Creek Coal Co.	St. Clair	28,916	33,795	15,806
Pine Hill Coal Co.	Scranton	623,004	498,860	414,430
Repplier Coal Co.	Minersville	253,739	234,984	146,371
Total		2,692,905	2,303,258	1,693,145

TWENTIETH

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	2,283,064	2,061,374	1,468,545
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre ..	672,420	610,111	492,966
Total		2,955,484	2,671,485	1,961,541

TWENTY-FIRST

Company	Address	1923	1924	1925
Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,218,409	1,130,293	823,013
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	1,129,868	1,005,161	467,442
Locust Mt. Coal Co.	Bethlehem	675,245	497,436	419,065
Susquehanna Collieries Co.	Wilkes-Barre	245,780	211,144	131,934
Hazel Brook Coal Co.	Hazleton	219,530	115,708	141,169
Harleigh Brookwood C. Co.	Philadelphia	.....	276,560	143,202
Total		4,083,059	3,236,302	2,325,825

TWENTY-SECOND

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,102,222	1,201,154	839,978
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre	1,004,428	757,678	529,666
Harleigh-Brookwood Co.	Pottsville	365,821	361,305	239,476
Hazle Brook Coal Co.	Wilburton	407,890	375,979	216,713
East Bear Ridge Coal Co.	Mahanoy City	257,733	240,392	153,553
Laurel C. M. Co.	Mowry	46,297	17,989	4,173
Repplier Coal Co.†	Minersville	107,598	36,140	37,449
Total		3,291,989	3,109,637	2,021,008

† Same as Hazle Brook.

TWENTY-THIRD

Susquehanna Collieries Co.	Wilkes-Barre	1,188,000	1,234,401	726,610
Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,226,000	1,205,042	883,263
Colonial Colliery Co.	Frackville	504,000	559,081	398,985
Greenough Red Ash Coal Co.	Shamokin	241,189	*	*
Excelsior Coal Co.	Shamokin	204,000	225,800	157,500
Shamokin Colliery Co.	Shamokin	68,765	115,825	†
Total		3,431,954	3,379,149	2,166,355

* Included in Colonial. † Not operated.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,428,169	1,563,465	1,091,164
Susquehanna Collieries Co.	Shamokin	649,376	593,012	301,119
Shipman Koal Co.	Shamokin	151,502	178,724	107,690
Enterprise Coal Co.	Scranton	233,559	176,772	*
South Penn Collieries Co.	Philadelphia	.....	161,409	73,818
Furman C.M. Co.		.....	25,541	25,686
Northumberland Mg. Co.	Scranton	.....	.....	183,769
Total		2,811,572	2,698,923	1,783,246

* Now Northumberland.

TWENTY-FIFTH

Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.	Pottsville	1,630,993	1,526,221	1,103,702
Susquehanna Collieries Co.	Wilkes-Barre	948,827	993,793	690,536
Hazle Brook Coal Co.	Philadelphia	2,000	8,773	.....
Total		2,581,820	2,528,787	1,794,238

THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY IN 1925

Menace of Strike Is to Trade Rather Than to Consuming Public—Fear Felt That Substitutes Will Gain Permanent Foothold.

The following review of the anthracite industry in 1925 has been issued by the Anthracite Bureau of Information:

As in 1922 and 1923, the outstanding or spectacular part of the anthracite record for the year just ended was a general strike, which began September 1st. The issues and incidents of the strike have been so thoroughly ventilated that it is useless to attempt a discussion of it as part of the year's record.

It is sufficient to say that the international union presented demands for large increases to what were already the highest wages paid in any basic industry in the world, and coupled with them additional demands covering working conditions which would have enhanced the cost, and the selling price, of anthracite to such a degree that the phrase "black diamonds" would no longer have been a figure of speech.

A continuance of operation at existing wages, with complete impartial arbitration of every issue, was offered to the union, but its leaders elected to strike at the termination of the two-year wage agreement August 31st. The position of the industry has been explained in a comprehensive campaign of display advertising, so that the most casual reader of the daily press, if interested, has had all the pertinent facts at hand.

The natural effect of the strike has been to cut production heavily. By the end of December the deficit in anthracite output had reached approximately 23,500,000 gross tons. In 1924 the total output was 78,506,127 gross tons, of which 68,970,981 tons were shipped, 2,717,803 tons sold locally, and 6,817,343 tons used for power at the mines. For 1925, Government agencies give the total production as approximately 55,000,000 gross tons.

This shows a deficit of about 23,500,000 gross tons, but the figure may vary a little in that the consumption of coal at the mines has not been as large during the strike period as it would be under normal working conditions. It is true there is no power being expended in hoisting or preparing coal, but water is being removed right along, and as at least eleven tons of water are pumped or hoisted for every ton of coal under normal conditions, it will be seen that the saving due to lack of production is not so very marked. Of course, the idleness of the breaker machinery substantially cuts down colliery fuel consumption.

Government reports show "anthracite production" for each month during the strike, but this coal is all dredge product recovered from the creeks and rivers in or near the region, and it is all small size. There has been no coal mined or recovered from culm banks by regular washeries since September 1st.

Production and Shipments, 1915-1924.

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, the total production of anthracite in gross tons during the ten years from 1915 to 1924 has been as follows:

Year	Shipped Gross Tons	Sold Locally Gross Tons	Used at Mines Gross Tons	Total Gross Tons
1915	68,666,456	1,867,934	8,925,486	79,459,876

Years	Shipped Gross Tons	Sold Locally Gross Tons	Used at Mines Gross Tons	Total Gross Tons
1916	67,501,363	1,978,649	8,715,071	78,195,083
1917	77,490,043	2,127,109	9,321,965	88,939,117
1918	76,721,157	2,387,892	9,128,526	88,237,575
1919	67,972,295	2,107,876	8,573,580	78,653,751
1920	68,610,763	2,586,163	8,801,511	79,998,437
1921	69,554,563	2,511,206	8,714,098	80,779,867
1922	41,073,838	2,123,393	5,626,896	48,824,127
1923	73,427,712	2,900,314	7,010,375	83,338,401
1924	68,970,981	2,717,803	6,817,343	78,506,127

Commercial Production and Value.

Eliminating the colliery consumption and the fuel recovered from old culm banks by washeries and from river and creek beds by dredges, and considering only the commercial production of fresh-mined anthracite, the record for the six years ending with 1924, as reported by the U. S. Geological Survey, has been as follows. The figures for 1925 are, of course, not available.

	Commercial Production Gross Tons	Value at Mines	Ave. Value Per Ton at Mines
1919	66,444,325	$343,085,589	$5.163
1920	65,875,070	402,657,859	6.112
1921	70,191,076	437,488,640	6.233
1922	39,768,901	255,574,915	6.426
1923	71,718,088	482,404,160	6.726
1924	69,906,363	466,720,562	6.676

The chief interest in this table is that it refutes definitely the statement, several times repeated, by the Governor of the State that the advances in price on the domestic sizes to cover the cost of his increase in 1923 of 10 per cent to the miners were unwarranted. The anthracite producing companies actually realized five cents a ton less in 1924 than in 1923, and absorbed all of the enforced increased cost.

There has been no real menace to the consuming public by reason of the anthracite strike; that is, there has been no reason to think that anybody would have to suffer for lack of fuel. Substitute fuels are in abundant supply, the principal ones being coke and low volatile soft coal, with fuel oil naturally profiting to a great extent at the expense of anthracite.

Threatened Loss of Business.

But while the public has no great reason to worry, the anthracite industry itself—and this includes the mine workers as well as the mine operators—has cause for grave concern. With a shortage of 23,500,000 tons of anthracite in 1925 to be made up by substitute fuels, and with the major part of the coal-burning season still to come, hard coal faces the likelihood that a substantial part of its trade will be weaned away permanently. This likelihood would be turned into a certainty should the strike be settled on any basis which would necessitate further increase in the price of domestic coal.

Many years ago, the backbone of the anthracite demand was with the iron

furnaces along the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. Long and frequent coal strikes from the close of the Civil War until the great strike of 1875 disgusted the iron men and sped up the replacement of anthracite coke as furnace fuel. The strike is a dangerous tool to employ, and there is historic precedent which at least shows the possibility of the present senseless idleness inflicting injuries whose scars will last a long time.

There have been social and commercial effects in the anthracite regions themselves which have perhaps been little noted by the outside world. Since April 1, 1922, a period of 44 months, the mine workers have been idle at least ten months through general strikes—nearly 25 per cent of the time. Careful calculations have indicated that, even allowing for the 10 per cent increase which Governor Pinchot bestowed upon the miners in 1923 at the expense of the general public, the net loss in wages to the mine workers has averaged not far from $1,000 per man. The aggregate loss is in excess of $150,000,000, which is a considerable figure even in these days of quick and large fortunes in Florida real estate.

Among the unfortunate or improvident in the anthracite region there has been want and even suffering. Charitable persons, organized and unorganized, have done much to alleviate conditions, and coal companies themselves have come to the assistance of their striking employes, that non-combatants, innocent women and children, should not suffer for lack of warmth and food. It will need a strong back and a tough conscience to bear the burden of moral responsibility for this strike.

What Strikes Have Cost Miners.

Based on the totals of the payrolls for 1924 (approximately $325,000,000) the mine workers had suffered a loss in wages in the four months from September 1st to December 31st, of over $100,000,000. In the 5½ months' idleness of 1922 the loss in wages amounted to not less than $130,000,000. If the 1922 wage scale had been in effect in 1925, the mine workers would have lost by the present strike $90,000,000 instead of $100,000,000. The short suspension in 1923 (which was "compromised" by Governor Pinchot with a flat increase of 10 per cent) cost about $10,000,000 in wages.

Idleness due to unnecessary suspensions, not to mention outlaw strikes, has therefore cost the anthracite mine workers in less than four years $230,000,000. They gained in the last two years by the Pinchot "compromise," based on the 1921 payrolls, between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000. In other words, if there had been no suspensions in 1922, 1923, and 1925, and no increase in the 1922 wage scale, the mine workers would have been between $170,000,000 and $175,000,000 better off on January 1, 1926, than they actually were including the Pinchot 10 per cent increase in 1923.

Constructive policies of the industry, working through the Anthracite Operators' Conference, have been continued during the year. Work designed to instruct the public in the merits of small sizes of anthracite as cheap and satisfactory household fuel, has been expanded as far as conditions allowed. Advice from competent combustion engineers as to the right size of fuel to buy and the way to use it to get best results has been afforded by the Anthracite Coal Service, this service being free.

When it became apparent that the strike was going to continue and that anthracite consumers in many cases would have to use substitutes, these com-

bustion engineers added to their activities the instruction of householders in the proper method of using low volatile bituminous coal, and some of them were detailed to public stations where the use of soft coal was demonstrated. As part of this service to the public, the operators advertised extensively their advice to use soft coal as a substitute, and they printed detailed instructions for its use.

Standardization of Sizes.

A genuinely constructive development of the year was the action taken by the Anthracite Operators' Conference early in the spring to settle the question of anthracite commercial sizes, which has been a source of friction and worry for many years. The conference, in an endeavor to effect uniformity in the sizing and preparation of coal, made recommendations for standarization to become effective April 1st, sizes in inches to be as follows, all meshes being round:

Size	Through	Over
Broken	4-7/16	3-7/16
Egg	3-7/16	2-8/16
Stove	2-8/16	1-9/16
Chestnut	1-9/16	11/16
Pea	11/16	8/16

While screens of the above sizes were recommended for testing purposes, variations of the screens actually used in the breakers naturally persist to provide for differences in the fracture of coal, the idea not being to have exactly the same screens in each breaker but to assure that in any given size the same sort of coal should come from all breakers. This action on the part of the operators was taken at the request of representatives of retail dealers and after careful tests which demonstrated that anthracite consumers would be protected from any lowering of quality or efficiency in their domestic fuel.

It was further recommended that the permissible percentage of bone and slate should vary from 2 per cent to 7.5 per cent, according to size, and that 15 per cent of undersize coal in any size should be the maximum, save in chestnut, where 5 per cent additional cares for unavoidable breakage. Retail dealers, with whom sizing has been a tender point for a long time, gave general approval to the suggestions, as did the trade publications.

Breakers in Operation.

Number of breakers, washeries and dredges active in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in 1922, 1923 and 1924, were:

	1922	1923	1924
Lehigh:			
Breakers	32	33	33
Washeries	11	12	6
Dredges	4	3	3
Total	47	48	42
Schuylkill:			
Breakers	78	78	78
Washeries	24	26	13
Dredges	56	56	45
Total	158	160	136
Wyoming:			
Breakers	131	144	133
Washeries	34	44	22
Dredges	2	1	1
Total	167	189	156
Sullivan County:			
Breakers	2	2	2
Total breakers	243	257	247
Washeries	69	82	41
Dredges	62	60	49
Grand total	374	399	337

STRIKES OF PAST YEARS

Anthracite Region Has Witnessed Many Struggles Since Days of '49.

The history of anthracite mining is one of recurring labor troubles, the suspension which began September 1st being only one of a series of strikes and suspensions which began 76 years ago. A searching of the records indicates that the first strike of anthracite miners was ordered in Schuylkill County in May, 1849, six months after the formation of the first miners' union by a miner named John Bates. That strike was settled by concessions on both sides in a few weeks. The strike led by Bates affected only the lower region.

Intermittently in the years that followed, and ever since, for that matter, there has seldom been a month of any year in which there has not been a strike of miners in some pit or colliery. The first strong miners' union was formed in 1868 under the presidency of John Siney and called the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

Throughout the ensuing three years there was a series of local and general strikes in all three districts, ending sometimes in favor of the workers and sometimes in favor of the operators. The strikes ended victoriously for the operators in May, 1871 after troops had been called to quell the riots among the strikers.

The next big strike occurred in the Schuylkill region in 1875, when the operators announced a 10 per cent reduction in wages. After a five months' lay-off the miners went back to work defeated, accepting a 20 per cent reduction.

The miners also lost their next battle, when they quit work in 1888. This strike was brought about by the united membership of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor.

The entry of the United Mine Workers of America on the scene took place in 1897. Originally formed in the bituminous region, this society soon effected a strong organization in the hard-coal districts, and a strike ensued.

The "Lattimer Massacre."

That strike was crushed by the State Guard after a series of bloody riots in which scores of strikers and rioters were killed. That was the year of the "Lattimer Massacre," when a mob of strikers was literally shot to pieces by a squad of deputy sheriffs after the mob had thrown the sheriff to the ground and were beating him to death.

This strike settled with a loss to the miners, represented the end of a period. From this time forward the miners were uniformly successful in gaining some ground in each of the battles that were to come.

On September 12, 1900, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, called a general strike. It was settled six weeks later with the miners gaining a ten per cent advance in wages.

Probably the greatest and the most bitterly fought of the operator-miner battles occurred in 1902. John Mitchell was still president of the miners' union, and on his order 150,000 men quit work in May, 1902, and from that time until October the coal regions were in a state of ferment and disorder.

Ten thousand soldiers sent into the field only intensified the chaos, and eventually President Roosevelt intervened. The commission appointed by the

government negotiated a wage agreement satisfactory to the miners, and they returned to work.

In 1912, with John P. White, then president of the United Mine Workers, leading the fight, the anthracite regions were again the scene of a general strike that ended in a complete victory for the miners.

Although there were numerous sporadic outbursts and local strikes, there was no real trouble in the entire region until 1920, when an "outlaw" strike, not authorized by the union officials, began on September 1st and lasted for three weeks until President Wilson forced an agreement that sent the men back to work.

The next regular strike call was issued in 1922. The struggle continued five months and eleven days and was terminated on September 10th by an agreement that the miners termed "a great victory."

The 1922 wage contract was dated for only one year, however, and on September 1, 1923, after a long series of futile conferences with the operators at Atlantic City the old story so familiar to the public was again repeated and the miners quit. The intervention of Governor Pinchot brought about an agreement whereby the miners received a 10 per cent advance in wages. The contract, signed for two years is the one which recently expired.

The principal grievance of the miners was that there existed gross discrepancies in the pay of different classes of workers. The flat increase awarded by the Governor, while accepted by the miners, merely increased the discrepancies.

The upshot of the settlement, therefore, was the strike of 1925. The miners went into the wage conference under the leadership of President John L. Lewis with virtually the same demand, in more detailed form than in 1923, with their principal determination that they accept no such compromise as they did in 1923.

Ohio Customs District Exports.

Exports of coal and coke from the Ohio customs district (Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo), by months, during calendar years 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	....	2,631	74,819	162,238	1,373	370
February	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	40	32,069	....	....
April	....	....	193,243	154,832	153	436
May	4,480	....	567,237	380,600	9,252	7,312
June	4	....	643,257	383,970	21,942	13,903
July	12	248	810,951	587,982	18,697	13,519
August	5,397	12,886	685,545	744,847	9,884	9,162
September	254	6	779,866	744,994	6,587	9,763
October	4,943	....	785,305	499,231	3,964	1,474
November	4	....	353,092	609,464	587	1,295
December	2	....	255,269	382,212	3,817	4,060
Total	15,096	15,771	5,148,624	4,682,439	75,256	61,494

Pig iron production in 1925 amounted to 26,879,783 tons, compared with 40,059,254 tons in 1924.

TERMS OF ANTHRACITE AGREEMENT

Official Text of Wage Agreement Which Ended Longest Hard Coal Strike on Record.

Below is the full text of the new anthracite wage agreement signed in Philadelphia on February 12, 1926:

This agreement, made this twelfth day of February, 1926, *between Districts* 1, 7 *and* 9, *United Mine Workers of America, parties of the first part, and the anthracite operators, parties of the second part, covering wages and conditions of employment in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, witnesseth:*

1—Work shall be resumed at once under the terms of the expired contract, which, subject to modification as hereinafter provided, shall be in force and effect until Aug. 31, 1930.

2—At any time after Jan. 1, 1927, but not oftener than once in any year, either party may, in writing, propose modifications in the wage scales of said contract. The parties agree within fifteen days after receipt of such written proposals to start conferences in the usual manner in an effort to agree upon such modifications.

3—If within thirty days after starting such negotiations the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restrictions, and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board, either on the merits of the controversy or as to procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

The operators shall name three men and the miners shall name three men. The operators shall select one man from the miners' list and the miners shall select one man from the operators' list, and the two men so approved shall constitute said board. Unless agreed, the men named by the parties shall not be connected with the United Mine Workers of America or the business of mining coal. The board shall be obligated, within ninety days after appointment, to arrive at a decision on all issues in controversy, and to that end shall formulate their own rules and methods of procedure and may enlarge the board to an odd number, in which event a majority vote shall be binding.

4—The demands of the operators and the mine workers on the question of co-operation and efficiency are referred to the Board of Conciliation, exclusive of the umpire, which shall work out a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency.

5—The Board of Conciliation shall proceed to equalize wages, etc., in accordance with Clause 12 of the agreement, dated Sept. 19, 1923.

6—Except as modified herein, the terms and provisions of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and subsequent agreements made in modification thereof or supplemental thereto, as well as the rulings and decisions of the Board of Conciliation, are hereby ratified, confirmed and continued during the term of this contract, ending Aug. 31, 1930.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto, through their accredited representatives, have caused this agreement to be properly executed the day and year first above written:

On behalf of the anthracite operators:
W. W. Inglis,
George Hadesty,
J. B. Warriner,
E. H. Suender,
Thomas Thomas,
Andrew M. Fine.
Attest:
James A. Gorman, Secretary.

On behalf of Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America:
John L. Lewis,
Philip Murray,
Thomas Kennedy,
C. J. Golden,
Rinaldo Cappellini,
Andrew Mattey.
Alvin Markle, Chairman.

Men Affected by Anthracite Strike.

The number of anthracite mine workers is stated by the union to be approximately 158,000, of whom something like 8,000 are maintenance men, so that the number actually on strike was near 150,000.

However, counting in the superintendents, foremen, assistant foremen and office employes, who are not members of the United Mine Workers, the number of anthracite workers is 162,000 and odd, according to the figures of the State Department of Mines covering the year 1924. These are classified as follows:

Inside Men		Outside Men	
Mine foremen	480	Superintendents	181
Assistant mine foremen	1,701	Foremen	441
Fire bosses	712	Blacksmiths and carpenters	3,505
Miners	46,951	Engineers and firemen	5,474
Miners' laborers	26,565	Machinists and helpers	1,107
Machine miners	289	Trackmen and helpers	800
Machine runners and scrapers	451	Slatepickers (boys)	2,658
Drivers and runners	7,437	Slatepickers (men)	1,469
Motormen and assistants	4,474	Office employes	1,251
Doorboys and helpers	1,307	All other employes	24,934
Trackmen and bratticemen	4,420	Total outside workers	41,820
Timbermen and rockmen	5,467	Grand total	162,503
Pumpmen and pipemen	1,607		
Electricians and helpers	570		
All other employes	18,252		
Total inside men	120,683		

In calculating the total number of men directly affected by the strike, the railroad men who were laid off must not be overlooked. These included not only trainmen, but shopmen, and numbered well up into the thousands.

The number of anthracite workers given above, 162,503, shows an increase over other recent years. For instance, in 1916 there were 159,169; in 1918, 148,226; in 1920, 149,117, and in 1922, 159,880, according to the State's figures.

During 1925 there were exported from the United States to British West Indies 151,831 tons of bituminous coal, against 136,380 tons in 1924, an increase of 15,451 tons.

Anthracite Strikes in Quarter Century.

1900—September 12th to October 29th.
1902—May 12th to October 23rd.
1906—April 1st to May 7th.
1912—April 1st to May 20th.
1916—No suspension during wage negotiations.
1920—"Vacation strikes" for varying period in September.
1922—April 1st to September 11th.
1923—September 1st to September 19th.
1925—September 1st to February 18th, 1926.

February 12, 1926, saw a new record established in the anthracite trade, for it marked the 165th day of the strike. This made it the longest general suspension in the history of hard coal mining, for the Big Strike of 1902 lasted only 164 days and the duration of the 1922 struggle was 163 days. Work was resumed on Thursday, February 18th, making the total duration of the strike 170 days.

In 1875 there was a strike which exceeded by a few days the one of 1902, but some doubt exists as to operations being tied up quite as completely as in the case of modern strikes. In any event the industry was much smaller half a century ago.

When the anthracite miners quit work the first of September, 1925, most of them believed they were embarking on a pleasant little vacation of maybe a month or six weeks. Those engaged in the distribution of hard coal also expected a comparatively short interruption, for the most part. Few thought it likely that the suspension would go beyond the first of November, and if anyone had predicted it would outlast any previous strike, his words would hardly have been taken seriously.

Rules for Using Buckwheat

For the convenience of retail dealers handling its coal, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. distributed cards, containing printed directions for using buckwheat in house furnaces. These are intended to be passed on to consumers, and can be posted in the cellar for easy consultation when the fire is being replenished. It is pointed out that by using 50 per cent of buckwheat, mixed with a larger size, coal bills can be reduced $3.00 per ton without making any change in equipment. The rules are as follows:

1. Keep sizes in separate bins.
2. Kindle fire in usual way with the large size.
3. When all the coal is thoroughly ignited, add layer of buckwheat. Whenever furnace requires more coal put it on in layers; first one size, then the other.
4. Approximately 50 per cent of each size should be used. More buckwheat can be burned in moderate weather and more of larger coal in extreme cold weather.
5. Bank fire at night entirely or mainly with buckwheat.
6. Whenever the surface of fire is covered with buckwheat, always leave a small opening through to the red coals near feed door. Gases will then be thoroughly burned instead of going up the chimney.
7. Shake grates gently—moving shaker only a few inches to either side—stop when first red coals appear.
8. Observing above rules will give better fire, more easily controlled, than burning straight egg, stove or nut.

Anthracite Shipped in 1924 by Regions and Sizes.

The following returns transmitted by the Bureau of Mines show the actual shipments of anthracite in 1924. The various amounts are shown in gross tons. The figures include 157,435 tons from Sullivan County, also 318,357 tons from river dredging.

	Lehigh region			Schuylkill region		
	Breakers	Washeries	Dredges	Breakers	Washeries	Dredges
Lump	.....	....	....	13,209	.....	.....
Broken	90,451	658	....	318,787	3,767	.....
Egg	1,203,604	2,019	....	2,199,888	15,660	.....
Stove	1,798,113	2,589	....	3,891,146	19,032	.....
Chestnut	2,392,208	4,003	....	4,587,386	70,714	.....
Pea	866,782	6,065	....	1,912,981	48,601	243
Buckwheat No. 1	1,251,516	7,766	453	2,909,763	84,549	2,609
Buckwheat No. 2, Rice and Birdseye	650,698	8,881	985	1,075,329	89,426	.....
Buckwheat No. 3 and Barley	793,073	26,934	46,615	1,861,944	137,533	158,012
Boiler	1,687	....	23,313	382	157	12,014
Other *a*	110,130	....	....	132,294	1,646	60,128
Total gross tons	9,158,262	58,915	71,366	18,903,109	471,085	233,006

Size	Wyoming region			Sullivan Co.		
	Breakers	Washeries	Dredges	Breakers	Total	Per cent of total
Lump	.....	.....	....	.....	13,209	....
Broken	1,412,128	4,932	....	91	1,830,814	2.6
Egg	6,391,223	18,726	....	12,079	9,843,199	14.3
Stove	9,270,761	33,993	....	22,872	15,038,506	21.8
Chestnut	10,933,462	82,710	....	29,339	18,099,822	26.3
Pea	2,799,096	40,165	....	15,067	5,689,000	8.2
Buckwheat No. 1	4,155,074	79,795	....	.....	8,491,525	12.3
Buckwheat No. 2, Rice and Birdseye	2,627,539	131,670	....	.....	4,584,528	6.7
Buckwheat No. 3, and Barley	1,496,305	120,442	....	.....	4,640,858	6.7
Boiler	69,005	680	....	.....	107,238	0.2
Other *a*	218,871	17,241	13,985	77,987	632,282	0.9
Total gross tons	39,373,464	530,354	13,985	157,435	68.970,981	100.0

The report of shipments by railroad lines, month by month, has not been published since 1923.

Pennsylvania Anthracite. Mined by Machines. 1922-1924.

Region	1922		1923		1924	
	Number of Machines	Gross Tons	Number of Machines	Gross Tons	Number of Machines	Gross Tons
Wyoming	82	448,922	147	962,058	193	1,200,103
Sullivan County	..	.....	15	116,997	19	71,222
Total	82	448,922	162	1,079,055	212	1,271,325

Value of Anthracite.

Average value per gross ton of anthracite shipped, local sales, colliery fuel, and total production, by regions, in 1922-1924, was:

Year and region	Shipments			Local sales	Colliery fuel
	Domestic	Pea	Steam		
1922					
Lehigh	$8.03	$5.93	$2.70	$3.97	$2.34
Schuylkill	8.25	6.04	2.44	4.44	0.78
Wyoming	7.87	5.81	2.79	5.78	1.69
Sullivan County	9.07	6.97	2.42	6.18	2.00
	8.00	5.92	2.63	5.07	1.38
1923					
Lehigh	8.62	6.34	2.57	3.80	1.77
Schuylkill	8.87	6.34	2.47	3.87	0.72
Wyoming	8.29	5.95	2.62	5.92	1.43
Sullivan County	9.29	7.14	2.39	6.56	2.60
	8.48	6.17	2.55	4.80	1.21
1924					
Lehigh	8.95	5.91	2.22	4.53	1.68
Schuylkill	8.99	5.67	1.99	4.05	0.45
Wyoming	8.35	5.44	2.38	6.14	0.97
Sullivan County	8.65	5.89	2.03	7.15	1.98
	$8.58	$5.59	$2.21	$5.15	$0.87

Anthracite Production.

Monthly production of Anthracite coal and average daily output per working day in 1923, 1924 and 1925 (net tons), was:

	1923		1924a		1925b	
	Total	Daily avg.	Total	Daily avg.	Total	Daily avg.
January	8,521,000	328,000	7,724,000	297,000	7,419,000	285,000
February	7,602,000	317,000	7,428,000	297,000	7,176,000	269,000
March	9,175,000	340,000	7,908,000	304,000	7,040,000	271,000
April	7,885,000	329,000	6,639,000	266,000	7,253,000	290,000
May	8,384,000	322,000	7,549,000	290,000	7,898,000	329,000
June	8,474,000	326,000	7,569,000	300,000	7,576,000	291,000
July	8,136,000	325,000	7,584,000	292,000	8,293,000	319,000
August	8,672,000	321,000	6,906,000	266,000	8,966,000	345,000
September	2,853,000	119,000	7,408,000	296,000	52,000	2,000
October	8,532,000	328,000	7,479,000	288,000	68,000	3,000
November	7,575,000	316,000	6,604,000	287,000	151,000	7,000
December	7,530,000	301,000	7,189,000	277,530	224,000	6,000
Total	93,339,000	307,000	87,927,000	288,000	62,116,000	204,000

(a) Final revision. (b) Subject to revision.

Bituminous coal imported into the United States from Canada amounted to 471,221 tons in 1925 against 283,200 tons in 1924, an increase of 188,021 tons.

Population Growing in Anthracite Consuming States.

When the pressure of demand for anthracite became pronounced in 1917 and 1918 various statements were made with reference to increased population in the Northeastern section of our country being responsible for a considerable part of the demand. In fact, it was asserted on the authority of the office of the Provost Marshal General in connection with the application of the selective draft law that there had been an increase in population of nearly 5,000,000 in the states of the Northeast where large war industries were located, as compared with the figures of 1910.

A more substantial basis is given to the assertions made by the census figures of 1920 which give the actualities of this record. And, while the number is nearer four million than five it will be seen that the states of the Northeastern section where anthracite is particularly the domestic fuel, have grown much in the last ten years and as is well known the increase in population is largely centered in the industrial cities and towns, the agricultural districts and smaller communities remaining practically at a standstill, if indeed they have not shown a decrease in population.

	1910.	1920.		1910.	1920.
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,380,385	New Jersey.....	2,537,167	3,155,374
Delaware	202,322	223,003	New York	9,113,614	10,384,144
Dist. of Columbia.	331,069	437,571	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	8,720,159
Maine	742,371	767,996	Rhode Island.....	595,986	604,379
Maryland	1,295,346	1,449,610	Vermont	355,956	352,421
Massachusetts ...	3,693,310	3,851,615	Totals	28,977,580	31,771,740
New Hampshire..	430,572	443,083	Total increase.....		3,694,160

The gain in population adds to use of anthracite despite inroads.

Anthracite Reconsigned Free.

The following provision in the Grand Trunk Railway tariff, known officially as I. C. C. 2272, Supplement 2nd, became effective December 2, 1925:

"No charge will be made for a single diversion or reconsignment of anthracite coal when reconsigned or diverted at Detroit, Milwaukee Junction or West Detroit, Mich., for deliveries within the Detroit Switching District as defined in Grand Trunk Lines West, Tariff 502-G, I. C. C. No. A2301, M. P. U. C. No. 884, supplements thereto and reissues thereof, or when destined to points beyond the Detroit, Milwaukee Junction and West Detroit Switching District, when through rates from points of origin or rate basing point to final destination apply via Detroit, Mich.

"No charge will be made for a single diversion or reconsignment of anthracite coal when reconsigned or diverted at Port Huron, Mich., for deliveries within the Port Huron, Mich., Switching District as defined in Grand Trunk Lines West, Tariff No. 502-G, I. C. C. No. A2301, M. P. U. C. No. 884, supplements thereto and reissues thereof, or when destined to points beyond the Port Huron Switching District when through rates from points of origin or rate basing point to final destination apply via Port Huron, Mich."

EMPLOYES IN ANTHRACITE MINES IN 1924

Slight Increase in Numbers Shown Over Previous Year's Figures—Days Worked Well Up to Limit of Possibilities.

The data given in these tables are based on the returns resulting from the annual canvass of the anthracite operators for the year 1924.

MEN EMPLOYED AND DAYS WORKED IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION IN 1924

Region	Average number of men employed					Average number of days worked
		Underground				
	Surface	Miners, etc.	Other	Total underground	Total	
LEHIGH:						
Breaker product	6,297	7,913	6,077	13,990	20,287	273
Washery product	34	....	....	....	34	73
Dredge product	10	....	....	....	10	127
	6,341	7,913	6,077	13,990	20,331	273
SCHUYLKILL:						
Breaker product	14,824	22,388	12,406	34,794	49,618	270
Washery product	535	....	....	....	535	141
Dredge product	303	....	....	....	303	188
	15,662	22,388	12,406	34,794	50,456	268
WYOMING:						
Breaker product	17,974	45,497	24,586	70,083	88,057	280
Washery product	445	....	....	....	445	166
Dredge product	2	....	....	....	2	200
	18,421	45,497	24,586	70,083	88,504	280
SULLIVAN COUNTY:						
Breaker product	222	237	259	496	718	200
Total breaker product...	39,317	76,035	43,328	119,363	158,680	275
Total washery product...	1,014	....	....	....	1,014	141
Total dredge product.....	315	....	....	....	315	186
GRAND TOTAL.....	40,646	76,035	43,328	119,363	160,009	274

*Includes a comparatively small number of washery employes who could not be separated from breaker employes.

Anthracite at Lake Ports.

Port	Dock	1925	1924	1923
Erie, Pa.	Pennsylvania	217,552	343,066	375,601
Buffalo, N. Y.	Erie RR.	150,191	509,751	508,927
Buffalo, N. Y.	Phila. & Reading	120,827	169,493	95,786
Buffalo, N. Y.	Lehigh Valley	582,427	789,129	1,005,388
Buffalo, N. Y.	Del., Lack. & W.	530,357	951,140	1,150,083
Total,		1,601,354	2,762,579	3,135,785

Shipments of Anthracite According to Sizes, 1913-'24.

Shipments of anthracite coal by sizes for 12 years were:

Size	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Lump	362,714	180,516	115,348	119,562	154,597	133,529
Broken	3,489,779	3,547,117	3,349,933	3,543,326	4,531,889	4,750,320
Egg	8,928,792	8,718,809	8,117,340	8,487,032	10,431,455	10,279,963
Stove	13,841,777	14,505,502	14,061,069	13,598,796	14,324,505	13,422,950
Chestnut	17,005,632	16,224,892	15,570,013	14,998,499	17,753,449	17,408,141
Pea	8,142,571	8,277,619	8,210,669	7,520,804	6,824,003	6,471,381
Buckwheat	9,504,161	9,459,788	9,322,533	9,569,817	11,659,176	10,800,796
Smaller	9,422,886	9,549,803	9,919,552	9,663,527	11,810,969	13,454,077
Total gr. tons	70,758,312	70,464,046	68,666,456	67,501,363	77,490,043	76,721,157

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Lump	26,855	33,324	12,330	4,151	7,082	13,209
Broken	2,861,611	3,301,578	2,474,690	1,639,274	3,476,582	1,830,814
Egg	9,701,195	9,941,584	10,239,859	5,487,031	10,962,994	9,843,199
Stove	13,354,488	12,380,630	14,687,638	8,193,307	13,677,384	15,038,506
Chestnut	17,405,402	17,327,540	18,636,682	10,085,960	18,355,255	18,099,822
Pea	6,237,398	5,457,588	5,865,379	3,278,136	5,928,618	5,689,000
Buckwheat	8,574,852	9,167,934	9,349,009	5,537,595	9,641,571	8,491,525
Smaller	4,810,494	11,000,585	8,288,976	6,848,384	11,378,226	9,964,906
Total gr. tons	62,972,295	68,610,763	69,554,563	41,073,838	73,427,712	68,970,981

Bituminous Coal Exports to Mexico.

Exports of bituminous coal (gross tons) to Mexico, by months, during 1925 and six years previous, were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	9,845	6,197	32,176	7,177	6,534	5,825	9,470
February	5,142	11,263	25,807	5,254	4,301	5,213	6,491
March	5,429	15,696	12,687	7,889	5,568	7,643	6,453
April	6,200	17,047	8,289	16,271	11,440	9,089	15,791
May	6,810	7,121	7,915	10,918	11,310	8,503	9,447
June	14,312	7,003	17,830	5,937	11,560	7,212	8,077
July	5,824	16,683	14,499	6,415	11,190	4,299	12,064
August	10,953	17,773	13,604	6,052	6,357	2,140	7,750
September	10,892	15,847	13,688	4,756	4,876	5,803	8,469
October	8,757	20,557	10,377	7,048	5,136	6,830	6,915
November	8,932	21,543	8,702	4,683	6,125	4,505	7,312
December	8,489	46,261	6,637	8,710	10,251	7,027	14,085
Total	101,679	204,991	172,211	91,056	94,648	81,703	112,324

Anthracite Wage Increases.

As to the number and size of the wage increases secured by the anthracite mine workers since the beginning of the war, it may be said that the record is as follows: April, 1916, 7 per cent; May, 1917, 10 per cent; November, 1917, 25 per cent; November, 1918, 25 per cent; April, 1920, 20 per cent for miners and 17 per cent for company men and 10 per cent, as per Pinchot plan, September, 1923.

Anthracite Coal Shipments Yearly from Outset to 1923.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1820	365	1847	2,882,309	1873	21,227,952	1899	47,665,204
1821	1,073	1848	3,089,238	1874	20,145,121	1900	45,107,484
1822	3,720	1849	3,242,966	1875	19,712,472	1901	53,568,601
1823	6,951	1850	3,358,899	1876	18,501,011	1902	31,200,890
1824	11,108	1851	4,448,916	1877	20,828,179	1903	59,362,831
1825	34,893	1852	4,993,471	1878	17,605,262	1904	57,492,522
1826	48,047	1853	5,195,151	1879	26,142,689	1905	61,410,201
1827	63,434	1854	6,002,334	1880	23,437,242	1906	55,698,595
1828	77,516	1855	6,608,567	1881	28,500,017	1907	67,109,393
1829	112,083	1856	6,927,580	1882	29,120,096	1908	64,665,014
1830	174,734	1857	6,644,941	1883	31,793,027	1909	61,969,885
1831	176,820	1858	6,839,369	1884	30,718,293	1910	64,905,786
1832	363,271	1859	7,808,255	1885	31,623,530	1911	69,954,299
1833	487,749	1860	8,513,123	1886	32,136,362	1912	63,610,578
1834	376,636	1861	7,954,264	1887	34,641,018	1913	69,069,628
1835	560,758	1862	7,869,407	1888	38,145,718	1914	68,342,601
1836	684,117	1863	9,566,006	1889	35,817,093	1915	67,883,776
1837	869,441	1864	10,177,475	1890	36,615,459	1916	67,376,364
1838	738,697	1865	9,652,391	1891	40,448,336	1917	77,133,305
1839	818,402	1866	12,703,882	1892	41,893,340	1918	76,649,918
1840	864,379	1867	12,988,725	1893	43,089,537	1919	66,855,462
1841	959,773	1868	13,801,465	1894	41,391,200	1920	68,915,460
1842	1,108,412	1869	13,866,180	1895	46,511,477	1921	67,617,713
1843	1,263,598	1870	16,182,191	1896	43,177,485	1922	40,815,777
1844	1,630,850	1871	15,699,721	1897	41,637,864	1923	72,668,621
1845	2,013,013	1872	19,669,778	1898	41,899,751	1924	68,761,275
1846	2,344,005					1925	48,000,000

Anthracite used at the mines and breakers for steam and heat represents more than 10 per cent of the total output and is not included above.

Anthracite Output by Counties—1924.

Production, shipments and value of anthracite coal in 1924, by counties, were, in gross tons:

County	Shipments		Production	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Carbon	2,106,000	$13,315,000	2,364,000	$14,043,000
Columbia	503,000	2,831,000	623,000	3,043,000
Dauphin	851,000	5,369,000	1,295,000	5,826,000
Lackawanna	16,435,000	109,081,000	17,940,000	113,025,000
Luzerne	27,284,000	189,144,000	31,083,000	198,381,000
Northumberland	5,208,000	32,052,000	6,077,000	33,418,000
Schuylkill	15,598,000	99,576,000	17,989,000	103,242,000
Sullivan	158,000	804,000	171,000	871,000
Berks, Cumberland, and York	13,000	10,000	66,000	73,000
Susquehanna and Wayne	815,000	5,114,000	898,000	5,309,000
Total	68,971,000	$457,296,000	78,506,000	$477,231,000

ANTHRACITE 100 YEARS AGO

Comparison of coal prices with those of the past are always interesting, as witness the following item from the files of the Norristown, Pa., *Times-Herald* of 1825:

> "Forty boats loaded with coal passed this borough destined for Philadelphia. Schuylkill coal is selling at the mines at 8 and 9 cents a bushel, with 2 cents additional if delivered on the landing. At Reading, 18 cents, and at Philadelphia, 28 cents."

This movement of coal was made by the Schuylkill Canal, which at that time had only been in operation one year. Taking nine cents as the cost of the coal on the landing, it would make the freight to Reading another nine cents to make the quoted price of 18 cents at that city, while the freight to Philadelphia on a bushel figured on the same basis would be 19 cents, whereby it will be seen that the freight to Philadelphia was over twice the value of the coal.

It is also interesting to figure these prices on the basis of a ton. Of course, this estimate would be only approximate, as there is no data available stating the weight of a bushel of coal 100 years ago, but at this time the State of Pennsylvania fixes 76 pounds by law as the weight of a bushel of coal, as shown on page 202 of SAWARD'S ANNUAL of 1925, and therein it is also stated on this basis 26.32 bushels would be equal to a ton of 2,000 pounds. This would make a ton of coal at Reading worth $4.78, of which one-half or $2.39 represented canal toll. At Philadelphia the price of a ton would be $7.36, the division of the price being $2.36 for coal and $5.00 toll. This is quite a freight charge as compared with the present day rate of $2.39 per gross ton to both Reading and Philadelphia.

No Sizing at Mines.

It is also worth recalling that in the early days of the coal trade there was no sizing of the coal at the mines. It was simply a case of picking out the very largest pieces of coal clear from slate, stone and other impurities. The rest went on the waste piles, creating vast piles of so-called rubbish, which in these later days have been reclaimed and many thousand tons of merchantable coal obtained.

These large lumps of coal were the fuel received by the retail coal dealers in Philadelphia, for there were retailers then as now, but it was a far different proposition in those days. Information as to the early days of the coal trade was given some time ago by C. M. Rogers at 1213 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. The Rogers yard comes close to being the oldest retail coal business in continuous existence in the city, the business coming down to the present owner from his father.

In those days, Mr. Rogers says his father often told him, when a customer ordered a ton of coal, a cart load of the lumps was conveyed to the house and dumped in the roadway after reaching destination. It was the custom for the driver to be accompanied by an extra laborer known as a "coal cracker," who with a heavy iron maul would reduce the coal in size in the roadway, until the housewife would declare the fuel to be the right size.

While from the above it will be seen that conditions are widely different these days, we suppose, however, that human nature was much the same then and that complaints were made as to the size, quality, dirt, slate, stone, bone, etc., even as now.

ORIGIN OF "ANTHRACITE"

Word in Modified Form Was Used by Ancient and Medieval Writers.

The question has been raised as to the initial use of the word "anthracite" in the coal trade. Knowing that the British coal trade antedates by centuries the American coal trade, we communicated with the *Colliery Guardian*, of London, and from the editor of that paper have received an interesting reply, reading in the main as follows:

"I have recently made some brief research into the origin of the word 'anthracite' as a commercial term. The word was used, of course, in a scientific sense at a very early date. Theophrastus, who was a contemporary of Aristotle and an authority on stones, speaks of 'anthraces' or 'anthracites' as a mineral resembling 'anthrax' (charcoal) obtained from the ground.

"This may have been coal, but probably not anthracite as we know it, or even pseudo-anthracite, since nearly all the deposits in the Levant are of the lignitic type. It is not improbable, however, that he was referring to gems, possibly rubies.

First Reference to British Anthracite.

"The earliest reference to British anthracite that I have come across is one by Sir Humphrey Davy (Chem. Philos. 313) (1812) to the effect that the 'anthracite of Kilkenny has all the character of well-burned charcoal'—curiously enough, almost identical with the expression used by Theophrastus. Camden, in his 'Britannia' (1807), uses the word 'lithanthraces.'

"I do not think the word 'anthracite' was used commercially in this country until after the middle of the last century. Before that the anthracite of South Wales was generally termed 'stone coal.' The *Colliery Guardian* was first published in the year 1858. In the earlier numbers 'anthracite' was quoted in our market reports as delivered at Llanelly, and 'stone coal' quoted delivery Kidwelly (Pembrokeshire).

Was Once Called Stone Coal.

"About the middle of 1858 the latter term seems to have been dropped. In the early days, in addition to 'stone coal,' the product was sometimes called 'glance coal,' 'culm,' or simply 'Welsh coal.'

"Mr. George L. Kerr, Secretary of the Mining Institute of Scotland, who wrote to me recently on the subject, thinks that the word 'anthracite' was first used by mineralogists and afterwards was adopted as a trade name.

Some Quaint Definitions.

"A book on 'Mineralogical Nomenclature' was published by Thos. Allan in 1808, in which he defined 'anthracite' as a 'Massive glance Coal: native mineral carbon: anthracite: plombagine charboneuse or anthrocolite: Kohlenblende: Houllite: blende charboneuse: Carbon oxydule or Geanthrace: Coalblende: blind coal, etc.'

"A book published by Richard Kirwan in 1796 on the 'Elements of Mineralogy' contains what appears to be a reference to anthracite, which he puts in the class of 'Native Mineral Carbon—blende kohle of Werner.' He mentions a similar coal found near Kilkenny (which could only be anthracite) and the 'culm' of

Wales. But he does not use the word 'anthracite.' The Welsh people do not use the word, but speak of 'glo careg' (stone coal).

"I had suspected that the word 'anthracite' as a trade description might have come from America, where, of course, it was used for smelting iron at an early date. A cursory examination of such authorities as Nicoll, Chance and others failed to give any corroboration, but I think it is not unlikely that the word may have been adopted in South Wales following upon Sir Henry de la Beche's report on the South Wales Coalfield, published in 1846, and Prof. Rogers' report on the anthracites of Pennsylvania, published in 1853.

"The difficulty about the use of such words by early writers is that one cannot always be sure what they are referring to. Thus the earliest references to coal in medieval literature undoubtedly refer to charcoal and not mineral coal as we know it."

Anthracite Shipments by Railroad Routes.

Shipments over the lines of the anthracite coal carriers in the year 1923 and four years previous in gross tons were as follows:

Companies	1919	1920†	1921	1922	1923*
Philadelphia & Reading	12,289,893	14,078,324	13,696,789	8,263,106	13,789,175
Lehigh Valley	12,003,687	12,500,839	11,956,688	7,178,902	12,758,211
Jersey Central	5,941,412	5,459,948	5,424,785	3,854,672	6,060,237
Del., Lack. & Western	10,299,834	9,891,780	10,513,778	5,880,117	11,140,959
Delaware & Hudson	8,087,362	9,670,402	8,264,499	5,271,174	9,535,305
Pennsylvania	4,801,453	5,519,042	4,881,114	3,327,036	6,204,974
Erie	7,311,009	6,461,400	7,069,862	4,257,180	7,983,430
N. Y., Ont. & Western	1,882,601	2,014,654	1,604,425	1,028,590	1,854,620
Lehigh & New England	3,232,450	3,238,468	2,809,006	1,754,615	3,343,370
Total	66,855,462	68,915,460	67,617,713	40,815,772	72,668,621

*December estimated. †March tonnage estimated.

In the absence of the customary details of tonnage carried month by month via the several anthracite roads we reprint the figures appearing in last year's edition. It might be said in this connection that there is a fair degree of regularity to the proportion of the total that is carried by each of the several lines.

For instance, the Reading in the last five years, for which details are available, carried in each of the several periods between 18.38 and 20.43 per cent of the total, making an average of 19.65.

Lehigh Valley carried between 17.55 and 18.14, making an average of 17.78.
D., L. & W. carried between 14.35 and 15.55, making an average of 15.00.
D. & H. carried between 12.09 and 14.05, making an average of 12.71.
Erie carried between 9.37 and 10.98, making an average of 10.43.
Jersey Central carried between 7.92 and 9.44, making an average of 8.52.
Pennsylvania carried between 7.18 and 8.54, making an average of 7.82.
L. & N. E. carried between 4.15 and 4.73, making an average of 4.51.
N. Y., O. & W. carried between 2.37 and 2.92, making an average of 2.63.
From this can be estimated what may have been the tonnages of the past year.

Anthracite imports in 1925 amounted to 341,870 against 105,313 tons in 1924, an increase of 236,557 tons.

ANALYSES OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

Elements as Shown by Mine Samples and by Commercial Coal in Various Sizes.

Analyses of anthracite are frequently desired by the trade. As is generally known, producers of this coal do not seek to exploit the constituent elements, as is the case of some producers of bituminous coal, and the amount of material available on this subject is accordingly somewhat limited. In this branch of the trade much depends on the size of the coal, as of course, small coal is bound to carry a larger amount of slate and other impurities, and consequently a greater degree of ash.

There are other circumstances that make analyses less valuable than in the case of bituminous coal, but as a basis at least for investigations along this line we give below certain analyses of the actual coal as shown by mine samples and in addition certain analyses of commercial coal according to sizes.

Analyses of Mine Run Anthracite.

The following figures show certain analyses of Pennsylvania run-of-mine anthracite coal, taken from mine samples in the different fields:

Northern Field.

	Per Cent
Moisture	2.00
Vol. Matter	6.00
Fixed Carbon	84.40
Ash	7.00
Sulphur	0.60

Western-Middle Field.

	Per Cent
Moisture	3.30
Vol. Matter	3.80
Fixed Carbon	81.50
Ash	10.65
Sulphur	0.75
Specific Gravity	1.66

Eastern-Middle Field.

	Per Cent
Moisture	3.90
Vol. Matter	3.10
Fixed Carbon	86.40
Ash	6.00
Sulphur	0.60
Specific Gravity	1.62

Southern Field.
(Panther Creek)

	Per Cent
Moisture	3.00
Vol. Matter	4.00
Fixed Carbon	88.00
Ash	5.00
Sulphur	0.60

Southern Field.
(West Schuylkill)

	Per Cent
Moisture	3.00
Vol. Matter	2.00
Fixed Carbon	85.00
Ash	10.00
Sulphur	0.80

Analyses of Anthracite Sizes.

On following pages are some average analyses of the various anthracite sizes as they appear in Wadleigh's Coal Manual:

Sampled by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Size	Moisture	As Rec'd B. T. U.	B. T. U.	Dry Ash	No. of Analyses
Broken	3.87	12,782	13,928	11.11	12
Egg	4.60	12,658	13,268	11.30	4
Stove	3.81	12,585	13,084	12.05	19
Chestnut	4.80	12,365	12,988	12.48	6
Pea	3.85	12,150	12.637	15.25	119
Buck. No. 1	4.66	11,449	12,009	18.54	49
Buck. No. 2	7.56	11,365	12,295	16.77	18

Range of Analyses of Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal, as Shipped.

Size	Ash Per Ct	Fixed Carbon Per Ct.	Volatile Matter Per Ct.	Moisture Per Ct.	Sulphur Per Ct.
Broken	7-10	81-84	4 to 6	1 to 2	0.7
Egg	8-11	80-83	4 to 6	1 to 2	0.7
Stove	9-12	79-81	4 to 6	1 to 2	0.7
Chestnut	10-13	77-80	4 to 6	3 to 4	0.7
Pea	13-15	76-78	4 to 6	3 to 4	0.7
Buck. No. 1	16-20	71-75	4 to 6	3 to 4	0.7
Buck. No. 2	18-22	69-73	4 to 6	3 to 4	0.7
Buck. No. 3	20-25	66-71	4 to 6	4 to 6	0.7

Anthracite Miners' Wages Rise 190%.

The average hourly earnings of all groups of wage earners in anthracite mining have reached the highest point on record. An investigation made by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, since the renewal of the two-year agreement between the miners and the operators, providing for a 10 per cent wage increase, shows that the increase in average hourly earnings is 190 per cent over the rate of June, 1914.

The composite figure of average hourly earnings in the industry covering all groups of wage earners; that is, common, semi-skilled and skilled labor, both inside and out, as well as contract miners, increased from 27.8 cents in June, 1914, to 80.7 cents in December, 1923. That the mine workers have unusual opportunities for steady employment is shown by the fact that since December, 1923, further figures denote practically no change in the average earnings up to May, 1924, the general trend remaining at as steady a level as it did under the old contract.

The highest percentage of increase took place in the case of common outside labor, 218 per cent. The next highest recorded was for semi-skilled inside labor, 207 per cent, closely followed by common inside labor, 205 per cent. Semi-skilled outside labor increased 188 per cent. The lowest per cent of increase for both inside and outside labor was noted for skilled work, being 181 per cent and 170 per cent, respectively. The percentage of increase of contract miners was 188 per cent.

The board's index figures reveal that anthracite mining wages have risen to a higher peak than those of any other basic industry.

ANTHRACITE RESIZING

With a view to establishing more definite standards for the sizing and preparation of anthracite, the Anthracite Operators' Conference has recommended to the industry that the following standards be adopted by all producers effective April 1st, 1925.

"Broken": Coal which passes through a round mesh 4 7/16 inch and will not pass through a mesh 3 7/16 inch.

"Egg": Coal which passes through a round mesh 3 7/16 inch and will not pass through a mesh 2 8/16 inch.

"Stove": Coal which passes through a round mesh 2 8/16 inch and will not pass through a mesh 1 9/16 inch.

"Chestnut": Coal which passes through a round mesh 1 9/16 inch and will not pass through a mesh 11/16 inch.

"Pea": Coal which passes through a round mesh 11/16 inch and will not pass through a mesh 8/16 inch.

While the above screens are to be used for testing purposes at the breaker, it is recognized that to provide for differences in the fracture of coal, the screens used in the breaker must be varied so as to permit the preparation of coal to conform to the standards contemplated by the use of the testing meshes.

While the new chestnut made in accordance with the above standards of sizing contains an increased percentage of large pea—as compared to the chestnut produced years ago—it has been demonstrated by practical test that its fuel value is equal to, if not greater than, the old standard. The remaining pea coal will be more uniform in size.

It is also recommended that the maximum of undersize coal shall not be more than 15 per cent, with the proviso that in the case of chestnut only an additional 5 per cent shall be allowed for unavoidable breakage.

Permissible percentages of bone or slate range from 2 to 7½ per cent, depending upon size of the coal, it being impossible even with the utmost care in preparation to exclude all impurities.

In making this announcement Samuel D. Warriner, chairman said:

"Emergency measures adopted during the war and in periods of scarcity following the war have resulted in more or less diversity in sizing and in preparation as between different operators, and our objective at the present time is to overcome this variance.

"While it may seem to be a very simple matter to set up rigid standards and regulations for the sizing of coal, many difficulties have been encountered owing to the fact that coal in the different collieries does not fracture in exactly the same way or to the same extent. Different coals prepared with identical screens result in a different appearance in product. The aim is to arrive at uniform standards and to eliminate sub-standard products.

"Aside from this, the principal effect of the action taken will be to cut down the tonnage of pea coal and to that extent to eliminate as far as possible one of the sizes of anthracite for which demand has decreased owing to improvements in heating devices, and increase the supply of chestnut which has been inadequate."

Maxium size of Buckwheat is reduced by above arrangement to 8/16" or ½". No changes announced on other sizes, to wit; Rice 5/16" maximum, Barley 3/16" maximum, 1/16" minimum.

TRADE NAMES OF ANTHRACITE COAL

The geological field, character of coal, mining districts and trade names of coal coming from each district are given below:

Geological Field	Character of Coal	Mining District	Trade District
		1 Carbondale	Wyoming
	Free-Burning White-ash	2 Scranton	"
Northern	Wyoming Red-ash	3 Pittston	"
		4 Wilkes-Barre	"
		5 Plymouth	"
		6 Green Mountain	Lehigh
Eastern Middle...	Hard White-ash	7 Black Creek	"
	Lehigh Red-ash	8 Hazleton	"
		9 Beaver Meadow	"
	Hard White-ash	10 East Mahanoy	Schuylkill
Western Middle...	Free-Burning White-ash.	11 West Mahanoy	"
	Shamokin		
	Trevorton	12 Shamokin	"
	Schuylkill Red-ash.....	13 Panther Creek	Lehigh
Southern	Hard White-ash	14 East Schuylkill.....	Schuylkill
	Free-Burning White-ash.	15 West Scmuylkill....	"
	Lorberry Red-ash	16 Lorberry	"
	Lykens Valley Red-ash..	17 Lykens Valley	"

Anthracite Coal Shipments by Regions.

The shipments of anthracite coal from the various regions for years 1908-1924 has been as follows:

	Schuylkill	Lehigh	Wyoming	Total
1908	18,006,464	7,786,255	38,372,295	64,665,014
1909	16,864,147	7,532,271	37,573,467	61,969,885
1910	17,845,020	8,627,539	38,433,227	64,905,786
1911	19,375,369	9,775,018	40,805,912	69,954,299
1912	18,013,406	8,571,861	37,025,311	63,610,578
1913	19,338,870	9,342,583	40,388,175	69,069,628
1914	18,494,687	9,087,111	40,760,803	68,342,601
1915	18,039,888	10,304,652	39,539,236	67,883,776
1916	19,888,310	9,654,000	37,834,054	67,376,364
1917	22,715,086	11,255,490	43,162,729	77,133,305
1918	22,755,365	11,511,760	42,382,793	76,649,918
1919	19,899,519	10,266,479	36,689,313	66,855,311
1920	21,517,211	9,860,611	37,249,303	68,627,125
1921	20,184,799	8,910,348	38,522,566	67,617,713
1922	12,963,674	5,565,532	22,286,566	40,875,772
1923	22,214,576	10,154,616	40,777,698	73,146,890
1924	19,607,200	9,288,543	39,917,803	68,970,981

Totals include some tonnage for Sullivan County.

Anthracite Produced, Gross Tons, in 1924—By Regions.

LEHIGH:				
Breaker product	9,158,262	463,737	947,434	10,569,433
Washery product	58,915	.....	.....	58,915
Dredge product	71,366	331	.....	71,697
	9,288,543	464,068	947,434	10,700,045
SCHUYLKILL:				
Breaker product	18,903,109	545,130	2,579,937	22,028,176
Washery product	471,085	8	17,836	488,929
Dredge product	233,006	402,290	15,981	651,277
	19,607,200	947,428	2,613,754	23,168,382
WYOMING:				
Breaker product	39,373,464	1,297,372	3,230,281	43,901,117
Washery product	530,354	1,081	20,534	551,969
Dredge product	13,985	.....	.....	13,985
	39,917,803	1,298,453	3,250,815	44,467,071
SULLIVAN COUNTY:				
Breaker product	157,435	7,854	5,340	170,629
Total breaker	67,592,270	2,314,093	6,762,992	*76,669,355
Total washery	1,060,354	1,089	38,370	1,099,813
Total dredge	318,357	402,621	15,981	736,959
Grand total	68,970,981	2,717,803	6,817,343	78,506,127

* Includes 1,013,000 tons of culm bank coal put through the breakers.

Per Capita Consumption.

Figures obtained from Government sources by the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association show that the per capita consumption of bituminous coal in the United States reached its maximum in 1917 and has declined since then. In the following year, 1918, this dropped to 5.1 tons, and the crude oil consumed for the latter period was 4.0 barrels.

During 1923, a period of great commercial activity, the per capita consumption of bituminous coal dropped to 4.4 tons, while consumption of crude oil increased to 6.0 barrels per capita, a reduction of 13.7% in the consumption of bituminous coal and an increase of 50% in the consumption of crude oil.

Details are shown below:

	Per Capita			Per Capita	
Year	Net Tons Bituminous Coal	Barrels Crude Petroleum	Year	Net Tons Bituminous Coal	Barrels Crude Petroleum
1917.....	5.2		1921.....	3.7	4.9
1918.....	5.1	4.0	1922.....	3.9	5.4
1919.....	4.6	4.0	1923.....	4.4	6.0*
1920.....	4.9	5.0	*Estimated.		

While use of coal has decreased 15 per cent, use of oil has increased 50 per cent.

Girard Estate Production and Shipments.

The 1925 report of James Archbald, mining engineer and agent of the Girard Estate, shows that, counting pea as small coal, the shipments of large and small coal from the operations on the Girard Estate have been as follows:

	Large Coal.		Small Coal.	
	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.
1925	1,191,586	61.46	747,254	38.54
1924	1,614,712	57.51	1,193,039	42.49
1923	1,958,306	54.70	1,621,995	45.30
1922	1,108,794	54.08	941,464	45.92
1920	1,785,578	55.26	1,445,502	44.74
1915	1,145,941	58.42	815,622	41.58
1910	1,096,574	58.37	782,056	41.63
1905	1,068,540	58.62	754,358	41.38
1900	627,093	57.41	465,263	42.59
1895	1,056,653	70.95	432,705	29.05
1890	1,042,215	79.37	270,881	20.63
1885	919,138	80.55	221,996	19.45
1880	1,104,097	88.21	147,588	11.79
1875	644,557	91.48	59,987	8.52
1870	455,168	96.43	16,830	3.57
1865	240,466	100.00	.....	.....
1863	40,789	100.00	.....	.....

Excluding the coal reclaimed from culm banks, the proportions of large and small coal have been as follows:

	Large Coal.		Small Coal.	
	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.
1925	1,165,441	63.48	670,469	36.52
1924	1,554,995	61.23	984,538	38.77
1923	1,775,369	61.01	1,134,356	38.99
1922	1,023,936	60.03	681,714	39.97
1920	1,610,518	63,63	920,507	36.37
1915	1,125,503	61.46	705,652	38.54
1910	1,080,600	63.61	618,188	36.39
1905	1,054,403	62.99	619,588	37.01
1900	625,422	63.31	362,227	36.69
1897	852,895	70.71	353,213	29.29

Tonnages for 1900, 1922 and 1925 curtailed by strikes.

Coal Reclaimed from Culm Banks.

Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent of Total Shipment.	Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent of Total Shipment.
1889-1900	194,023	16	1.22	1919	498,973	10	18.43
1901-1910	2.178,147	02	13.39	1920	700,055	03	21.67
1914	168,187	..	8.84	1921	355,086	19	11.90
1915	130,408	08	6.65	1922	344,607	19	16.81
1916	298,709	10	10.99	1923	670,576	10	18.73
1917	532,979	16	16.29	1924	268,217	19	9.55
1918	632,414	08	18.85	1925	102,929	00	5.31

Anthracite Wage Rates.

Anthracite mine employees' average rate of wages and a representative half month earnings during 1924 will give an idea as to the earnings of men employed in and about the mines.

INSIDE

Occupation	Daily wage	Average half month earnings
Miners (Men actually digging the coal)		
Contract	9.07	98.07
Consideration (Contract with allowances)	7.26	78.99
Company (Day basis)	6.49	67.15
Miners' Helpers		
Contract	6.47	65.39
Consideration	6.21	65.98
Company	5.72	58.57
Day Men Inside		
Blacksmiths	6.98	75.18
Bratticemen	5.99	68.87
Cagers	6.20	71.41
Car runners	5.66	65.25
Door tenders (boys)	3.13	35.64
Drivers	5.46	61.83
Engineers	6.13	77.93
Laborers	5.67	63.09
Machinists	6.67	89.89
Masons	5.96	72.04
Motormen	6.60	75.32
Motor brakemen	5.72	63.87
Pumpmen	5.90	87.52
Timbermen	6.38	69.75
Trackmen	6.47	77.39
Other employees	6.70	80.43

OUTSIDE

Occupation	Daily wage	Average half month earnings
Day Men Outside		
Ashmen	5.11	73.73
Blacksmiths	6.75	84.45
Cagers	5.57	67.29
Carpenters	6.40	78.53
Car runners	5.19	56.75
Dumpers	5.28	63.24
Engineers	6.17	87.71
Firemen	5.50	80.66
Jig runners	5.51	65.50
Laborers	5.25	63.04
Loaders	5.20	61.01
Machinists	6.60	86.98
Oilers	5.55	65.64
Platemen	4.89	54.37
Repairmen	5.61	66.86
Slaters (boys)	3.08	35.68
Timber cutters	5.15	58.47
Trackmen	5.49	61.77
Other employees	5.63	71.47

Authority: U. S. Department of Labor Monthly Labor Review, July, 1925.

We understand the above figures may be regarded as typical of average earnings.

Anthracite from Strippings.

Anthracite recovered from steam-shovel strip pits, in 1922-1924, was in gross tons:

Region	1922		1923		1924	
	Shovels	Tons	Shovels	Tons	Shovels	Tons
Lehigh	33	453,727	38	1,066,517	37	963,885
Schuylkill	24	345,815	37	761,135	42	580,635
Wyoming	12	48,445	20	192,971	16	121,263
Total	69	847,987	95	2,020,623	95	1,665,783

Welsh Mining Difficult.

As the British commission to investigate the status of the coal mining industry and arrange terms, if possible, for continuation of work on favorable basis continues its inquiry, many comments appear in the foreign press concerning the matter.

We notice it was recently stated that in 1883 the output per person was 332 tons. In 1903, with better appliances, the output had fallen to 275 tons. In 1913, notwithstanding improvements, the output had fallen to 260 tons, while in 1924, with many notable mechanical appliances in use, the output was only 220 tons per man.

The effort is made to prove that this is due to lack of diligence on the part of the mine workers. Doubtless there is something to that but the British workman has always been an expert in the ancient art of soldiering on the job and it is very doubtful if his ability in that direction has nearly doubled in the last 40 years or so.

The circumstances seem to indicate increased mining difficulties, as we have often intimated, for coal is mined at prodigious depths and from very thin seams in some cases. Altogether a combination of physical conditions that can never be overcome appear to favor the United States gaining by degrees a large part of the celebrated Welsh export trade.

Bituminous Coal Exports to Panama.

Exports of bituminous coal to Panama during 1925 and six years previous, were reported as follows in gross tons:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	6,135	34,067	51,452	9,625	9,440	....	19,366
February	8,661	30,692	47,469	....	....	....	46,365
March	5,290	18,306	19,657	....	....	....	31,388
April	19,088	19,048	19,829	9,390	9,800	....	19,305
May	....	....	....	6,477	....	32	19,235
June	....	10,167	8,522	19,101	....	19,312	48,466
July	....	9,899	18,149	7,025	....	12,049	32,591
August	....	....	9,611	9,595	....	12,078	24,150
September	2,745	....	9,606	19,163	....	23,700	12,047
October	5,396	10,741	19,229	9,485	....	24,082	12,054
November	8,482	3,644	9,627	9,622	....	12,016	24,062
December	16,300	18,478	9,678	4,975	25	19,276	22,857
Total	72,097	155,042	122,829	104,458	19,265	235,824	311,886

Production of Winding Gulf District.

The annual production report of mines in the Winding Gulf district of West Virginia gives the 1925 output as 9,220,237 tons. This compares with 7,862,664 tons in 1924 and was the largest tonnage on record for this comparatively new field, which has only been under development since 1907. In that year the Slab Fork Coal Co. produced 8,820 tons at its first mine, and it was not until 1909 that other companies began shipping coal. The largest tonnages for 1925 were: E. E. White Coal Co., 997,169 tons, and Gulf Smokeless Coal Co., 987,176 tons.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia is the second largest coal producer in the Union, being well entrenched in this prominent position as the result of a dozen years' steady progress after it first surpassed Illinois, long its rival for second place. The trade of West Virginia is interesting, not only because of its extent, but because of the variety of coal found within its borders.

In the northern part of the State there is the Wheeling district where a localized industry is carried on, and near to the eastern boundary the Upper Potomac field, rather closely identified with the coal interests of Maryland. The important district in Northern West Virginia is the Fairmont, which is not only one of the largest producers in the State but one of the oldest. The larger part of the tonnage is produced in southern West Virginia, as there are two important districts there, the New River, served by the C. & O. and Virginian, and the Pocahontas, served by the Norfolk & Western, and tributary to these are minor districts: the Kanawha, adjacent to the New River field, and the Tug River, Thacker and Kenova are more or less adjacent to the Pocahontas field and likewise served by the Norfolk & Western Ry. The Kanawha district is an old-established seat of the mining industry, dating back to the time when the only outlet was by water, and, as our records show, a certain amount is still forwarded by boat. But the New River field dates from the opening of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., as the fields further south date from the opening of the N. & W.

Naturally, the early records of coal mining in West Virginia are merged with those for the State of Virginia, so that the records for the new State commence with the important tonnage of 444,648 tons for the year 1863. Considering the vicissitudes of mining in other States remarkably successful progress was made in West Virginia. The 1,000,000-ton mark was reached in 1873; the 2,000,000-ton mark in 1882, and with rapid strides the output increased beyond that point, gaining nearly a million tons a year and going far beyond 10,000,000 tons in 1893. From this point it took but seven years to reach the 20,000,000 ton mark; only five years more to get up to 32,000,000 tons, and from then on every year has shown great progress.

The development of the State as a coal producer has been due largely to the interest taken in the industry by the railroad companies serving the section. It was frequently asserted in prior years that the coal areas were opened in advance of requirements in order to afford tonnage for the railroads, and certainly they secured it, even though the mining interests of Pennsylvania and Ohio had to face very strong opposition because of that fact. And not only was capital forthcoming in ample volume because of railroad influence, but the most energetic sales organizations were established with a view to building up business with the least loss of time.

For years the Baltimore & Ohio was closely identified with important interests in the northern part of the State; the Chesapeake & Ohio with those of the New River field, and the Norfolk & Western with interests in the more

southerly part of the State. But it is now 25 years since in deference to public opinion and subsequent legislation the railroad interest has gradually been relaxed and in that time many entirely independent interests have been added to the number of companies not originally associated with the transportation interests.

In fact, the producing interests of West Virginia are notably diversified, there being very few companies of such predominating influence as are to be found in certain sections of the State of Pennsylvania and any other of very large coal producing States.

The tonnage produced has been as follows in recent years:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	71,107,626	1918	89,935,839	1922	80,488,192
1915	77,184,069	1919	79,036,553	1923	107,899,941
1916	86,460,127	1920	89,450,707	1924	101,662,897
1917	86,441,667	1921	72,200,000	1925	124,036,000

Over the past half century the records show:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1873	1,000,000	1893	10,708,578	1913	71,308,982
1878	1,120,000	1898	16,700,999	1918	89,935,839
1883	2,335,833	1903	29,337,241	1923	107,899,941
1888	5,498,800	1908	41,897,843		

Tennessee.

Like the neighboring State of Alabama, Tennessee has a long-extended coal trade history. There was an output of 558 tons recorded in 1840 and the production mounted steadily year by year until it reached 100,000 tons in 1855. The business was seriously interfered with by the Civil War and the resulting depression in the affairs of the South, not surpassing 200,000 tons until 1872. The State continued a larger coal producer than Alabama until 1883, and since then Tennessee has decreased considerably in relative importance, although output increased to 2,165,585 tons in 1890 and to 3,022,895 tons in 1898. In recent years the figures have not varied greatly from the 6,000,000-ton mark, although 1910 was a particularly good year.

The Tennessee mines are in narrow belt territory, extending north from the neighborhood of Chattanooga, the celebrated Jellico field being in the northern part thereof. This tonnage is largely used throughout the South for domestic purposes, even in proximity to the coal mines of Alabama, and finds some outlet in the neighboring State of Kentucky, also.

The tonnage has been as follows in past several years:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	5,943,258	1918	6,831,048	1922	4,876,774
1915	5,730,361	1919	5,213,205	1923	6,040,268
1916	6,137,449	1920	6,585,228	1924	4,556,555
1917	6,194,221	1921	4,460,226	1925	5,980,000

ILLINOIS

The coal fields of Illinois cover a large portion of the State and the industry has an interesting history. The coal in the most northerly, or La Salle, district was the first referred to by any explorer traversing this country, Father Marquette, 1676.

The coal in the upper counties, in some areas well within 100 miles of Chicago, was in the early days, at least, very near the surface and as is generally the case in such instances, of poor quality. Much of this having been mined out, recourse has been had to the seams in other fields.

Though the upper measures have been so largely drawn upon there is still a large amount of coal at greater depths. In the northern section the longwall system has been the popular mode of mining, but under current wage scales it has been at a disadvantage with other sections for some years past. It is probable, however, that there will be more activity in the upper part of the State in future years, especially because of the industrial growth of all the section around about Chicago, Joliet and other centers of that area.

As one traverses to the southward, passing through the Fulton, Springfield, Belleville, Murphysboro and Franklin districts down to the Harrisburg field, the coal is found at increasing depth, but the improvement in the quality of it is such as to well repay the greater investment and the greater expense of operation. Off to one side, adjacent to the Indiana boundary, is the Danville field.

The level surface of Illinois, as well as its central position on the map, led to a vast amount of railroad building in the State, affording at once a tremendous home market for coal and a great outlet to markets beyond the State lines.

The activity of Illinois operations has been such that in recent years a considerable tonnage has gone via all-rail routes to the Northwest in direct competition with Lake shipments to the distributing points of that section. This business has grown to such a degree as to limit quite notably the growth of lake traffic.

The first recorded output was 6,000 tons in 1833. The business had grown to 150,000 tons in 1845, and reached the million mark in 1864. The influence of Western railroad development is plainly discernible from that time on, the output reaching the two million ton mark in 1868, the three million ton mark in 1871 and the five million ton mark in 1876. From the frequency with which round numbers appear it is evident no very definite record of output was kept prior to 1880. In 1883 the tonnage had reached 12,000,000 tons, and after that time various fluctuations occurred which retarded the growth so that the 20,000,000 mark was not reached until 1897. There have been ups and downs in the meantime, but the average yearly progress has been great, the output increasing to 51,000,000 tons in the next 10 years, and great progress has been made in the intervening time, as our tables show. Production in following years was:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	58,829,576	1919	60,862,608	1923	79,310,075
1916	66,195,336	1920	88,630,893	1924	68,323,281
1917	86,199,387	1921	69,602,762	1925	68,795,000
1918	89,291,105	1922	58,467,736		

Kentucky.

Kentucky is an interesting State from a coal trade standpoint. Its coal fields belong in two separate and distinct basins, the western field being the interior coal basin while the eastern field is in a portion of the Appalachians. Early developments were in the western part of the State, an output of 328 tons being recorded in 1828. As early as 1845 the output had reached 100,000 tons, reached 200,000 in 1855, but not until 1873 was the 400,000-ton mark reached, the fluctuations being quite marked in the intervening time.

The output got up to 1,000,000 tons in 1879 and continued quite steadily on the basis of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 tons per annum until the opening of the large mines in the eastern part of the State in the late '90s. As the new century came in the Kentucky production had reached 5,469,000, and thereafter increased nearly 1,000,000 tons per year until the recent past when even more rapid progress has been made. The coal of the eastern part of the State is particularly high in quality and finds a wide market throughout the West and Northwest.

The tonnage in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914.....	20,168,150	1918.....	31,612,617	1922	42,134,175
1915.....	21,361,674	1919	30,036,061	1923	44,777,317
1916.....	25,393,997	1920	35,528,762	1924	45,147,204
1917.....	27,807,971	1921	31,588,270	1925	53,001,000

Michigan.

The Michigan coal basin occupies, theoretically, a very large area in the central part of the State, but mining operations are confined to four small districts, of which that centering about Saginaw is the most important.

Coal was mined in Michigan on a small scale as far back as the Civil War and in the early '80s the tonnage exceeded 100,000 tons annually. From that time it decreased to 70,000 tons in 1894, but with the development and equipment of certain mines on a modern basis, prompted by the needs of the old Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., considerable progress was made during the next few years and the tonnage reached 1,241,000 tons in 1901. It increased to 2,035,858 tons in 1907, which is the largest amount ever produced in one year in Michigan.

The coal of the State is not of a particularly high quality and has to meet on a competitive basis with tonnage from other States, in some districts of which there is the further advantage of better mining conditions.

Coal tonnage produced in Michigan during a series of years has been:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	1,283,030	1918.....	1,464,818	1922	929,390
1915	1,156,138	1919	996,545	1923	1,172,075
1916.....	1,180,360	1920	1,487,765	1924	831,020
1917.....	1,374,805	1921	1,141,715	1925	726,000

OHIO

With its coal fields located in the eastern part of the State, adjacent to the great and long-established industrial district centering about Pittsburgh and with many old-established railroad lines traversing the State, Ohio early became an important coal-producing section having a substantial tonnage record as far back as 1838 and continuing to be a greater coal producer than Illinois up to 1870, when the difference in favor of the more westerly State was but nominal. During the '70s there were various back and forth movements. Labor difficulties and other local causes resulted in fluctuation of output in one State and another, but in 1883 Ohio had to yield the palm to Illinois, and about 15 years later was surpassed by West Virginia also and in 1925 dropped from fourth to fifth place, being passed by Kentucky.

Coal is mined in 30 counties of the State. While the measures constitute a direct continuation of the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, the amount of moisture in Ohio coals is rather a noticeable feature, ranging from four to ten per cent. The tonnage is used almost entirely for domestic, steaming and locomotive fuel purposes, only a small amount of coke being produced, for in most localities this product as made from Ohio coal contains too much sulphur to entitle it to metallurgical usage. A similar reason makes it unavailable for the manufacture of gas.

Ohio contains the celebrated Hocking field which for many years furnished a high grade domestic coal widely known throughout the West. This has in more recent years been displaced by the smokeless coals of West Virginia and the development of the natural gas fields some 30 or 35 years ago has also been a factor operating against the coal industry of Ohio. The operators of this State have also had to contend with unfair freight rates in years gone by, but nevertheless the tonnage trebled in the 20 years between 1898 and 1918. Since then the tonnage has fallen off very materially, and of the shipments from Lake Erie ports, which constitute so important a factor in the trade, a considerable percentage now represents coal from West Virginia.

The tonnage of this State in the years named has been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	18,182,940	1918	47,849,236	1922	26,953,791
1915	22,627,046	1919	35,876,682	1923	40,546,443
1916	34,526,552	1920	45,032,653	1924	30,473,007
1917	41,677,986	1921	31,942,776	1925	31,562,000

Strikes and Lockouts in Anthracite Region, 1920-1924.

	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
District	Days	Men	Days	Men	Days	Men	Days	Men	Days	Men
Lehigh	15	15,666	18	10,847	137	19,066	19	18,593	15	10,145
Schuylkill	17	41,945	5	5,523	137	41,893	19	43,524	7	12,333
Wyoming	23	39,229	17	35,747	138	80,753	20	72,772	19	48,795
Sullivan County	..	....	..	....	144	730	18	696	..	....
	19	96,840	16	52,117	138	142,442	19	135,585	16	71,273

Alabama.

Alabama has a singular record of long-continued production on a modest basis, succeeded by a period of sudden and rapid growth. The coal fields are in the northern central portion of the State, where the population was very small in the early days. There was an output of 946 tons in 1840, but not until 1860 did the output exceed 10,000 tons, and a period of 16 years elapsed before the 100,000 ton mark was passed.

It was not until the early '80s that the coal industry of Alabama as we know it today became a feature. At that time the exploitation of the iron ores of the Birmingham district was commenced, and in the past 30 years, as is well known, a great industrial center has been developed in that territory. Beginning with an output of 2,492,000 tons in 1885, the figures mounted rapidly or with some set-backs through the three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten million ton marks, when it reached 10,354,570 tons in 1902. As our records show it has doubled in the intervening time, although, as is customary in the case of districts depending on the iron and steel business, there are marked ups and downs in the record.

Tonnage in years named has been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	15,520,943	1918	19,184,962	1922	18,324,740
1915	14,027,937	1919	15,536,721	1923	20,457,649
1916	18,234,625	1920	16,140,099	1924	19,130,184
1917	20,068,074	1921	12,568,899	1925	21,157,000

Indiana.

The coal fields of Indiana have their upper limit in the western central part of the State, adjacent to the Danville district of Illinois, and extend in a broadening field down to the Ohio River, embracing all the southwestern counties of the State.

While the Indiana block coal field early established a good reputation on a certain limited tonnage it was not until recent times that the coal fields of Indiana had aught but a strictly local market.

An output of 9,632 tons was recorded in 1840, but not until 1860 did the tonnage reach 100,000 tons, and although it touched 1,000,000 tons in 1873 reactions followed, so that it did not reach the 2,000,000 ton mark until 1882. The output continued on a basis of about 3,000,000 tons a year for about 10 years, finally reaching the 4,000,000 ton mark in 1897, which may be considered approximately the commencement of modern development in Indiana, the next 10 years showing a growth of 13,985,713 tons.

The tonnage in the years named has been as below:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1914	16,641,132	1918	30,678,634	1922	19,132,889
1915	17,006,152	1919	20,912,288	1923	26,229,099
1916	20,093,528	1920	29,090,585	1924	21,480,213
1917	26,077,182	1921	20,319,509	1925	22,067,000

MARYLAND

The coal deposits of Maryland represent one of the oldest fields of exploitation. Although always, in modern days, a comparatively small factor considered from the tonnage standpoint, the high quality of the greater part of the Maryland coal and its proximity to important consuming centers have caused it to play an important part in the coal trade of the Atlantic seaboard.

The coal fields are in the western part of the State beyond Cumberland, the entire section being formerly known as Allegany County. Subsequently Garrett County was set off, embracing all the territory beyond the summit near Frostburg. The Georges Creek basin, the most important, lies about two-thirds in Allegany County and one-third in Garrett County. Further west is found the Castleman basin and at the extreme western part of the State are the Lower Youghiogheny basin and the Upper Youghiogheny basin. But the only important active coal operations are in the first named district.

There is record of coal mining in Maryland at the very outset of the 19th Century and as early as 1832 an output of 12,000 tons was recorded. While an increased output was shipped as soon as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland, which was in 1842, the real developments did not come until later on, in the year 1850, when the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was built, as well as branch lines from Cumberland, which afforded quite extensive facilities to the coal operators of the Georges Creek field.

The output rose from 175,000 tons in 1849 to 812,000 tons in 1854, at which time Maryland was exceeded as a coal producer only by Pennsylvania and Ohio. Notwithstanding the great demand for coal during the Civil War, the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was often cut by the Confederates kept down the output materially, but in 1865 it passed the million mark and even then Maryland ranked as the fourth State, being surpassed only by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

An output of 2,216,000 tons was attained in 1869 and 3,198,000 in 1873. After that the region experienced marked vicissitude and not until 1887 was the latter figure surpassed. The 4,000,000 ton mark was exceeded in 1896, but by this time West Virginia and Alabama had been added to the list of large producers and the relative importance of Maryland was decreasing.

The output of 1901 exceeded five million tons, as did that of 1902, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1910, but no time since then has so large an output been attained and Maryland is now surpassed as a coal producer by a dozen States and possibly one or two more. At a number of mines all of the Big Vein coal has been extracted and coal from the smaller or Tyson seam now constitutes a material part of the shipments.

The tonnage in the years named has been, in net tons:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	4,133,547	1918	4,497,297	1922	1,222,707
1915	4,180,477	1919	3,021,686	1923	2,285,926
1916	4,460,046	1920	4,030,239	1924	2,133,703
1917	4,745,924	1921	1,827,740	1925	2,514,000

Distribution of Maryland shipments originating chiefly on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania RR., the chief and once the only outlet from the Georges Creek mines, and the Georges Creek & Cumberland, now part of the Western Maryland, has been as follows:

Year.	B. & O. R. R.	C. & O. Canal.	Penn. R. R.	W. Md.	Total.
1916.....	1,558,803	158,155	173,332	1,130,397	3,020,687
1917.....	1,457,186	151,258	173,696	1,485,224	3,267,364
1918.....	1,572,160	138,122	236,712	1,258,896	3,205,884
1919.....	878,673	133,571	120,448	902,713	2,035,405
1920.....	1,444,097	127,905	265,205	1,032,433	2,869,640
1921.....	822,878	66,540	91,708	386,421	1,367,047
1922.....	445,096	58	65,671	209,083	719,908
1923.....	702,742	56,405	179,501	435,827	1,374,475
1924.....	546,534	.....	117,915	242,007	906,456
1925.....	674,929	.....	194,629	271,904	1,141,462

The coal tonnage of Maryland, as reported by the C. & P. RR. Co., connecting with other lines at Cumberland, excludes output from certain mines sometimes included in the Upper Potomac basin of West Virginia. While these mines are located in Maryland, the coal is transported across the river into West Virginia and there loaded on cars for shipment. In addition there is also to be added to the above figures, in arriving at total output, coal used at mines and locally from small mines and country banks, amounting to over 400,000 tons; also the output of Garrett County mines shipped via the B. & O., which amounts to about 100,000 tons annually.

The first mining company was incorporated in 1836. After the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio RR., in 1842, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, in 1850, the output from the Maryland mines increased rapidly. The attempt to ship coal from the mines to barges, prior to advent of the B. & O. RR., was not long continued. The method was too destructive to life and was the cause of so much loss in coal that it was soon abandoned, and it was not until 1842 that the industry really began to assume importance.

California.

California has practically ceased to be a factor in the commercial production of coal, for, while mining has been carried on since 1861 when a tonnage of 6,620 tons was reported, and the output was frequently above 100,000 tons during the '60s and '70s (in fact nearly a quarter of a million tons in 1880), it has declined to almost nothing in recent years, the downward tendency having been only temporarily checked when one concern or another undertook to develop the mineral deposits of the State.

While the coal resources are rather extensive, the coal is lignitic in character and cannot be sold to advantage in competition with fuel from British Columbia and from other States of the Union or from the oil so largely used on the coast. The deposits are located not far from San Francisco.

Virginia.

Virginia has an interesting history as a coal-producing field, the Richmond basin having been the earliest source of coal supply on the seaboard. As early as 1822 the State turned out 54,000 tons and then exceeded in importance the coal industry of Pennsylvania. In 1828 the tonnage stood at 100,000. In 1838 it was 300,000, the high-water mark being achieved in 1840, when the figure of 424,894 was recorded. Later the adjacent Farmville coal areas were exploited, coal therefrom being hauled by rail to a point on the James River.

With this tonnage taking the place of the decreasing supplies of the Richmond basin an output of 473,350 tons was achieved in 1860. From 1862 forward for 20 years the coal business in this State was on a very modest basis, but at that time the celebrated Pocahontas fields in the western part of the State were opened and the output mounted rapidly to 1,073,000 tons in 1888. There was a period of recession subsequently, but by 1894 the tonnage reached new high levels and attained the figure of 2,105,791 tons in 1899.

While only a small portion of the Pocahontas field is in Virginia, the development of the Clinch Valley district and other fields in the southwestern part of Virginia has served to greatly augment the tonnage from the State. As will be seen by the following figures the growth of tonnage in that section has been very substantial.

The tonnage of this State has been as below in years named:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	7,959,535	1918	10,289,808	1922	10,491,174
1915	8,122,596	1919	9,326,830	1923	11,761,643
1916	9,707,474	1920	11,244,106	1924	10,693,464
1917	10,087,091	1921	7,492,378	1925	12,455,000

Utah.

The coal fields of Utah are large and, while scattered, are for most part within easy access of Salt Lake City and larger towns in the northern part of the State. With the development of transportation facilities in the Rocky Mountain section and the general building up of that part of the country Utah has developed as a coal producer. The coal trade of the State is of comparatively modern origin, amounting to no more than 50,000 tons in 1876 and standing at 200,000 tons in 1880. It doubled in the next ten years, and since 1900 has increased very substantially from the 1,147,000 tons then recorded, as shown by the details that we give below. As in certain other far western States railroad requirements constitute the principal demand for coal.

The tonnage in the years named has been:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	3,108,715	1919	4,631,323	1923	4,720,217
1916	3,567,428	1920	6,005,199	1924	4,488,157
1917	4,125,230	1921	4,078,784	1925	4,630,000
1918	5,136,825	1922	4,962,008		

Oklahoma.

The coal fields of Oklahoma are in the eastern part of the State, running down through the more southerly portion, south of the Canadian River. Coal mining in this State was carried on in but a limited way, while it was reserved as the Indian Territory, and while tonnage was mined for local use many years ago, it was not until 1880 that a definite record was obtainable as to the amount, the output for that year being recorded as 120,947 tons.

It grew quite steadily year by year without any material variation from that time on, passing the million mark in the first year of Statehood, and, aside from labor difficulties in 1894, showing a continuous though less rapid growth from that time on, surpassing two million tons for the first time in 1901, leaping forward to 3,500,000 tons in 1903, but afterwards slipping back and not materially surpassing that figure until ten years later.

Since then the coal mining industry in Oklahoma has been practically stationary, the availability of fuel oil of course greatly restricting coal trade activities throughout the Southwest. The mines of Oklahoma, unfortunately, generate large quantities of gas, and the dust is highly explosive.

On the whole, the coal fields of that State, Arkansas and Texas are among the least attractive from an operating standpoint, and will doubtless be at a disadvantage as long as the oil wells of the Southwest continue as heavy producers:

The tonnage of coal mined in Oklahoma in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	3,693,580	1919	3,802,113	1923	2,885,038
1916	3,608,011	1920	4,830,288	1924	2,329,615
1917	4,386,844	1921	3,362,623	1925	2,239,000
1918	4,813,447	1922	2,802,511		

New Mexico.

The principal coal fields of New Mexico are in the northwestern part of the State adjacent to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. The mining industry of that State is directly associated with the growth of railroad requirements, and commencing with a tonnage of 21,000 in 1881 it rapidly advanced to a basis of 500,000 to 600,000 tons per annum, reaching the million mark in 1899 and 2,628,000 in 1907 and continuing well above 3,000,000 tons every year since 1909.

As in other sections of the Southwest the use of coal is much restricted by reason of the large supply of fuel oil that is available.

The tonnage in the years named has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	3,877,689	1918	4,023,239	1922	3,147,173
1915	3,817,940	1919	3,138,756	1923	2,915,173
1916	3,793,011	1920	3,683,440	1924	2,786,063
1917	4,000,527	1921	2,453,482	1925	2,473,000

Wyoming.

Wyoming contains one of the greatest coal reserves to be found in the United States. The deposits are divided into two large areas and several small ones embracing, in the aggregate, nearly half the area of the State.

The development commenced at the time the Union Pacific Railroad was constructed and the principal mines are in the southern part of the State adjacent to the line of the road. More recently mines tributary to the Burlington system have been opened in the northeastern part of the State.

In 1870 the tonnage was estimated at 50,000 tons, and in 1880 it had grown to 589,595 tons. It passed the million mark in 1887, the two million mark four years later, the three million mark in 1889 and the four million mark in the next year. The five million mark was soon passed, as was the sixth. An output of 7,533,088 was attained in 1910, and since then a steady rate of growth has been maintained, with but minor fluctuations year by year. Much of the coal is of high quality and is widely used for domestic purposes.

The following tabulation shows the output of Wyoming in recent years, the figures in each case being for the fiscal year ending September 30:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	7,186,587	1918	9,438,688	1922	5,971,724
1915	6,268,989	1919	7,219,738	1923	7,575,031
1916	7,696,344	1920	9,623,271	1924	6,757,468
1917	8,575,619	1921	7,200,666	1925	6,887,000

Texas.

Texas is one of the few States in which the production of lignite constitutes an important feature. Lignite is a low grade of bituminous. It constitutes something more than two-thirds of the tonnage of bituminous produced in that State, and while representing a fuel in which the process of carbonization has made less progress than in the case of fuels of higher grade, it serves a useful purpose in that State of magnificent distances, and generally mild climate where a high grade domestic fuel is not especially required.

The coal industry in Texas is of modern development, the first official returns dating from 1884, when a tonnage of 125,000 was reported. There was not as much as a million tons produced in any year up to 1901, and the output has never exceeded 2,500,000 tons, as indicated by the figures below. The bituminous mines are chiefly in the northern central part of the State while the lignite mines are in the eastern part of the State.

The tonnage in the years named has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	2,088,908	1919	1,680,656	1923	1,187,329
1916	1,987,503	1920	1,615,015	1924	1,147,011
1917	2,355,815	1921	972,839	1925	873,000
1918	2,261,135	1922	1,106,007		

Arkansas.

The coal fields of Arkansas are in the central western part of the State, extending eastward from the old town of Fort Smith. Arkansas has long been known as a producer of coal, some output having been mentioned as far back as 1840, and specified in the official returns again in 1860. But not until 1880 was there a continuous record of coal output available, for Arkansas in the '60s and '70s, to go no further back, was a wild place and little thought was given to statistics.

Commencing with an output of 25,000 to 50,000 tons per annum in the early '80s, the production amounted to half a million tons with the commencement of the next decade, and with the development of the Southwestern railroads it advanced to a matter of 1,205,000 tons in 1898, and passed the two million mark in 1903.

Since then there has been little or no growth, as the development of oil in the Southwest has militated against increased steam trade, and the fact that Arkansas is largely a wooded country, with a comparatively mild climate, restricts the production of coal for domestic purposes, particularly as coal of better quality can be had from Oklahoma.

The tonnage in recent calendar years has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons	Year.	Tons.
1914	1,836,540	1918	2,227,369	1922	1,110,046
1915	1,652,106	1919	1,429,020	1923	1,296,892
1916	1,994,915	1920	2,050,596	1924	1,451,503
1917	2,143,579	1921	1,227,777	1925	1,410,000

Washington.

Washington has important coal fields which are conveniently located adjacent to the cities in the western part of the State and the tidewater facilities afforded by Puget Sound. Of the States on the Pacific Coast no other one compares with Washington as a coal-producer, and while it has had to compete with the great coal fields of British Columbia there has been a steady output maintained even if no material growth is to be recorded.

The industry dates back to 1860 when there was an output of 5,374 tons. Not until 1876 did the output exceed 100,000 tons, but in 1884 it had reached 1,215,750 and passed the 2,000,000 mark in 1899. Since then the output has generally been in excess of 3,000,000 tons, but it has never exceeded 4,056,000.

The tonnage of the State of Washington has been as follows:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1914	3,040,361	1918	4,082,212	1922	2,581,165
1915	2,409,331	1919	2,990,447	1923	2,926,392
1916	3,019,600	1920	3,753,093	1924	2,653,667
1917	4,002,759	1921	2,428,722	1925	2,415,000

During 1925 41,044 tons of bituminous coal were exported from Mobile; also 3,754 tons of coke. Bunker tonnage supplied amounted to 107,213 tons.

Missouri.

The principal coal field of Missouri is situated in the northern central portion of the State, centering about Columbia and Huntsville. The State is one of the oldest of coal producers, records extending back to 1840, when there was an output of 9,972 tons reported. Even as far back as 1850 there was an estimated output of 100,000 tons.

The first railroad in the Far West, as it was then called, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, crossed the Missouri coal fields and furnished, at once, a market and an outlet for them. Tonnage increased to 500,000 tons in 1867 and 1,000,000 in 1876. The two million ton mark was passed in 1882 and the three million mark only three years later.

From then on there was a fluctuating tendency and the four million mark was not attained until 1903. Only recently has output surpassed five million tons.

The coal of Missouri is not of particularly high quality and is not dealt in to any material extent in markets outside of the State. Even local markets are not secure in view of the competition that is encountered when trade is dull and producers in other fields have to seek an outlet.

Coal tonnage produced in Missouri during a series of years has been:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	3,811,593	1919	3,979,798	1923	3,403,151
1916	4,742,146	1920	5,266,565	1924	2,480,880
1917	5,670,549	1921	3,551,621	1925	2,507,000
1918	1,464,818	1922	2,924,750		

Iowa.

The coal fields of Iowa are particularly restricted to supplying the home market. More so than in any other State is the coal utilized for local purposes. The principal producing fields center about Des Moines and extend north and south in the central portion of the State, so that there is not so much opportunity to make shipments beyond the limits of the state of origin as the coal cannot compete in distant markets when necessary freight charges have been paid. Being readily accessible for home use, many mines selling their product by wagon delivery in neighboring cities and towns, the coal industry of Iowa became established at a very early date, a small output being recorded as far back as 1840, and at the close of the Civil War the output had grown to 69,574 tons, which was much more than Virginia produced in that year. In 1878 the output had grown to 1,250,000 tons, and for many years subsequent to 1883 the output remained steady at between 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons.

The tonnage in years named has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	7,451,022	1918	8,192,195	1922	4,335,161
1915	7,614,143	1919	5,624,692	1923	5,710,735
1916	7,260,800	1920	7,774,916	1924	5,468,450
1917	8,965,830	1921	4,531,392	1925	4,803,000

Kansas.

The earliest record of coal production of Kansas dates from 1869, but as the amount then reported was 30,891 tons it is probable that mining was carried on several years before that time.

The coal fields, three in number, are all in the eastern part of the State within easy access of the important consuming territory in and about Kansas City.

The output first exceeded one million tons in the year 1884 and grew rapidly in the next five years, reaching three million tons in 1892 and passing the four million ton mark in 1900. Since then the growth has been at a fluctuating rate, exceeding seven million tons on several occasions.

The tonnage in the years named has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1915	6,824,474	1919	5,224,724	1923	4,035,404
1916	6,881,455	1920	5,838,408	1924	4,247,733
1917	7,184,975	1921	3,466,641	1925	4,092,000
1918	7,561,947	1922	2,955,170		

Montana.

Like the adjacent State of Wyoming, Montana has a great amount of coal within its borders, divided between numerous deposits in districts of various sizes. The most important is in the southeastern part of the State adjacent to the Sheridan field of Wyoming.

While there were small outputs reported in the '80s, the coal business of the State did not really assume importance until 1890 when the opening of new railroad lines caused the tonnage to reach 517,477 tons. The million ton mark was reached five years later. The output reached 2,016,857 tons in 1907 and since then has fluctuated year by year with an upward tendency as indicated below.

The tonnage in the years named has been as below:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons
1914	2,805,173	1918	4,532,505	1922	2,572,221
1915	2,789,755	1919	3,236,369	1923	3,147,678
1916	3,632,527	1920	4,403,866	1924	2,905,365
1917	4,226,689	1921	2,733,958	1925	2,655,000

Oregon.

Oregon is one of the smallest coal producing States, probably the least important of those in which mining is conducted on a regular commercial basis.

There is a record of an output of 43,205 tons as far back as 1880, but a production of 100,000 tons was not attained until 1896, and since then the tendency has been downward more often than upward, so that the output is now less than it was 40 years ago, being only about 30,000 tons a year.

The mines are in the vicinity of Coos Bay from which, at one time, shipments to San Francisco could be made to good advantage. Development of oil in California, however, practically put a quietus on the coal industry.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF COAL BY STATES

Kentucky Has Come Steadily to the Front and Utah Has Advanced, While All Except Three Leaders Fluctuated in Position.

Believing an easily readable comparison of State production figures for both pre-war and post-war years would be of interest to the coal trade and coal consumers, the table following has been compiled. It presents figures of soft coal production for the years 1911, 1918, 1920 and 1925, and, in addition, includes Pennsylvania anthracite figures for the same years.

The estimates for the various States for 1925 are the result of the most complete information available. They are based primarily on returns made to the American Railway Association by the 125 leading coal-carrying railroads, which load about 85 per cent of all coal produced. Allowance is made for the remaining 15 per cent of production, which includes coal sold locally and used as mine fuel, coal coked at the mines, water shipments, and loadings over small non-reporting and private railroads. Recourse is taken constantly to all sources which may help to keep the estimates closely accurate, including State departments of mines, coal operators' associations, etc.

By utilizing all these channels of information, estimates within recent years, through 1923, have not varied more than 2 or 3 per cent too low from the finally ascertained returns by the operators in the annual canvasses. In 1924, as a result of further revisions of the formulae and factors used in scaling carloading figures to determine 100 per cent of production, the difference between the preliminary estimates and final figures of production in that year for the whole country was less than one-half of one per cent too low. The 1925 estimates should show a similarly close approximation of the final tabulations for the year.

Examination of the figures shows several changes indicative of the trend in coal production among the coal States. In 1911, the five leading producers, in the order of their importance, were Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio and Alabama, with Indiana and Kentucky closely following. With a single exception, these five still remained the leading producing States through 1925. Alabama alone relinquished its place in 1912 to Kentucky, and in 1914 dropped below Indiana, its present position. Among the first "big five" producers, Ohio and Kentucky in 1922 exchanged fourth and fifth place, in which order they have since remained.

Production tonnage in 1925, as compared with 1924, increased in all of the five leading producing States, but in only two of them, West Virginia and Kentucky, when comparison is made between 1925 and 1923. In West Virginia, the increase was largely the result of greater activity in the southwestern fields, in Kentucky in the eastern producing region of the State.

The statement below shows by 7-year periods, 1911-1918, and 1918-1925, the changes in the rank of the larger coal-producing States. The tonnage produced by these States for the years given is shown in the following table:

Production in 1925, with Comparative Figures for 1911, 1918 and 1920 (Net Tons).

	1911*a*	1918*a*	1920*a*	1925*b* (esti.)
Alabama	15,021,421	19,184,962	16,294,099	21,157,000
Arkansas	2,106,789	2,227,369	2,103,596	1,410,000
Colorado	10,157,383	12,407,571	12,278,225	10,290,000

	1911[a]	1918[a]	1920[a]	1925[b] (esti.)
Illinois	53,679,718	89,291,105	88,724,893	68,795,000
Indiana	14,201,355	30,678,634	29,350,585	22,067,000
Iowa	7,331,648	8,192,195	7,813,916	4,803,000
Kansas	6,178,728	7,561,947	5,926,408	4,092,000
Kentucky—				
Eastern[a]	6,889,162	20,723,023	24,492,504	40,577,000
Western	7,160,541	10,798,690	11,036,258	12,424,000
Maryland	4,685,795	4,497,297	4,065,239	2,514,000[c]
Michigan	1,476,074	1,464,818	1,489,765	726,000
Missouri	3,836,107	5,667,730	5,369,565	2,507,000[c]
Montana	2,976,358	4,532,505	4,413,866	2,655,000
New Mexico	3,148,158	4,023,239	3,683,440	2,473,000
North Dakota	502,628	719,733	948,625	1,104,000
Ohio	30,759,986	45,812,943	45,878,191	31,562,000
Oklahoma	3,074,242	4,813,447	4,849,288	2,239,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	144,561,257	178,550,741	170,607,847	136,748,000[c]
Tennessee	6,433,156	6,831,048	6,662,428	5,980,000
Texas	1,974,593	2,261,135	1,615,015	873,000
Utah	2,513,175	5,136,825	6,005,199	4,630,000
Virginia	6,864,667	10,289,808	11,378,606	12,455,000[c]
Washington	3,572,815	4,082,212	3,757,093	2,415,000
West Virginia	59,831,580	89,935,839	89,970,707	121,488,000[c]
Wyoming	6,744,864	9,438,688	9,630,271	6,887,000
Other States[d]	225,459	171,412	159,054	96,000
Total bituminous	405,907,059	579,385,820	568,666,683	522,967,000
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	90,464,067	98,826,084	89,598,249	62,116,000
Grand total	496,371,126	678,211,904	658,264,932	585,083,000

(*a*) Kentucky tonnage of wagon mines is distributed between eastern and western districts in 1911. This tonnage was undistributed for 1918 and 1920, but is included in the total (bituminous), and is as follows: for 1918, 90,904 tons; for 1920, 162,000 tons; (*b*) Figures for bituminous coal exclude output of wagon mines. (*c*) Figures revised from weekly estimates as published currently in 1925 in light of additional data later received. (*d*) Includes production of Alaska, California, Georgia, Idaho, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Dakota, whenever reported, although not all of these States produced coal in each year shown. In 1925 the group does not include estimate for Alaska. Early estimates place production at about 75,000 tons.

Larger Coal-Producing States in Order of Production.

1911	1918	1925
1 Pennsylvania	1 Pennsylvania	1 Pennsylvania
2 West Virginia	2 West Virginia	2 West Virginia
3 Illinois	3 Illinois	3 Illinois
4 Ohio	4 Ohio	4 Kentucky
5 Alabama	5 Kentucky	5 Ohio
6 Indiana	6 Indiana	6 Indiana
7 Kentucky	7 Alabama	7 Alabama
8 Colorado	8 Colorado	8 Virginia
9 Iowa	9 Virginia	9 Colorado
10 Virginia	10 Wyoming	10 Wyoming
11 Wyoming	11 Iowa	11 Tennessee
12 Tennessee	12 Kansas	12 Iowa

	1911		1918		1925
13	Kansas	13	Tennessee	13	Utah
14	Maryland	14	Missouri	14	Kansas
15	Missouri	15	Utah	15	Montana
16	Washington	16	Oklahoma	16	Maryland
17	New Mexico	17	Montana	17	Missouri
18	Oklahoma	18	Maryland	18	New Mexico
19	Montana	19	Washington	19	Washington
20	Utah	20	New Mexico	20	Oklahoma
21	Arkansas	21	Texas	21	Arkansas
22	Texas	22	Arkansas	22	North Dakota
23	Michigan	23	Michigan	23	Texas
24	North Dakota	24	North Dakota	24	Michigan

COAL SCREENING

Progress of Preparation in Mines of the United States Since 1844.

Coal preparation in the United States was first developed in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, where the first power-driven coal screens were erected about 1844 in connection with crushing rolls, states the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, in a recently issued bulletin. These primitive screens were "circular" revolving screens with perforated cast-iron plates. Before that time coal was broken by hand on flat perforated cast-iron plates until it was small enough to drop through.

The necessity for close sizing of anthracite was early recognized, and by 1860 revolving screens were in common use at Pennsylvania breakers. Gyrating screens were developed in this same industry about 1890, and within the past 30 years shaking screens have been introduced for the smaller sizes of anthracite and greatly improved by flexible supports, which make possible reduced slope, weight, vibration and coal breakage as compared with the older forms.

In the early days of the industry the only preparation given bituminous coal was rough screening underground with forks or rakes. Gravity bar screens were first used for separating coal into sizes on the surface. This practice was common at nearly all bituminous mines, even in the early nineties, and it is still followed in many districts.

In 1912 a new type of English shaking screen, the Marcus, was introduced into this country. This screen is horizontal and has a peculiar differentially accelerated motion which moves the coal forward. Still more recently the Peterson pendulum, or short-suspension shaker, has been developed, and is now used successfully both for large and small coal. Other American developments include the Parrish flexible-arm shaker, the Krebbiel horizontal screen, and the Anti-gravity screen.

Although the central coal field was the first bituminous field in America to introduce refinements in screening, plants in the other fields have been modernized rapidly during the last 15 years. At all mines where coal is prepared for the general market the stationary bar screens common under the lump-coal payment plan formerly used have been replaced by improved shaking screens, with revolving screens still used for special work.

AVERAGE PRICE FOR COAL AT THE MINES

General Details and Figures by States Show Price of Tonnage for a Term of Years.

Anthracite and bituminous prices, at mines, for ten years have been as follows, according to figures furnished to the United States Geological Survey:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bituminous	$1.13	$1.32	$2.26	$2.58	$2.49	$3.73	$2.80	$3.02	$2.68	$2.20
Anthracite	2.07	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.14	4.84	5.00	5.01	5.43	5.43

These figures are based upon the total tonnage shipped of all grades, sizes and qualities, with the due proportion of each. And anthracite figures are reduced to net tons, as are also bituminous figures in cases where that coal is sold in gross tons:

Details by States appear below:

State	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1915	1916	1917
Alabama	$1.28	$1.37	$2.27	$2.85	$2.96	$3.63	$3.08	$2.34	$2.52	$2.34
Arkansas	1.79	1.92	2.56	3.67	3.70	4.55	4.37	4.14	4.01	4.06
California	2.54	2.12	2.30	2.70	3.38	4.23	4.66	3.87	3.94	4.19
Colorado	1.58	1.62	2.22	2.69	2.78	3.49	3.55	3.16	3.22	3.05
Georgia	1.72	1.79	2.53	3.59	3.71	5.00	2.14	4.06	4.32	3.62
Illinois	1.10	1.25	1.88	2.32	2.30	3.08	2.74	2.89	2.50	2.27
Indiana	1.10	1.27	1.99	2.29	2.22	3.16	2.57	2.85	2.48	2.16
Iowa	1.78	1.86	2.35	3.02	3.09	3.94	3.81	3.72	3.59	3.31
Kansas	1.66	1.78	2.31	2.91	3.05	3.85	3.85	3.66	3.21	3.03
Kentucky	1.01	1.19	2.17	2.55	2.46	4.10	2.69	3.02	2.54	1.88
Maryland	1.28	1.56	2.46	2.77	2.73	4.62	3.61	3.37	3.02	2.17
Michigan	2.05	2.25	3.22	3.83	3.88	4.93	4.87	5.05	4.73	4.33
Missouri	1.73	1.91	2.43	3.02	3.21	4.13	3.92	3.81	3.40	3.29
Montana	1.62	1.73	2.11	2.53	2.67	3.15	3.26	3.19	3.07	2.96
N. Mexico	1.44	1.47	1.86	2.68	3.11	3.68	3.91	3.49	3.66	3.51
N. Dakota	1.45	1.49	1.80	2.45	2.50	2.88	2.69	2.65	2.36	3.92
Ohio	1.08	1.33	2.48	2.58	2.22	3.80	2.65	3.23	2.43	2.06
Oklahoma	2.01	2.09	2.81	3.64	3.83	4.80	4.62	4.11	3.77	3.69
Oregon	2.84	2.68	3.38	2.81	3.40	4.47	*	*	*	*
Penn., bit.	1.06	1.30	2.44	2.59	2.42	3.73	2.78	3.11	2.75	2.26
S. Dakota	1.55	2.03	2.90	2.80	3.17	3.60	2.81	2.84	2.41	2.99
Tennessee	1.13	1.23	2.19	2.83	2.77	4.00	3.35	2.89	2.73	2.13
Texas	1.65	1.56	1.77	2.63	2.69	3.75	2.64	2.32	1.82	1.50
Utah	1.58	1.62	2.07	2.71	2.76	3.22	3.35	3.14	2.89	2.69
Virginia	.98	1.06	2.00	2.51	2.55	3.96	3.06	2.58	2.76	2.04
Washington	2.17	2.27	2.68	3.46	3.58	3.88	4.03	3.98	3.72	3.65
W. Virginia	.97	1.18	2.32	2.56	2.49	4.32	2.84	2.93	2.65	1.82
Wyoming	1.46	1.55	1.93	2.39	2.60	2.98	3.24	3.04	2.76	2.71
Total bit.	1.13	1.32	2.26	2.58	2.49	3.73	2.89	3.02	2.68	2.20
Penn., anth.	2.07	2.30	2.85	3.40	4.14	4.84	5.00	5.01	5.43	5.43
Gen. ave.	1.29	1.47	2.35	2.70	2.75	3.89	3.26	3.25	3.07	2.69

*Included in California.

LABOR EMPLOYED IN COAL MINING

Aside from Pennsylvania, West Virginia Has Greatest Number of Miners, Followed by Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio.

The following table shows the number of men employed in coal mining in the various States in 1923 and 1924 underground and on the surface, and the number of days worked:

State	1923 Underground	1923 Surface	1923 Total	1923 Days Wkd.	1924 Underground	1924 Surface	1924 Total	1924 Days Wkd.
Alabama	24,634	5,401	30,035	232	23,108	4,848	27,956	220
Arkansas	2,970	784	3,754	97	2,543	807	3,350	134
Cal. Id. & Or..	.....	.....	.....	...	56	27	83	156
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	...	100	67	167	287
Colorado	11,178	2,162	13,340	174	11,001	1,953	12,954	178
Georgia	92	75	167	231	74	69	143	248
Illinois	89,094	10,620	99,714	158	80,757	8,606	89,363	148
Indiana	31,005	4,403	35,408	139	23,927	3,631	27,558	136
Iowa	10,506	942	11,448	181	11,059	1,042	12,101	161
Kansas	8,628	1,133	9,761	149	7,432	1,129	8,561	151
Kentucky	50,457	10,354	60,811	152	46,567	9,199	55,766	174
Maryland	3,174	551	3,725	178	3,229	547	3,776	173
Michigan	1,793	184	1,977	222	1,406	145	1,551	178
Missouri	5,552	1,400	6,952	155	4,717	1,260	5,977	135
Montana	2,964	547	3,511	179	2,675	521	3,196	173
New Mexico..	3,547	548	4,095	216	3,267	939	4,206	204
N. Carolina...	125	25	150	275	93	27	120	287
N. Dakota ...	1,140	481	1,621	182	857	441	1,298	165
Ohio	46,346	8,209	54,555	150	38,447	5,782	44,229	143
Oklahoma	6,030	1,100	7,130	133	5,064	1,080	6,144	124
Penn. (bit.)..	166,568	28,413	194,981	213	147,085	22,237	169,322	180
S. Dakota	34	.....	34	122	40	.....	40	138
Tennessee	9,485	1,759	11,244	183	7,962	1,403	9,365	159
Texas	2,134	318	2,452	178	1,882	313	2,195	166
Utah	3,442	939	4,381	160	3,392	938	4,330	182
Virginia	13,651	2,469	14,120	212	10,386	2,293	12,679	226
Washington ..	3,460	846	4,306	213	3,174	684	3,858	202
W. Virginia ..	97,882	19,417	117,300	169	85,547	16,656	102,203	182
Wyoming	6,223	1,306	7,529	192	6,057	1,056	7,113	176
Total Bit.....	600,305	104,448	704,793	179	531,904	87,700	619,604	171
Penn. Anth'ite	114,721	43,022	157,743	268	119,363	40,646	160,009	274
Grand totals.	715,026	147,510	862,536	195	651,267	128,346	779,613	192

Activity in iron and steel is indicated by the report on the 1925 iron ore output made public by the Bureau of Mines. The figures are 63,810,000 gross tons, an increase of 23 per cent over 1924, and at the same time there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 tons in stock on hand at the end of the year.

TONNAGE AND VALUE OF UNITED STATES COAL

Worth Billion and a Half Dollars and Nearly Half Is Credited to Pennsylvania—South Dakota Output Valued at Only $36,000.

The most recent report of the United States Geological Survey gives this statement of the coal production of the United States in 1923 and 1924 by States, with value at the mines:

State	Quantity 1923	Value 1923	Quantity 1924	Value 1924
Alabama	20,457,649	$51,624,000	19,130,184	$44,756,000
Alaska	119,826	755,000	99,663	560,000
Arkansas	1,296,892	5,192,000	1,451,503	5,898,000
California and Idaho	20,066	79,000	16,953	71,000
Colorado	10,346,218	33,299,000	10,444,098	31,863,000
Georgia	75,620	327,000	74,947	271,000
Illinois	79,310,075	198,388,000	68,323,281	155,260,000
Indiana	26,229,099	65,046,000	21,480,213	46,453,000
Iowa	5,710,735	20,517,000	5,468,450	18,097,000
Kansas	4,443,149	14,275,000	4,247,733	12,854,000
Kentucky	44,777,317	113,542,000	45,147,204	84,733,000
Maryland	2,285,926	6,911,000	2,133,703	4,629,000
Michigan	1,172,075	5,545,000	831,020	3,602,000
Missouri	3,403,151	11,575,000	2,480,880	8,154,000
Montana	3,147,678	9,652,000	2,905,365	8,596,000
New Mexico	2,915,173	10,668,000	2,786,063	9,774,000
North Carolina	36,019	132,000	57,094	224,000
North Dakota	1,385,400	3,275,000	1,200,527	2,473,000
Ohio	40,546,443	98,610,000	30,473,007	62,011,000
Oklahoma	2,885,038	10,874,000	2,329,615	8,590,000
Pennsylvania—anthracite	93,339,009	506,787,000	87,926,862	477,231,000
Pennsylvania—bitum	171,879,913	472,217,000	130,633,773	295,164,000
Total Pennsylvania	275,218,922	979,004,000	218,560,635	772,395,000
South Dakota	10,379	25,000	12,043	36,000
Tennessee	6,040,268	16,515,000	4,556,555	9,711,000
Texas	1,187,329	2,162,000	1,147,011	1,721,000
Utah	4,720,217	13,657,000	4,488,157	12,057,000
Virginia	11,761,643	32,468,000	10,693,464	21,823,000
Washington	2,926,392	10,894,000	2,653,667	9,689,000
West Virginia	107,899,941	285,481,000	101,662,897	185,229,000
Wyoming	7,575,031	20,916,000	6,757,468	18,327,000
Totals,	657,903,671	$2,021,408,000	571,613,400	$1,539,857,000

The Island Creek Coal Co., with mines in the Logan district of Southern West Virginia, produced slightly more than 6,000,000 tons in 1925, according to an announcement. This is the first time production has touched the 6,000,000 mark. It compares with 4,951,403 tons in 1924 and 3,152,919 tons in 1923.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF COAL MINES

Nearly Half Small Producers: Tonnage Only 2.2 Per Cent of Total—Much of Tonnage Produced by 646 Mines.

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines, has issued a statement showing the number and annual output of the bituminous coal mines of the United States in 1924, by classes.

Total number of mines is given as 7,586, of which nearly one-half—3,131 to be exact exclusive of wagon mines—are small operations producing less than 10,000 tons a year, and their combined tonnage was only 2.2 per cent of the total bituminous output for 1924.

Of the remaining mines, 2,047 produced more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 tons each. Their aggregate production was 10.9 per cent of the total.

There were 943 mines producing between 50,000 and 100,000 tons and turning out 14.1 per cent of all the soft coal mined in the country last year.

Operations in the 100,000-200,000 ton class numbered 819 and produced 23.8 per cent of the country's total.

The largest class of producers, those with a tonnage of over 200,000 annually, were only 646 in number, but they contributed 49 per cent of the bituminous coal output of the United States in 1924.

Details by States are shown in the following tabulation:

State	Class 1 producing over 200,000 net tons			Class 2 producing 100,000-200,000 net tons			Class 3 producing 50,000-100,000 net tons		
	Number	Per cent of total mines	Per cent of State output	Number	Per cent of total mines	Per cent of State output	Number	Per cent of Per cent of	State output total mines
Alabama	21	8.9	42.9	27	11.3	20.2	49	20.6	20.3
Alaska	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	12.5	51.6
Arkansas	..	...	...	1	1.2	8.4	7	8.1	31.2
Colorado	15	6.5	37.0	21	9.1	29.1	27	11.7	18.3
Georgia	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	50.0	97.3
Illinois	106	21.7	77.7	59	12.1	12.1	58	11.9	6.4
Indiana	37	14.9	55.8	33	13.3	22.8	39	15.7	13.1
Iowa	4	1.6	22.4	11	4.3	27.9	14	5.5	17.8
Kansas	2	0.9	10.8	7	3.1	21.2	18	7.9	29.9
Ky.: Eastern	46	9.3	38.1	84	17.0	31.7	92	18.5	18.7
Western	8	4.9	22.8	25	15.2	37.4	23	14.0	18.4
Maryland	..	...	...	4	4.3	23.5	7	7.5	21.4
Michigan	2	22.2	57.6	1	11.1	17.5	2	22.2	17.4
Missouri	..	...	...	..	...	...	17	13.4	48.9
Montana	3	4.4	50.2	5	7.3	28.9	4	5.9	9.0
New Mexico	2	4.8	26.6	11	26.2	51.6	6	14.3	14.4

North Dakota	..	...	...	3	2.3	34.2	3	2.3	16.7
Ohio	43	5.7	43.2	56	7.5	25.6	59	7.9	13.7
Oklahoma	..	...	...	3	3.2	15.7	8	8.5	23.1
Pennsylvania	181	8.5	54.1	196	9.2	20.9	210	9.9	11.6
Tennessee	..	...	...	13	9.4	39.4	15	10.8	25.5
Texas	..	...	...	1	2.3	9.7	5	11.4	24.8
Utah	8	20.5	53.1	9	23.1	32.4	7	17.9	11.3
Virginia	22	19.2	69.3	6	5.2	8.1	20	17.4	13.6
Washington	5	8.6	48.0	5	8.7	24.5	6	10.3	15.6
West Virginia	132	10.8	41.8	216	17.7	30.5	236	19.3	16.4
Wyoming	9	14.5	38.5	22	35.5	47.7	9	14.5	10.5
Total	646	8.5	49.0	819	10.8	23.8	943	12.4	14.1

	Class 4 producing 10,000-50,000 net tons			Class 5 producing less than 10,000 net tons			Total all classes	
State	Number	Per cent of total mines	Per cent of State output	Number	Per cent of total mines	Per cent of State output	Number of mines	State output (net tons)
Alabama	90	37.8	15.4	51	21.4	1.2	238	19,130,000
Alaska	1	12.5	35.3	6	75.0	13.1	8	100,000
Arkansas	28	32.6	48.2	50	58.1	12.2	86	1,452,000
Calif., Ida., Nebr. and Oreg.	..	...	...	9	100.0	100.0	9	17,000
Colorado	47	20.3	12.8	121	52.4	2.8	231	10,444,000
Georgia	..	...	...	1	50.0	2.7	2	75,000
Illinois	88	18.0	3.0	177	36.3	0.8	488	68,323,000
Indiana	57	23.0	6.9	82	33.1	1.4	248	21,480,000
Iowa	49	19.1	23.4	178	69.5	8.5	256	5,468,000
Kansas	48	21.0	25.4	153	67.1	12.7	228	4,248,000
Ky.: Eastern	142	28.6	10.2	132	26.6	1.3	496	36,127,000
Western	62	37.8	19.7	46	28.1	1.7	164	9,020,000
Maryland	37	39.8	47.8	45	48.4	7.3	93	2,134,000
Michigan	3	33.3	7.1	1	11.2	0.4	9	831,000
Missouri	40	31.5	39.9	70	55.1	11.2	127	2,481,000
Montana	8	11.8	6.7	48	70.6	5.2	68	2,905,000
New Mexico	7	16.7	6.0	16	38.0	1.4	42	2,786,000
North Carolina	2	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	2	57,000
North Dakota	17	12.9	29.6	109	82.5	19.5	132	1,201,000
Ohio	172	22.9	13.2	420	56.0	4.3	750	30,473,000
Oklahoma	45	47.9	53.1	38	40.4	8.1	94	2,330,000
Pennsylvania	591	27.9	10.8	944	44.5	2.6	2,122	130,634,000
South Dakota	..	...	...	16	100.0	100.0	16	12,000
Tennessee	56	40.2	30.8	55	39.6	4.3	139	4,557,000
Texas	31	70.4	61.5	7	15.9	4.0	44	1,147,000
Utah	4	10.3	2.8	11	28.2	0.4	39	4,488,000
Virginia	34	29.5	7.9	33	28.7	1.1	115	10,693,000

Washington	12	20.7	9.5	30	51.7	2.4	58	2,654,000
West Virginia	369	30.3	10.3	267	21.9	1.0	1,220	101,663,000
Wyoming	7	11.3	2.9	15	24.2	0.4	62	6,757,000
Total	2,047	27.0	10.9	3,131	41.3	2.2	7,586	483,687,000

This table represents mines, not companies, for which the showing would be very different.

Bituminous and Anthracite Weekly Outlook.

The following table shows production of bituminous and anthracite coal, by weeks, for 1925 and 1924, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, in net tons:

Week Ending	Bituminous		Anthracite	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
January 3	10,806,000	9,368,000	1,255,000	1,436,000
January 10	12,590,000	12,337,000	1,785,000	1,840,000
January 17	12,028,000	11,992,000	1,803,000	1,884,000
January 24	11,588,000	11,951,000	1,740,000	1,782,000
January 31	11,073,000	11,716,000	1,730,000	1,893,000
February 7	10,910,000	11,891,000	1,909,000	1,906,000
February 14	9,758,000	11,528,000	1,824,000	1,900,000
February 21	9,464,000	10,697,000	1,838,000	1,655,000
February 28	8,854,000	11,061,000	1,605,000	1,866,000
March 7	9,384,000	9,944,000	1,655,000	1,882,000
March 14	8,641,000	9,943,000	1,658,000	1,941,000
March 21	8,283,000	9,573,000	1,513,000	1,804,000
March 28	8,353,000	9,122,000	1,640,000	1,942,000
April 4	7,546,000	7,041,000	1,482,000	1,548,000
April 11	7,843,000	6,983,000	1,723,000	1,856,000
April 18	7,515,000	7,142,000	1,567,000	1,623,000
April 25	8,030,000	6,944,000	1,937,000	1,205,000
May 2	7,987,000	7,063,000	1,984,000	1,616,000
May 9	8,277,000	7,360,000	2,036,000	1,924,000
May 16	8,350,000	7,263,000	1,998,000	1,898,000
May 23	8,451,000	7,397,000	1,750,000	1,850,000
May 30	8,141,000	6,912,000	1,723,000	1,294,000
June 6	8,372,000	7,615,000	1,674,000	1,846,000
June 13	8,622,000	7,385,000	1,870,000	1,823,000
June 20	8,402,000	7,434,000	1,788,000	1,823,000
June 27	8,662,000	7,608,000	1,844,000	1,918,000
July 4	7,352,000	5,913,000	1,514,000	1,296,000
July 11	8,639,000	7,742,000	1,854,000	1,871,000
July 18	8,965,000	7,644,000	1,985,000	1,840,000
July 25	9,343,000	7,785,000	2,049,000	1,837,000
August 1	9,457,000	7,723,000	2,087,000	1,720,000
August 8	9,971,000	8,036,000	2,061,000	1,664,000
August 15	10,261,000	8,167,000	1,904,000	1,386,000
August 22	10,522,000	8,582,000	2,209,000	1,711,000
August 29	11,133,000	9,006,000	2,251,000	1,837,000
September 5	10,826,000	8,208,000	432,000	1,451,000

September 12	9,983,000	9,835,000	5,000	1,820,000
September 19	10,880,000	10,156,000	9,000	1,820,000
September 26	11,232,000	10,458,000	13,000	1,942,000
October 3	11,008,000	10,614,000	14,000	1,425,000
October 10	11,696,000	10,904,000	13,000	1,737,000
October 17	11,770,000	10,599,000	17,000	1,750,000
October 24	12,088,000	10,645,000	13,000	1,927,000
Oct. 31	12,480,000	10,405,000	18,000	1,444,000
November 7	12,189,000	9,695,000	28,000	1,592,000
November 14	12,167,000	10,466,000	32,000	1,674,000
November 21	12,596,000	10,910,000	46,000	1,827,000
November 28	11,600,000	9,885,000	36,000	1,611,000
December 5	12,867,000	10,831,000	62,000	1,814,000
December 12	12,914,000	10,873,000	64,000	1,772,000
Dec. 19	12,684,000	10,814,000	55,000	1,867,000
Dec. 26	8,431,000	7,540,000	32,000	1,029,000

Bituminous Coal Mining by Different Methods Used in 1924.

The following data, from official sources, shows tonnage mined by hand, by machine, and otherwise produced, also total production of soft coal for 1924.

State	Mined by hand	Shot off the solid	Mined by machines	From strip pits	Not specified	Total Production
Alabama	3,004,923	6,004,886	9,704,205	370,081	46,089	19,130,184
Arkansas	21,732	848,616	357,648	223,307	200	1,451,503
Colorado	4,053,426	933,651	5,327,817	.....	129,204	10,444,098
Illinois	2,276,118	14,615,745	48,915,060	2,295,860	220,498	68,323,281
Indiana	687,524	5,342,727	12,845,838	2,511,189	92,935	21,480,213
Iowa	999,524	3,269,790	1,011,472	400	187,264	5,468,450
Kansas	273,652	3,020,460	97,727	795,074	60,820	4,247,733
Kentucky	1,600,472	2,808,298	39,359,428	1,300,855	78,151	45,147,204
Maryland	1,553,559	35,745	543,509	.....	890	2,133,703
Michigan	.....	39,687	791,333	.....	.....	831,020
Missouri	384,108	357,955	730,280	979,700	28,837	2,480,880
Montana	572,469	622,306	1,499,572	193,372	17,646	2,905,365
New Mexico	935,493	372,136	967,343	.....	11,091	2,786,063
N. Carolina	29,094	28,000	.....	.....	.....	57,094
N. Dakota	40,196	275,802	375,702	434,184	74,643	1,200,527
Ohio	549,751	431,526	26,321,897	2,866,683	303,150	30,473,007
Oklahoma	13,808	643,339	1,359,959	312,109	400	2,329,615
Pennsylvania	41,253,204	3,150,343	84,608,265	902,818	719,143	130,633,773
Tennessee	594,451	1,851,315	2,092,453	.....	18,336	4,556,555
Texas	594,011	334,049	107,834	111,117	.....	1,147,011
Utah	730,401	399,194	3,358,474	.....	88	4,488,157
Virginia	224,245	1,923,891	8,518,845	.....	26,483	10,693,464
Washington	1,404,523	972,129	277,015	.....	.....	2,653,667
W. Virginia	16,123,438	1,863,700	83,373,480	244,448	57,831	101,662,897
Wyoming	737,107	2,300,932	3,719,429	.....	.....	6,757,468
Other States	43,060	131,865	6,750	66,657	13,268	260,700
Total	78,671,195	53,050,087	336,271,335	13,606,954	2,086,967	483,686,538

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL IN 1924, BY COUNTRIES

Once More Progress Is Being Made and Pre-War Output and 1917 Figures Are Surpassed.

The world's production of coal in 1924 fell slightly below that of the preceding year. The total output as shown in the table below, is estimated at 1,354,300,000 metric tons. During the years 1923 and 1924 production has surpassed the pre-war levels and was about the same as in the preceding record year, 1917.

PRODUCTION OF COAL—1911-1924

Year	Production in Part Estimated (Metric Tons)	Per Cent Produced by United States	Year	Production in Part Estimated (Metric Tons)	Per Cent Produced by United States
1911	1,189,000,000	37.9	1918	1,333,000,000	46.3
1912	1,249,000,000	38.8	1919	1,173,000,000	42.8
1913	1,342,000,000	38.6	1920	1,319,000,000	45.3
1914	1,207,000,000	38.7	1921	*a* 1,134,600,000	40.4
1915	1,193,000,000	40.5	1922	*a* 1,225,500,000	35.3
1916	1,291,000,000	41.5	1923	*a* 1,359,900,000	43.9
1917	1,356,000,000	43.6	1924	*a* 1,354,300,000	38.3

The term "coal" as here used includes lignite, and the production stated for the world is simply the total of quantities reported, no attempt being made to reduce the statistics for inferior coals to an equivalent tonnage of coals of higher rank. Where possible, however, coal and lignite are shown separately.

In comparison with 1923, the total for the year 1924 shows a decrease of 5,600,000 metric tons. The largest decrease recorded is for the United States, amounting to over 78,000,000 tons. Other decreases of note were for Great Britain, 9,000,000 tons, and Poland, 4,000,000 tons. In several European countries there were some marked increases. The output of coal in Germany, amounting to 118,829,000 tons, exclusive of that mined in the Saar basin, was about double that in 1923. The increase in the Saar fields was nearly 5,000,000 tons, in France 6,400,000 tons, while Czechoslovakia had increases over 1923 in coal and lignite amounting to 2,800,000 and 4,200,000 tons, respectively.

The following table, prepared by L. M. Jones, of the Bureau of Mines, includes all data received up to and including January 15, 1926. The table will be revised in accordance with the receipt of later official data from the countries listed.

COAL PRODUCED IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1922-1924 (IN METRIC TONS OF 2204.6 POUNDS).

North America:	1922	1923	1924
Canada—coal	10,587,611	12,163,804	12,372,300
lignite	3,162,907	3,249,605	
Greenland	2,100	2,117	2,500
Mexico	932,550	1,261,541	(a)
United States—anthracite	49,607,344	84,675,282	79,765,491
bituminous and lignite	383,073,174	512,161,770	438,790,754

	1922	1923	1924
South America:			
Argentina	(a)	(a)	(a)
Brazil	500,000	324,154	268,157
Chile	1,053,001	1,164,028	1,522,228
Colombia	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	294,492	*b* 253,000	(a)
Venezuela	*c* 20,782	*c* 18,050	(a)
Europe:			
Austria—coal	165,727	157,650	171,959
lignite	3,135,902	2,685,467	2,752,300
Belgium	21,208,500	22,922,340	23,359,790
Bulgaria—coal	46,725	61,600	69,670
lignite	983,311	1,012,594	1,155,291
Czechoslovakia—coal	10,464,990	12,347,251	15,178,942
lignite	19,174,296	16,265,530	20,459,690
France—coal	31,141,096	37,682,235	44,011,240
lignite	772,014	861,435	944,080
Germany—coal	*d* 129,964,597	62,316,134	118,828,644
lignite	137,207,125	118,784,997	124,359,829
Saar	11,240,000	9,192,275	14,032,120
Greece—lignite	131,515	126,000	129,530
Hungary—coal	941,380	7,709,775	688,675
lignite	6,776,230		5,741,655
Italy—coal	195,352	173,700	21,855
lignite	745,402	953,460	799,448
Netherlands—coal	4,866,371	5,595,478	6,180,182
lignite	28,919	54,185	191,202
Poland—coal	*e* 23,974,814	36,097,997	32,224,680
lignite	219,983	171,035	88,038
Portugal—coal	127,279	137,613	124,802
lignite	14,380	15,952	8,121
Rumania—coal	254,642	291,983	297,288
lignite	1,861,579	2,229,410	2,479,083
Russia	7,781,400	*f* 14,504,300	*g* 13,918,000
Spain—coal	4,435,843	5,971,446	6,127,586
lignite	329,680	394,268	411,773
Spitzbergen	316,000	340,942	451,914
Sweden	378,861	419,569	437,856
Switzerland	3,380	(a)	(a)
United Kingdom—			
Great Britain	253,613,054	280,430,369	271,405,414
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Yugoslavia	3,726,568	4,001,265	4,185,240
Asia:			
British Borneo	88,948	(a)	(a)
China	22,681,000	19,955,000	20,969,000
Chosen	317,330	279,978	399,415
Dutch East Indies	1,032,310	1,156,625	1,470,362

	1922	1923	1924
Federated Malay States	286,351	322,994	378,778
Indo, British	19,316,112	19,972,376	21,516,491
Indo-China	988,991	1,056,921	1,235,880
Japan (including Taiwan and Karafuto)—coal	29,163,727	30,417,012	31,617,277
lignite	166,302	151,462	176,764
Philippine Islands	42,420	43,446	(a)
Russia	1,276,900	(f)	g 2,271,000
Turkey	681,000	(a)	(a)
Africa:			
Algeria	8,855	3,562	9,228
Belgian Congo	33,000	65,000	81,000
Nigeria	123,027	173,422	183,000
Rhodesia, Southern	467,787	559,999	591,526
Tunisia	343	620	305
Union of South Africa	8,830,774	10,810,897	11,331,125
Oceania:			
Australia—			
New South Wales	10,346,572	10,646,693	11,804,688
Queensland	973,903	1,077,686	1,141,143
Tasmania	70,349	82,014	77,208
Victoria	660,113	603,240	656,170
Western Australia	445,480	427,466	428,635
New Zealand—bituminous	983,981	950,715	1,102,418
lignite	903,656	1,050,735	1,014,224
	1,225,500,000	1,359,900,000	1,354,300,000

a Estimate included in total. *b* Includes a small quantity of asphaltite. *c* Exclusive of the output of the State of Falcon (about 8,000 tons), for which estimate is included in total. *d* Includes entire output of Upper Silesia for January-May inclusive; for June-December, inclusive, only that part of the province allocated to Germany. *e* Includes the output June-December, inclusive, of that part of Upper Silesia allocated to Poland. *f* Russia in Asia included under Russia in Europe. *g* Data for operating year, October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

a Revised from earlier reports to conform with more accurate information on certain of the warring countries.

Explosives Used in Mining.

A total of 58,380,217 pounds of permissible explosives was consumed in the United States in 1925, according to a Government estimate. Ninety per cent of the total amount sold was for use in coal-mining operations.

Consumption at bituminous mines averaged 77 pounds out of 325 pounds, or 24 per cent, of all kinds of explosives per thousand tons of coal produced. In anthracite mining the consumption of all kinds of explosives averaged 702 pounds per thousand tons of coal mined, and of this amount 195 pounds, or 28 per cent, were permissibles.

France—Imports and Exports.

Coal and coke imports in the years 1924 and 1925 in metric tons, were:

Imports.

Coal

	1924	1925
Sarre	5,214,030	.....
Great Britain	13,019,711	9,936,764
Belgium & Luxem.	1,710,694	1,897,713
United States	344,648	204,199
Germany	4,265,179	5,517,944
Switzerland	12,301	.....
Holland	509,028	563,077
Other countries	30,993	176,120
Total (coal)	25,106,584	18,296,417

Coke

Great Britain	53,493	9,847
Sarre	64,362	.....
Belgium & Luxem.	389,781	468,778
Holland	322,229	372,407
Germany	4,540,193	4,115,402
United States	36,695	.....
Other countries	442	7,630
Total (coke)	5,407,195	5,004,064

Patent fuel

Great Britain	110,957	168,397
Belgium & Luxem.	400,894	663,029
Germany	461,531	387,990
Holland	.....	41,294
Other countries	8,045	14
Total (Pat. fuel)	981,427	1,260,724

Exports.

Coal

	1924	1925
Belgium & Luxem.	1,066,053	1,417,690
Switzerland	512,654	1,100,585
Spain	1,933	3,153
Italy	26,961	502,941
Germany	143,780	1,459,989
Sarre	152,532	.....
Other countries	14,718	29,396
Bunkers—Fr. stmrs.	289,238	.....
Bunkers—For. stmrs	37,229	66,460
Total (coal)	2,245,098	4,606,443

Coke

Switzerland	96,963	101,479
Spain	3,990	3,290
Italy	242,912	252,554
Germany	999	885
Belgium & Luxem.	97,630	95,024
Sarre	34,099	.....
Other countries	31,381	16,421
Total (coke)	507,974	473,196

Patent fuel

Switzerland	129,495	99,359
Algeria	4,837	2,812
Sarre	4,638	.....
Italy	2,118	9,324
Germany	9,149	.....
Other countries	4,948	12,881
Bunkers—Fr. stmrs.	7,877	.....
Bunkers—For. stmrs	1,025	384
Total (Pat. fuel)	164,027	142,649

Italian Fuel Imports

Countries	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
England	2,905,000	3,383,000	6,361,000	7,593,300	6,556,000	6,700,000
United States	2,398,000	1,550,000	1,240,000	584,000	891,000	800,000
Germany, War Rep.	1,528,000	2,820,000	2,621,000	1,479,000	3,652,000	1,900,000
Germany*	.....	.....	.....	113,000	117,000	759,000	860,000
France	19,000	150,000	428,000	514,000	292,000	320,000
Other Nations	116,000	100,000	50,000	65,000	75,000	220,000
Bunkers coal	1,136,000	1,400,000	1,630,000	1,185,000	1,105,000	1,600,000

* Private commerce.

Coal and Coke Shipped to Canada.

Exports of coal, anthracite and bituminous, and coke from the northern border of the United States to Canada, from customs districts, during 1924 and 1925 (gross tons), were:

	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Buffalo	1,982,420	1,579,022	2,668,176	2,293,677	246,395	369,522
Dakota	24,113	18,610	90,089	95,092	37,753	33,812
Duluth-Superior	8,753	10,915	63,618	63,213	5,177	10,704
Michigan	8,632	8,001	1,155,191	1,864,276	161,299	297,664
Ohio	15,096	15,771	5,118,624	4,682,439	77,256	61,494
Rochester	256,794	183,656	568,993	548,564	191	352
St. Lawrence	1,117,559	881,828	1,366,528	1,539,859	7,137	27,135
Vermont	4,026	2,755	3,715	3,165	8,445	9,753
Maine & N. H.	118	304	4,336	37,125	2,876	3,018
Massachusetts	417	426	132	618	.....	.....
Connecticut	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana & Idaho	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,540,062	2,765,372	11,395,760	11,982,598	546,461	805,971

Exports of anthracite and bituminous coal and coke from the United States to Canada, by months, during 1924 and 1925 were:

	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
Month	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	267,540	291,976	745,232	710,886	37,720	61,109
February	303,504	277,989	944,016	587,205	39,778	57,554
March	305,479	209,219	822,175	662,455	104,261	61,389
April	240,013	225,800	542,358	585,359	29,610	43,295
May	267,587	320,219	910,563	1,001,799	32,875	54,302
June	335,154	303,000	1,186,172	1,038,064	39,691	47,946
July	279,088	442,906	1,202,400	1,310,052	40,428	58,231
August	246,316	462,525	1,049,346	1,348,110	34,953	60,731
September	321,282	161,374	1,201,280	1,346,238	34,906	80,314
October	355,592	41,222	1,293,963	1,053,210	47,547	67,212
November	273,932	31,142	771,113	1,203,311	53,299	84,167
December	314,575	7,009	727,142	1,135,507	51,783	129,721
Total	3,540,062	2,765,372	11,395,760	11,982,598	546,461	805,971

Spain's Imports and Exports.

The imports of coal into Spain during 1924 amounted to 969,769 tons, compared with 786,577 tons in 1923. In addition, there were imported 46,633 tons of anthracite, against 45,953 tons; 255,105 tons of other mineral fuels against 290,570 tons; 96,366 tons of coke against 50,213 tons, and 62,010 tons of briquettes against 72,714 tons. Exports in 1924 included 21,273 tons of mineral fuel against 22,273 tons, and 10,192 tons of coke against 15,713 tons.

Imports of coal into Belgium in 1925 amounted to 11,770,000 metric tons. Exports 4,442,000 metric tons.

MONTREAL'S COAL IMPORTS

During the 1925 season of navigation on the St. Lawrence River 440,518 gross tons of Welsh and Scotch anthracite was received at Montreal.

In 1922 189,678 tons arrived. The year 1923 showed a falling off of 30,000 tons, while 1924 gave an increase of 82,728 tons over the year before and 51,789 over 1922, the best previous year.

The main factor contributing to this increase in 1925 was the scarcity, at times, and resulting high prices for American anthracite. There were other causes, for patriotic feelings develop greater fervor when the Pennsylvania article rises too high in price and becomes inferior in grade. Besides, it is the undoubtful wish of Canadians in general to foster home trade within the Empire. In June Welsh and Scotch anthracite were freely offered to the consumer at not more than $15.50 a ton, delivered, it ran to $19 loose and $19.50 in bags at end of season. This is for Welsh anthracite, there being no Scotch coal on the market.

As to the superiority of the Welsh and Scotch anthracite to that of Pennsylvania, this is a matter of opinion among consumers, with the odds in favor of the British coal. However, a sufficient price advantage would soon work into a determining factor on the side of the American grade were there anything like a normal supply available..

An increasing demand for coke is noted, both for the ordinary gas house variety—which has risen in the past six months from $8.00 to $15.00 a ton—and the more expensive by-product grade.

Also, after numerous attempts in the past, the shippers of New River and Pocahontas coal are finding something to work on, one large dealer having on the way at the present time a consignment of Pocahontas lump. There is an opinion among some of the dealers that more of this coal will find its way into Canada in the future than there has been in the past.

Average Monthly Price of Coal Exported.

Average prices of coal, both grades, exported during the year 1925 and four years previous, are given below. These are based on the value at the time of exportation at the ports from which shipped.

	Anthracite					Bituminous				
Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	$11.20	$10.70	$11.25	$11.45	$11.35	$7.60	$5.18	$6.33	$5.23	$4.77
February	10.95	10.60	11.15	11.13	10.86	7.15	5.47	6.50	5.15	4.89
March	11.05	10.60	11.03	10.60	11.20	6.90	5.30	6.46	5.00	4.52
April	10.90	9.67	10.67	10.90	10.98	6.28	4.87	6.26	4.94	4.51
May	10.77	9.60	10.45	11.13	11.28	6.02	4.78	5.63	4.63	4.27
June	10.77	8.80	10.76	10.85	11.29	5.50	5.37	5.23	4.06	4.39
July	10.58	9.00	10.65	11.10	11.39	5.75	5.50	5.08	4.42	4.28
August	10.95	8.55	10.88	11.00	11.32	4.83	6.77	4.98	4.45	4.37
September	10.50	10.36	10.56	11.35	11.50	5.00	6.70	5.01	4.30	4.17
October	11.20	11.20	11.08	11.35	8.65	4.90	6.25	5.05	4.45	4.25
November	11.15	11.00	11.33	11.25	9.34	5.10	6.47	4.95	4.73	4.34
December	11.23	11.05	11.12	11.39	9.17	4.98	6.43	5.11	4.70	4.34

FOREIGN HOLIDAYS, 1926

Dates Celebrated by Natives of Countries Largely Represented as Workers in the Coal Mines.

The matter of miners' holidays, particularly the days off taken by foreign miners, is frequently a matter of comment and consideration in the coal trade.

We give below a tabulation of the holidays scheduled for 1926 in certain of the foreign countries. Our records show that the great bulk of the foreign-born miners come from Austria, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Esthonia, Finland and Latvia. It is probable that all of these days will be observed by the representatives of those nationalities employed at the mines.

Holidays of the Foreign Born.

January 1st—New Year's Day, General.
" 6th—Epiphany, Austria, Esthonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Italy, Roumania, Poland.
" 6th—Twelfth Day, Lithuania.
" 6th—Three Kings, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia.
" 6th—Bank Holiday, Bulgaria.
" 7th—Christmas, O. S., Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 7th—St. John, O. S., Roumania.
" 8th—Christmas, O. S., Jugoslavia, Bulgaria.
" 9th—St. Stephen, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 14th—New Year's, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 19th—Theophany, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 19th—Epiphany, O. S., Abyssinia, Bulgaria.
" 24th—National Holiday, Roumania.
" 26th—Recognition Day, Latvia.
" 27th—St. Sava, O. S., Jugoslavia.

February 2nd—Candlemas, Austria, Poland.
" 2nd—Purification, Hungary, Roumania.
" 12th—Three Kings, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 15th—Candlemas, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 16th—National Festival, Lithuania.
" 24th—Independence, Esthonia.

March 4th—Treaty of St. Stephano, Bulgaria.
" 4th—Day of Penance, Esthonia.
" 4th—Kazimir, Lithuania.
" 15th—National Holiday, Hungary.
" 25th—Annunciation, Austria, Finland, Hungary, Roumania.

April 1st—Holy Thursday, Latvia.
" 2nd—Good Friday, General.
" 3rd—Easter Eve, Lithuania.
" 3rd—Holy Saturday, Austria, Finland.
" 3rd-6th—Easter Holiday, Czechoslovakia.
" 4th-6th—Easter Holiday, Esthonia.
" 5th—Easter Monday, Abyssinia, Austria, Finland, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Italy.

April 6th—Easter Tuesday, Latvia.
" 7th—Annunciation, O. S., Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 21st—Birth of Rome, Italy.
" 23rd—St. George, Roumania.
" 30th—Good Friday, O. S., Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.

May 1st—Labor Day, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Roumania.
" 1st—General Holiday, Lithuania.
" 1st—Jubilee of Constitutional Assembly, Latvia.
" 1st—Holy Saturday, O. S., Bulgaria.
" 3rd—Easter Monday O. S., Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 3rd—Constitution Day, Poland.
" 2nd-4th—Easter Holidays, O. S., Roumania.
" 4th—Easter Tuesday, O. S., Abyssinia, Jugoslavia.
" 6th—St. George, O. S., Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 10th—Independence, Roumania.
" 13th—Ascension Day, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland Hungary, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Italy.
" 15th—National Holiday, Lithuania.
" 21st—Saints Constantine and Helen, Roumania.
" 22nd—Saturday before Whit Sunday, Czechoslovakia.
" 23rd-25th—Pentecost Holidays, Esthonia.
" 24th—Whit Monday, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland.
" 24th—Cyrie and Methodius, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria.
" 25th—Whit Tuesday, Latvia.

June 3rd—Corpus Christi, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Poland, Italy.
" 10th—Ascension, O. S., Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 21st—Whit Monday, O. S., Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 22nd—Whit Tuesday, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 22nd—Victory of Cesis, Latvia.
" 24th—St. John's Day, Esthonia, Finland.
" 28th—Kosovo Day, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 29th—Saints Peter and Paul, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, Italy.

July 5th—Cyril and Methodius, Czechoslovakia.
" 6th—Martyrdom of John Huss, Czechoslovakia.
" 7th—St. Ivan, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 12th—Saints Peter and Paul, O. S., Jugoslavia, Bulgaria.
" 20th—St. Elias, Roumania.

August 1st—Constitution Day, Lithuania.
" 2nd—Prophet Elias, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 6th—Transfiguration, Roumania.
" 15th—Assumption, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithunia, Poland Roumania, Italy.
" 19th—Transfiguration, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 20th—St. Stephen, Hungary.

August 28th—Assumption, O. S., Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
September 8th—Nativity, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Roumania.
" 11th—Usekovanje, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 11th-12th—New Year's Days, Abyssinia.
" 14th—Exaltation of the Cross, Roumania.
" 20th—National Holiday, Italy.
" 21st—Lady Day, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 27th—Feast of the Cross, O. S., Abyssinia.
" 27th—St. Cross, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 28th—St. Wenzel, Czechoslavokia.
October 14th—St. Paraschiva, Roumania.
" 26th—St. Demetrius, Roumania.
" 27th—Paraskeva, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 28th—Independence, Czechoslovakia.
November 1st—All Saints, General.
" 1st—Rilski Day, Bulgaria.
" 4th—National Holiday, Italy.
" 8th—Demetrius, O. S., Bulgaria, Jugoslavia.
" 8th—Archangels Michael and Gabriel, Roumania.
" 12th—National Holiday, Austria.
" 27th—Victory Day, Bulgaria.
December 1st—Unity Day, Jugoslavia.
" 4th—Vavedenje, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 6th—Independence, Finland.
" 6th—St. Nicholas, Roumania.
" 8th—Immaculate Conception, General.
" 17th—King Alexander's Birthday, Jugoslavia.
" 19th—St. Nicholas, O. S., Jugoslavia.
" 24th-26th—Christmas, Lithuania.
" 24th-27th—Christmas Holidays, Roumania.
" 25th—Christmas, General.
" 25th-27th—Christmas, Latvia, Poland.
" 26th—St. Stephen, Finland, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Italy.

The Hull, England, Coal Trade.

The total quantity of coal received from mines into Hull, England, during the year 1925 was 4,253,355 tons, as against 4,942,229 tons in 1924. The totals for 12 years were as follows:

Year	Via River	Via Railway	Total	Year	Via River	Via Railway	Total
1914	431,944	5,220,689	5,652,633	1920	183,376	1,987,905	2,171,281
1915	261,346	4,406,387	3,667,733	1921	165,664	2,232,299	2,397,963
1916	217,849	3,072,432	3,290,281	1922	221,486	5,175,830	5,397,325
1917	195,431	2,616,925	2,812,356	1923	222,667	6,721,263	6,944,260
1918	160,930	2,444,672	2,605,602	1924	226,291	4,715,938	4,942,229
1919	164,080	1,937,568	2,101,648	1925	192,571	4,060,784	4,253,355

Consumption of coal in Belgium in 1925 is estimated at 29,639,000 metric tons, against 31,545,000 tons in 1924.

British Coal Prices, 1925.

Monthly record of highest and lowest market quotations for Welsh steam coal, coke and patent fuel during the year 1925:—

	January		February		March		April	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Best Admiralties	26 9	27 9	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0
Superior seconds	26 0	27 0	25 0	26 6	25 0	25 6	25 3	26 0
Seconds	24 6	26 0	24 9	26 0	24 6	25 0	25 0	25 6
Ordinary	24 0	24 6	24 0	24 6	24 0	24 6	24 6	25 0
Best steam smalls	16 0	16 6	15 9	16 6	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Ordinary " "	14 6	15 6	14 6	15 6	13 6	15 6	13 6	15 6
Cargo " "	13 0	14 6	13 6	14 6	12 6	14 6	12 6	13 6
Best dry coals	26 0	27 9	25 6	26 6	25 0	26 6	25 0	26 0
Ordinary "	24 0	25 6	24 0	24 6	23 6	24 6	23 6	24 6
Washed nuts	23 0	31 6	22 0	29 0	19 0	28 0	19 0	28 0
" smalls	15 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	17 6	15 0	17 0
Patent fuel	25 0	27 0	24 6	27 0	24 6	26 6	22 0	26 6
Coke—export	30 0	50 0	32 6	50 0	32 6	50 0	32 6	47 6
" blastfurnace	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0
" foundry	35 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	32 6	40 0
" special "	42 6	50 0	42 6	50 0	42 6	50 0	42 6	50 0

	May		June		July		August	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Best Admiralties	26 0	26 9	25 6	26 6	25 6	27 6	24 0	26 3
Superior seconds	25 3	26 0	24 9	25 9	24 9	26 6	23 6	25 6
Seconds	25 0	25 6	24 0	25 6	24 6	26 0	23 0	25 0
Ordinary	24 6	25 3	24 0	25 0	24 0	25 6	22 6	24 6
Best steam smalls	15 0	16 0	14 6	15 3	14 3	17 6	13 0	16 0
Ordinary " "	14 6	15 6	12 6	14 6	13 6	16 0	11 0	14 6
Cargo " "	12 6	14 3	11 6	13 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	13 6
Best dry coals	24 6	26 0	24 6	25 6	24 6	27 0	23 6	26 0
Ordinary "	23 6	24 6	23 6	24 6	23 0	25 6	22 6	25 0
Washed nuts	19 0	27 6	18 0	27 6	18 0	29 0	19 0	29 0
" smalls	13 6	16 3	13 6	16 6	13 6	15 6	13 0	14 9
Patent fuel	23 6	26 3	23 6	26 3	23 6	26 3	22 6	26 0
Coke—export	32 6	47 6	32 6	45 0	32 6	45 0	30 0	45 0
" blastfurnace	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0
" foundry	32 6	37 6	32 6	40 0	32 6	37 6	30 0	37 6
" special "	40 0	47 6	40 0	45 0	42 6	45 0	37 6	45 0

	September		October		November		December	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Best Admiralties	24 0	25 0	23 6	24 6	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
Superior seconds	23 6	24 0	22 6	23 6	22 0	22 6	22 0	22 6
Seconds	22 6	23 6	22 0	23 0	21 6	22 0	21 0	22 0
Ordinary	21 0	22 6	21 0	22 6	21 0	21 6	20 6	21 6

Best steam smalls	10 6	13 0	10 3	10 9	10 0	12 0	12 6	15 0
Ordinary " "	9 6	12 0	9 6	10 0	9 6	10 6	11 0	14 0
Cargo " "	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	13 0
Best dry coals	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 3	23 0	24 3	22 0	23 0
Ordinary "	21 0	23 0	21 6	22 6	21 0	22 6	21 0	21 6
Washed nuts	18 0	30 0	19 0	29 0	19 0	32 6	18 6	29 0
" smalls	9 6	13 6	9 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	10 6	14 0
Patent fuel	21 6	24 6	21 6	24 0	20 0	23 0	19 6	23 0
Coke—export	30 0	45 0	30 0	45 0	27 6	40 0	27 6	40 0
" blastfurnace	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0
" foundry	32 6	37 6	30 0	37 6	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0
" special "	42 6	45 0	37 6	45 0	35 0	40 0	42 6	45 0

Great Britain—Weekly Output—1925.

The total production weekly of coal during 1925 was as follows:

Week Ending	Tons	Week Ending	Tons	Week Ending	Tons
Jan. 3	3,930,900	May 9	5,074,100	Sept. 12	4,111,700
Jan. 10	5,200,700	May 16	5,031,900	Sept. 19	4,444,200
Jan. 17	5,408,900	May 23	4,858,000	Sept. 26	4,396,000
Jan. 24	5,427,000	May 30	4,682,900	Oct. 3	4,620,400
Jan. 31	5,434,000	June 6	2,784,700	Oct. 10	4,685,300
Feb. 7	5,418,200	June 13	4,498,800	Oct. 17	4,717,100
Feb. 14	5,340,700	June 20	4,467,300	Oct. 24	4,822,300
Feb. 21	5,357,000	June 27	4,420,200	Oct. 31	4,834,000
Feb. 28	5,271,000	July 4	4,676,200	Nov. 7	4,792,700
March 7	5,185,700	July 11	4,818,200	Nov. 14	4,878,300
March 14	5,250,800	July 18	4,888,800	Nov. 21	4,872,000
March 21	5,257,900	July 25	4,524,400	Nov. 28	5,174,700
March 28	5,262,000	Aug. 1	4,577,900	Dec. 5	5,208,600
April 4	5,293,300	Aug. 8	2,897,400	Dec. 12	5,428,300
April 11	4,493,600	Aug. 15	4,369,500	Dec. 19	5,555,600
April 18	3,273,300	Aug. 22	4,245,600	Dec. 26	3,964,800
April 25	5,268,100	Aug. 29	4,083,900		
May 2	4,948,100	Sept. 5	4,254,700		

Welsh Coal Analyses.

To permit comparisons being made with American smokeless coal, the following figures are presented showing the analyses of three different samples of the Cardiff coal designated as Best Admiralty Large:

	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Fixed Carbon	81.90	80.80	79.50
Volatile	12.13	13.60	15.11
Ash	4.86	4.55	4.23
Water	1.11	1.05	1.16
	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Sulphur	.79	.89	.98
Calories	82.66	82.76	82.79
B. T. U.	14,879	14,897	14,902
Evaporative Power	15.39	15.41	15.41

The coals coming under the head of Best Admiralty are: Cambrian, Dowlais, Ferndale, Glamorgan (Hoods), Hills Plymouth, Lockets, Naval, Nixons, Ocean, Penrikyber, Standard, Cyfarthfa, and National.

British Ports' Foreign Shipments.

Shipments of coal to foreign countries, British Dominions and possessions from the various districts in the United Kingdom monthly during 1925 and yearly for four years previous are shown below:

Month	Bristol Channel ports	North-western ports	North-eastern ports	Humber ports	Other ports on the east coast
January	1,960,575	113,370	1,466,932	276,537	22,617
February	1,865,202	116,215	1,568,710	240,963	25,136
March	1,940,059	132,517	1,448,510	263,235	22,048
April	1,920,600	105,213	1,354,584	355,235	20,501
May	2,054,915	106,735	1,584,856	332,547	13,225
June	1,663,934	107,618	1,142,530	291,819	15,353
July	2,008,860	104,754	1,380,971	359,128	26,765
August	1,270,280	69,614	1,204,547	208,732	9,856
September	1,457,751	85,373	1,289,277	355,043	30,278
October	1,615,217	119,736	1,537,946	376,960	27,855
November	1,714,782	112,683	1,469,908	360,692	21,971
December	1,981,539	133,860	1,527,404	287,937	24,433
Total (1925)	21,453,714	1,307,688	16,976,175	3,708,872	260,038
1921	12,246,650	83,382	8,730,221	1,126,675	48,892
1922	25,633,826	776,171	22,596,218	5,884,668	389,617
1923	30,129,733	2,101,307	25,366,599	9,363,324	780,962
1924	25,682,340	1,489,848	21,098,913	4,779,754	294,114

Month	Other English ports	East Scotland	West Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
January	...	375,984	143,174	6,862	4,366,051
February	...	381,994	139,082	6,706	4,344,008
March	...	422,433	135,552	7,904	4,392,258
April	...	451,482	145,740	6,418	4,359,817
May	...	395,827	157,272	7,087	4,652,464
June	259	363,891	140,331	8,110	3,733,845
July	2,325	399,565	153,137	6,751	4,442,256
August	...	358,363	143,200	7,518	3,272,110
September	2,200	496,202	179,572	6,310	3,902,006
October	...	536,117	159,321	9,332	4,382,484
November	...	480,372	169,938	7,422	4,337,768
December	5	472,588	197,819	6,466	4,632,051
Total (1925)	4,789	5,134,818	1,884,813	86,886	50,817,118
1921	135	1,996,857	423,740	.....	24,660,552
1922	1,790	7,024,648	1,891,466	.....	64,198,384
1923	89	9,194,678	2,461,130	61,647	79,459,469
1924	283	6,151,766	2,071,719	82,536	61,651,273

Bunker tonnage supplied through the Florida Customs district in 1925 amounted to 161,422 tons.

DESTINATIONS OF BRITISH COAL EXPORTS

Big Falling Off in Tonnage Movement Offshore Compared with 1924 —Large Decrease to Germany and France.

Exports of fuel (gross tons) from Great Britain and bunker tonnage supplied during 1925 and four years previous were:

Country	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Russia	138,378	584,069	476,205	37,650	64,301
Finland	.....	212,201	482,073	522,002	521,484
Sweden	1,232,904	2,522,820	3,168,367	3,549,916	2,726,638
Norway	694,316	1,566,969	1,609,758	1,821,798	1,749,649
Denmark	1,803,561	2,866,233	3,170,269	3,551,091	2,783,056
Germany	817,877	8,345,606	14,806,232	6,824,071	4,164,731
Netherlands	1,787,678	6,069,789	6,794,346	2,743,903	1,526,850
Belgium	618,066	3,489,419	6,504,592	3,329,885	2,485,791
France	6,395,651	13,579,417	18,826,352	14,534,844	10,234,600
Portugal, incl. Azores, etc.	456,285	784,356	834,982	986,387	921,154
Spain	1,021,472	1,711,021	1,145,801	1,499,038	1,756,158
Canary Islands	160,304	524,815	610,846	686,876	485,650
Italy	3,383,083	6,341,743	7,592,735	6,706,198	6,810,735
Greece	248,554	428,647	463,070	641,716	609,568
Algeria	455,364	1,032,282	1,060,180	1,244,423	1,119,626
French West Africa	48,730	119,327	143,676	113,466	90,086
Portuguese West Africa	107,022	193,667	242,282	241,111	198,350
Chile	22,624	84,311	19,091	67,431	99,684
Brazil	242,223	1,013,221	1,151,629	798,298	1,096,658
Uruguay	221,847	502,533	404,894	419,982	372,845
Argentine Republic	887,344	2,021,091	2,461,074	3,115,880	2,645,330
Channel Islands	113,964	160,636	164,179	177,164	192,794
Gibraltar	367,750	689,428	452,700	577,191	473,360
Malta	206,108	214,396	297,804	333,281	225,691
Egypt	1,017,748	1,743,643	1,696,054	1,809,635	1,970,416
Sudan	6,835	18,726	1,006	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	70,073	92,964	64,209	78,798	71,078
British India	531,561	999,159	84,745	100,776	93,545
Ceylon	140,307	232,675	168,837	169,759	159,102
United States	.....	3,093,919	757,714	101,151	379,107
Canada	.....	837,418	369,231	278,934	568,444
Irish Free State	.....	.....	1,485,425	2,471,856	2,243,556
Other countries	1,462,453	2,047,386	1,940,326	2,116,762	1,976,781

Tonnage by Grades.

Grades	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Anthracite	1,463,668	2,520,275	3,181,814	3,083,687	3,013,788
Steam	18,372,185	48,108,602	58,993,990	43,803,957	36,281,114
Gas	3,740,744	9,197,544	9,102,450	8,434,869	6,820,414
Household	228,246	616,418	1,448,271	1,865,801	1,709,827
Other sorts	855,709	8,755,545	6,732,944	4,462,959	2,991,975

Grades	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total	24,660,552	64,198,384	79,459,469	61,651,273	50,817,118
Coke	736,213	2,513,978	3,970,207	2,813,411	1,111,757
Patent fuel	850.074	1,227,114	1,066,843	1,067,207	1,160,903
Total, fuel, all kinds	26,246,839	67,939,476	84,486,728	65,531,891	54,089,778
Bunkers, foreign	10,926,444	18,259,027	18,158,188	17,689,000	16,437,648

British Production—1924.

Production of coal in the United Kingdom during the year 1924 was:

England and Wales			
Northumberland	13,660,448	Somerset	1,116,789
Durham	36,689,491	Bristol	257,329
Cumberland and Westmoreland	2,190,480	Kent	330,197
Lancashire and Cheshire	19,790,078	South Wales and Monmouthshire: Anthracite	4,971,423
Yorkshire, South	30,931,671	Other	46,113,712
Yorkshire, West	15,637,017	North Wales	3,445,673
Nottinghamshire	14,190,313	Total: England and Wales	230,927,886
Derbyshire (except S. Derbyshire)	15,602,967	Scotland	
Derbyshire, South	1,243,864	Fife and Clackmannan*	8,411,441
Staffordshire, North	6,495,353	Lothians (Mid and East)	4,312,824
Cannock Chase	6,060,980	Lanarkshire, etc.†:	
Staffordshire, South, and Worcestershire	1,732,112	Anthracite	454,220
Leicestershire	3,152,542	Other	18,498,006
Warwickshire	5,147,320	Ayrshire, Dumfries and Argyll	4,513,790
Shropshire	819,515	Total: Scotland	36,190,281
Forest of Dean	1,348,612	Total: Great Britain	267,118,167
		Total for 1923	276,000,560

*A small quantity of anthracite was got in this district.
†Including Linlithgow, Stirling, Renfrew and Dumbarton.

Growth of British Export Trade.

In the course of the last seventy-five years or so the British export trade increased enormously as shown by the following table of gross tons:

Countries	1848	1890	1900	1910	1920	1924	1925
France	515,975	5,063,329	8,314,697	9,588,892	11,690,922	14,534,844	10,234,600
Germany	17,038	3,350,512	5,938,178	10,005,515	13,457	6,824,071	4,164,731
Russia	83,582	1,593,189	3,116,099	3,224,344	92,879	45,030	64,301
Sweden	37,995	.....	2,986,579	3,991,207	1,372,478	3,549,916	2,726,638
Norway	18,800	2,313,817	1,342,759	1,982,599	800,917	1,821,798	1,749,649
Denmark	145,286	1,325,585	2,056,660	2,712,681	1,040,107	3,551,091	2,783,056
Belgium	3,882	.....	1,152,109	1,559,309	671,385	3,329,885	2,485,791
Holland	184,434	527,466	1,812,257	2,243,658	239,067	2,743,903	1,526,850
Spain	53,548	1,905,618	1,695,820	2,876,276	290,141	1,499,038	1,756,158
Italy	46,927	3,910,847	5,115,125	8,784,504	2,905,217	6,706,198	6,810,735
Portugal	33,066	627,529	569,901	1,136,496	301,413	986,387	850,652
Total	1,329,764	20,994,673	34,449,635	64,520,320	24,931,853	61,651,273	50,817,118

British Coal to United States and Canada.

Exports of coal from Great Britain to the United States and Canada in 1925 and four years previous by ports, were as follows:

Ports	United States 1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bristol Channel	24,942	1,362,310	533,080	82,041	336,952
No. West Ports	....	272,390	51,736	16	....
No. East Ports	....	649,911	91,136	....	....
Humber Ports	2	357,940	23,312	....	96
Scotland E. Coast	....	180,396	38,747	18,960	26,393
Scotland W. Coast	....	270,972	19,703	134	15,666
Total	24,944	3,093,919	757,714	101,151	379,107

Ports	Canada 1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bristol Channel	1,538	255,482	114,717	227,026	431,701
No. West Ports	....	113,109	97,290	....	100
No. East Ports	....	253,586	40,916	....	....
Humber Ports	....	57,469	100	100	2,011
Scotland E. Coast	....	76,749	21,128	11,028	56,660
Scotland W. Coast	110	80,892	95,080	40,780	77,972
Other Ports E. Coast	....	131	....	....	....
Total	1,648	837,418	369,231	278,934	568,444

Monthly exports from Great Britain to the United States and Canada during 1925 compared with 1924 and 1923 were:

	United States 1923	1924	1925	Canada 1923	1924	1925
January	327,260	31,136	11,766	5,482	6,378	4,182
February	171,422	11,258	6,193	15,559	....	2,187
March	83,035	7,068	9,684	2,055	5,451	249
April	42,968	997	6,984	26,944	8,048	51,615
May	15,073	6	....	25,456	48,537	108,103
June	19,596	4,534	....	56,977	32,276	81,064
July	.....	4,252	7,738	60,250	47,791	94,216
August	13,367	4,003	6,727	51,592	31,258	47,111
September	26,683	5,661	8,541	28,110	27,903	71,641
October	22,751	6,567	27,251	48,370	47,203	76,465
November	17,083	13,284	145,957	19,810	19,890	37,715
December	18,476	12,385	148,266	1,626	3,839	15,720
Total	757,714	101,151	379,107	369,231	278,934	568,544

During the last calendar year 2,482,408 tons of coal was mined on the property of the Elk Horn Coal Corporation in eastern Kentucky, as compared with 1,618,297 tons in 1924. Of the 1925 output about 400,000 tons was mined by lessees and the remainder by the company itself.

Tables of wage rates in various mining districts agreed upon are omitted from this year's book but will be found in 1925 Annual.

BRITISH COAL TRADE: 1906-1925

The following table shows production, exports and foreign bunker trade of British coal (gross tons) for the years 1906 to 1925:

Year	Production	Exports		
		All Coal	Anthracite incl. in "all coal"	Foreign Bunker
1906	251,050,809	56,599,771	1,856,313	18,590,213
1907	267,828,276	63,600,947	2,127,903	18,618,828
1908	261,512,214	62,547,175	2,274,792	19,474,174
1909	263,758,562	63,076,799	2,535,903	19,713,907
1910	264,293,588	62,085,476	2,425,932	19,525,735
1911	271,845,924	64,599,266	2,454,523	19,264,189
1912	260,567,552	64,445,004	2,547,712	18,291,370
1913	287,411,869	73,400,118	2,976,389	21,031,507
1914	265,643,030	59,039,880	2,389,190	18,535,579
1915	253,590,810	43,534,771	2,227,231	13,630,964
1916	256,375,366	38,351,553	1,999,503	12,988,172
1917	248,375,366	34,995,787	1,384,086	10,227,952
1918	227,714,579	31,752,904	1,162,090	8,756,476
1919	229,743,128	35,249,568	1,606,126	12,021,242
1920	229,531,194	24,931,853	1,641,190	13,840,360
1921	164,354,200	24,660,552	1,463,668	10,926,444
1922	262,846,200	64,198,384	2,520,275	18,259,027
1923	278,500,000	79,459,469	3,181,814	18,158,188
1924	269,134,000	61,651,273	3,083,687	17,688,897
1925	246,671,400	50,817,118	3,013,788	16,437,648

Nova Scotia Output—1875-1925

(Short tons)

Year	Output	Year	Output	Year	Output
1875	874,905	1892	2,175,913	1909	5,718,871
1876	794,804	1893	2,489,807	1910	6,515,162
1877	848,396	1894	2,520,707	1911	7,125,551
1878	863,075	1895	2,239,727	1912	7,834,724
1879	882,863	1896	2,537,706	1913	8,135,104
1880	1,150,635	1897	2,020,835	1914	7,448,042
1881	1,250,183	1898	2,584,175	1915	7,513,739
1882	1,529,708	1899	3,209,296	1916	6,911,995
1883	1,503,259	1900	3,694,646	1917	6,345,335
1884	1,556,011	1901	4,279,557	1918	5,836,370
1885	1,514,470	1902	5,292,538	1919	5,790,196
1886	1,682,924	1903	5,841,429	1920	6,437,156
1887	1,871,330	1904	5,747,823	1921	5,734,928
1888	1,989,263	1905	5,821,622	1922	5,569,072
1889	1,967,032	1906	6,546,191	1923	6,595,503
1890	2,222,081	1907	6,468,563	1924	5,569,387
1891	2,290,158	1908	6,805,489	1925	3,288,321

Bituminous Coal Shipped by Railroads and Waterways in the United States in 1924*

Route	State	Net Tons
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	Ohio	25,397
Alabama Central	Alabama	105,993
Alabama Great Southern	Alabama	243,269
Alaska	Alaska	93,932
Alton & Southern	Illinois	41,865
Ashland Coal & Iron Co	Kentucky	96,447
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Colorado	669,565
	Illinois	409,169
	Kansas	922,552
	Missouri	395,189
	New Mexico	1,735,104
	Oklahoma	85,357
		4,216,936
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	Alabama	35,697
Baltimore & Ohio	Illinois	1,334,845
	Indiana	207,683
	Kentucky	15,642
	Maryland	35,302
	Ohio	8,926,692
	Penna.	8,359,974
	W. Va.	15,187,684
		34,067,822
Bessemer & Lake Erie	Penna.	2,306,235
Bevier & Southern	Missouri	97,455
Big Sandy & Kentucky River	Kentucky	61,026
Buffalo & Susquehanna	Penna.	1,075,837
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	W. Va.	643,114
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	Penna.	4,728,720
Cambria & Indiana	Penna.	2,622,967
Campbell's Creek	W. Va.	224,516
Carbon County	Utah	212,213
Caseyville	Illinois	25,575
Central of Georgia	Alabama	966,015
	Georgia	58,097
		1,024,112
Chaffee	W. Va.	97,285
Cheat Haven & Bruceton	W. Va.	58,081
Chesapeake & Ohio	Kentucky	5,282,819
	W. Va.	33,168,171
		38,450,990
Cheswick & Harmar	Penna.	259,499
Chicago & Alton	Illinois	3,697,910
	Missouri	55,975
		3,753,885

*Roads carrying under 25,000 tons omitted. Data furnished by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines.

Route	State	Net Tons
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	Illinois	4,637,339
	Indiana	3,852,583
		8,489,922
Chicago & Illinois Midland	Illinois	2,515,641
Chicago & Northwestern	Illinois	3,292,318
	Iowa	701,978
	Wyoming	93,875
		4,088,171
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Colorado	512,056
	Illinois	11,436,678
	Iowa	384,768
	Missouri	170,989
	Nebraska	60
	Wyoming	1,399,390
		13,903,941
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	Indiana	1,549,100
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Illinois	417,769
	Indiana	6,205,195
	Iowa	832,985
	Missouri	80,919
	Montana	946,847
	North Dakota	76,098
	South Dakota	3,000
	Washington	11,577
		8,574,390
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	Illinois	316,332
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Colorado	46,723
	Illinois	61,985
	Iowa	1,408,090
	Missouri	19,741
	Oklahoma	637,359
		2,173,898
Cincinnati, Indianopolis & Western	Illinois	44,005
	Indiana	137,694
		181,699
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	Tennessee	58,894
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis	Illinois	6,641,667
	Indiana	745,575
		7,387,242
Clinchfield	Kentucky	51,685
	Virginia	2,149,392
		2,201,077
Colfax Northern	Iowa	76,339
Colorado & Southeastern	Colorado	389,304
Colorado & Southern	Colorado	2,425,146
Colorado & Wyoming	Colorado	234,650
Cumberland	Kentucky	56,646
Cumberland & Manchester	Kentucky	184,767

Route	State	Net Tons
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	Maryland	1,019,631
Dardanelle & Russellville	Arkansas	59,378
Denver & Intermountain	Colorado	112,723
Denver & Rio Grande Western	Colorado	2,945,469
	New Mexico	31,020
	Utah	2,373,678
		5,350,167
Denver & Salt Lake	Colorado	850,115
Des Moines & Central Iowa	Iowa	174,876
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	Ohio	40,077
East Broad Top R. R. & Coal Co	Pennsylvania	720,379
East St. Louis & Suburban	Illinois	128,093
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	Illinois	141,061
El Paso & Southwestern	New Mexico	703,798
Erie	Ohio	65,908
	Pennsylvania	1,718,154
		1,784,062
Evansville & Ohio Valley	Indiana	66,856
Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute	Indiana	1,930,777
Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh	Indiana	66,483
Federal Valley	Ohio	51,109
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern	Iowa	38,992
Fort Smith & Western	Oklahoma	34,965
Grand Prairie Branch	Arkansas	46,092
Great Northern	Montana	521,600
	North Dakota	331,707
	Washington	185,068
		1,038,375
Greenbrier & Eastern	West Virginia	973,854
Harriman & Northeastern	Tennessee	181,824
Hartland	West Virginia	74,694
Hocking Valley	Ohio	1,606,572
Houston & Texas Central	Texas	122,082
Houston East & West Texas	Texas	63,190
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain	Pennsylvania	341,082
Illinois Central	Alabama	166,656
	Illinois	11,929,589
	Indiana	329,752
	Kentucky	4,313,974
		16,739,971
Illinois Terminal	Illinois	33,799
Illinois Traction	Illinois	830,379
Indian Creek Valley	Pennsylvania	507,723
International & Great Northern	Texas	195,743
Interstate	Kentucky	122,632
	Virginia	2,274,779
		2,397,411
Iowa Southern Utilities Co	Iowa	76,421
Jefferson Southwestern	Illinois	131,603

Route	State	Net Tons
Johnstown & Stony Creek	Pennsylvania	149,461
Joplin & Pittsburgh	Kansas	42,416
Kanawha & Michigan (See N. Y. Central)	Ohio	312,935
	West Virginia	138,546
		451,481
Kanawha & W. Virg'ia (See N. Y. Cent.)	West Virginia	30,421
Kanawha Central	West Virginia	113,448
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern	West Virginia	778,063
Kansas City Southern	Kansas	357,294
	Missouri	282,053
	Oklahoma	64,767
		704,114
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	Oklahoma	232,490
Kentucky & Tennessee	Kentucky	760,881
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion	Pennsylvania	636,179
Laramie, North Park & Western	Colorado	61,080
Ligonier Valley	Pennsylvania	408,471
Litchfield & Madison	Illinois	965,990
Long Fork	Kentucky	639,411
Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co. of Texas	Texas	35,338
Louisville & Nashville	Alabama	4,189,306
	Illinois	483,412
	Kentucky	24,835,868
	Tennessee	752,420
	Virginia	165,221
		30,426,227
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	Kentucky	136,309
Mary Lee	Alabama	112,835
Michigan Central	Michigan	453,437
Midland Valley	Arkansas	257,518
	Oklahoma	109,840
		367,358
Miller's Creek	Kentucky	446,124
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Illinois	573,867
	Iowa	299,895
		873,762
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	North Dakota	165,004
Missouri-Illinois	Illinois	472,168
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Kansas	79,070
	Missouri	68,121
	Oklahoma	349,500
	Texas	180,607
		677,298
Missouri Pacific	Arkansas	714,788
	Illinois	4,426 364
	Kansas	1,096,643
	Missouri	539,416
	Oklahoma	12,630
		6,789,841

Route	State	Net Tons
Mobile & Ohio	Alabama	695,163
	Illinois	523,567
		1,218,730
Monongahela	Pennsylvania	3,640,967
	West Virginia	4,316,405
		7,957,372
Montana	Arkansas	86,822
Montana, Wyoming & Southern	Montana	441,864
Montour	Pennsylvania	4,880,775
Morgan & Fentress	Tennessee	39,215
Morgantown & Kingwood	West Virginia	42,708
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	Alabama	432
	Tennessee	745,662
		746,094
New Mexico Midland	New Mexico	77,716
New York Central (See Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & W. Virginia, Toledo & Ohio Central, Zanesville & Western)	Ohio	2,393,106
	Pennsylvania	5,727,335
	West Virginia	777,867
		8,898,308
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	Illinois	483,626
	Indiana	3,618
		487,244
Norfolk & Western	Kentucky	3,838,523
	Virginia	2,784,026
	West Virginia	25,903,649
		32,526,198
Norfolk Southern	North Carolina	50,174
Northern Alabama	Alabama	464,091
Northern Pacific	Montana	740,525
	North Dakota	385,178
	Washington	1,501,966
		2,627,669
Norton & Northern	Virginia	102,058
Oregon Short Line	Idaho	5,000
	Wyoming	1,263,073
		1,268,073
Oregon-Washington Rd. & Navigation Co.	Washington	260,148
Pacific Coast	Washington	454,302
Pennsylvania (includes Ohio River & Western, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis)	Illinois	1,057,292
	Indiana	3,776,213
	Ohio	6,451,707
	Pennsylvania	46,045,964
	West Virginia	990,699
		58,321,875
Peoria & Pekin Union	Illinois	609,575
Peoria, Hanna City & Western	Illinois	380,216
Pere Marquette	Michigan	313,922
Peru, La Salle & Deer Park	Illinois	50,726

Route	State	Net Tons
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	Pennsylvania	3,878,616
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	Pennsylvania	1,499,711
Pittsburgh & Susquehanna	Pennsylvania	71,631
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	Ohio	448,544
	Pennsylvania	1,425,740
	West Virginia	176,467
		2,050,751
Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny	Pennsylvania	536,245
Pittsburgh County Railway Co.	Oklahoma	30,050
Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western	Ohio	1,030
	Pennsylvania	174,862
		175,892
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern	Pennsylvania	483,052
Preston	Maryland	671
	West Virginia	67,956
		68,627
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City	Missouri	35,532
Richwood & Gauley	West Virginia	43,931
Rio Grande & Eagle Pass	Texas	30,327
Rio Grande Southern	Colorado	49,297
Rockdale, Sandow & Southern	Texas	110,339
Rock Island Southern	Illinois	99,126
St. Louis & Belleville Electric	Illinois	173,584
St. Louis & O'Fallon	Illinois	543,806
St. Louis & Ohio River	Illinois	158,381
St. Louis-San Francisco	Alabama	2,483,258
	Arkansas	237,147
	Kansas	1,359,254
	Missouri	329,730
	Oklahoma	679,979
		5,089,368
St. Louis Southwestern of Texas	Texas	213,763
St. Louis, Troy & Eastern	Illinois	823,045
Sandy Valley & Elkhorn	Kentucky	1,727,060
Scotts Run	West Virginia	2,469,188
Sewell Valley	West Virginia	130,009
Southern	Alabama	3,940,269
	Illinois	750,240
	Indiana	1,458,725
	Kentucky	538,998
	Tennessee	1,527,027
	Virginia	2,273,730
		10,488,989
Springfield Terminal	Illinois	183,448
Strouds Creek & Muddlety	West Virginia	79,578
Tennessee	Tennessee	424,921
Tennessee Central	Tennessee	382,210
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.	Alabama	3,508,374

Route	State	Net Tons
Texas & Pacific	Texas	87,842
Thomas & Sayreton	Alabama	467,601
Toledo & Ohio Central (See N. Y. Central)	Ohio	1,633,337
Toledo, Peoria & Western	Illinois	169,749
Union	Pennsylvania	350,022
Union Pacific	Colorado	1,203,838
	Kansas	13,896
	Utah	41,832
	Wyoming	3,690,969
		4,950,535
Unity	Pennsylvania	546,654
Utah	Utah	1,479,538
Virginian	Virginia	6,956
	West Virginia	7,797,550
		7,804,506
Wabash	Illinois	2,660,081
	Iowa	356,908
	Missouri	84,839
		3,101,828
Washington Run	Pennsylvania	100,764
Western Allegheny	Pennsylvania	309,607
Western Maryland	Maryland	889,655
	Pennsylvania	475,640
	West Virginia	2,199,420
		3,564,715
West Side Belt	Pennsylvania	1,627,688
West Virginia Northern	West Virginia	425,654
Wheeling & Lake Erie	Ohio	4,256,458
Woodward Iron Co.	Alabama	915,228
Youngstown & Ohio River	Ohio	119,251
Zanesville & Western (See N. Y. Central)	Ohio	968,906
Total railroad shipments		425,891,490

WATERWAYS

Allegheny River	Pennsylvania	423,643
Black Warrior River	Alabama	94,785
Great Kanawha River	West Virginia	242,182
Green River	Kentucky	62,830
Kentucky River	Kentucky	35,000
Monongahela River	Pennsylvania	14,134,636
Ohio River	Kentucky	433,141
	Ohio	92,713
	Pennsylvania	1,720
	West Virginia	115,099
Tennessee River	Tennessee	18,000
Total waterways shipments		15,674,204
Grand total		441,565,694

Reading Company's Bituminous Tonnage.

Shipments of bituminous coal (revenue) over the lines of the Reading Company during 1925 and five previous years, in gross tons, were:

Month	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	2,109,271	1,804,413	1,120,527	2,190,194	1,600,378	1,596,158
February	1,430,303	1,238,237	1,547,334	1,741,848	1,699,133	1,659,753
March	1,407,882	1,310,357	1,742,560	1,827,647	1,659,743	1,523,979
April	1,590,552	1,132,870	989,039	1,817,795	1,177,167	1,262,490
May	1,798,507	1,206,890	755,558	1,766,100	1,285,587	1,324,784
June	1,542,451	1,217,580	831,530	1,711,542	1,196,126	1,494,346
July	1,820,642	1,122,832	581,203	1,642,576	1,168,708	1,463,308
August	1,956,565	1,290,104	842,369	1,910,296	1,182,624	1,724,894
September	2,092,759	1,266,364	1,333,362	1,692,768	1,404,233	1,748,985
October	2,159,019	1,481,533	1,528,694	1,587,435	1,617,084	1,867,412
November	2,070,579	1,334,318	1,551,411	1,438,673	1,516,016	2,126,428
December	2,180,860	1,160,353	1,712,081	1,556,991	1,717,391	2,286,666
Total	22,359,390	15,526,436	14,535,668	20,883,865	17,224,190	20,079,203

None of this tonnage originates on the Reading, being turned over to the road by the New York Central, B. & O. and Western Maryland for the most part at such points as Newberry Junction, near Williamsport, Philadelphia and Shippensburg, the latter junction having developed notably in recent years with the upbuilding of the Western Maryland line.

Tonnage Handled at South Amboy.

It has often been said that the Pennsylvania RR. piers at South Amboy, N. J., handle more coal than any other loading port in New York harbor, but in 1923 the Port Reading piers handled more coal than was handled at South Amboy. We give below a tabulation showing the operations in gross tons over a term of years:

Year	Bituminous	Anthracite	Total	Coke Net
1912	3,562,810	888,239	4,451,049	10,297
1913	4,291,953	1,160,656	5,452,609	11,800
1914	3,657,520	1,466,773	5,124,293	13,815
1915	4,158,938	1,111,125	5,270,063	16,338
1916	4,197,494	1,022,054	5,219,548	16,048
1917	4,113,570	757,515	4,871,085	5,858
1918	4,838,028	600,340	5,438,368	364
1919	3,393,754	569,445	3,963,199	1,597
1920	4,618,178	715,135	5,333,310	.....
1921	3,533,172	589,689	4,122,861	.....
1922	2,102,552	569,910	2,672,462	.....
1923	2,995,705	825,956	3,821,661	92,656
1924	2,193,673	785,039	2,978,712	12,806
1925	2,160,066	633,138	2,793,204	236,421

The dullness in central Pennsylvania business during the term of the Jacksonville agreement is illustrated by comparison with the more active years of the past.

Coal Available for Consumption in Canada.

We give below figures relative to Canadian coal consumption based on official data compiled by Canadian government:

Month	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	2,162,684	2,885,978	1,942,932	3,256,573	2,687,447	2,573,139
February ...	2,028,386	2,323,612	2,190,966	2,781,457	2,445,111	2,132,714
March	2,490,002	2,168,003	2,887,499	3,001,491	3,091,392	1,742,902
April	2,045,562	1,707,091	1,306,924	2,344,525	1,738,425	1,216,771
May	2,007,941	2,300,548	1,122,510	2,847,151	1,783,530	1,869,734
June	2,690,650	2,827,744	1,263,067	3,779,400	2,118,182	2,165,115
July	3,481,007	2,786,562	1,139,593	3,367,167	2,323,501	2,498,216
August	3,580,236	3,244,557	1,007,903	4,237,511	2,202,420	3,115,862
September ..	3,409,635	2,722,557	2,306,843	3,274,684	2,448,473	2,975,065
October	2,600,143	2,736,524	4,081,989	3,312,371	3,071,335	3,130,849
November ..	4,043,562	2,898,097	4,466,889	3,075,196	2,959,543	2,967,505
December ..	3,604,329	2,572,564	3,879,158	2,745,959	2,824,170	2,788,054
Total net tons	35,204,137	31,173,837	27,596,273	38,023,485	29,693,529	29,175,926

This includes imports and home production, less exports.

United States Exports of Anthracite.

Exports of anthracite coal from the United States, principally to Canada, during last seven years were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	368,749	306,069	289,340	224,040	356,016	272,005	296,075
February	221,018	272,368	291,950	274,905	330,351	309,510	288,971
March	117,805	419,682	307,940	294,753	399,563	311,431	200,953
April	285,190	347,644	368,534	109,290	421,922	245,483	229,588
May	398,890	277,197	434,308	60,860	445,813	274,932	325,356
June	474,315	511,951	495,896	40,284	418,594	349,134	313,535
July	487,653	659,059	388,041	16,698	455,370	290,097	462,676
August	505,219	552,627	373,005	28,704	442,475	257,060	476,046
September	489,703	325,234	287,268	88,688	175,689	327,322	165,271
October	433,742	444,391	307,873	404,990	400,590	362,118	45,915
November	320,719	333,265	329,380	440,208	369,429	282,950	31,246
December	345,402	372,441	306,227	381,758	328,945	320,845	7,122
Total	4,448,475	4,824,776	4,179,812	2,365,187	4,544,766	3,588,036	2,838,398

The uniformity of these figures in non-strike years is noticeable.

Bunker Coal Increases, Oil Decreases.

Has it at last been discovered that coal for bunker purposes is more reliable and cheaper than oil? Coal tonnage use for bunker purposes on vessels engaged in foreign trade during 1925 amounted to 4,344,215 tons, compared with 3,988,541 tons in 1924, an increase of 335,674 tons.

Fuel oil for bunker purposes in 1925 amounted to 42,826,726 barrels, compared with 43,327,775 barrels in 1924, a decrease of 501,049 barrels.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal and coke over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. during 12 months, separately and collectively, 1925 and six previous years, were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Jan.	839,886	751,666	444,559	421,775	1,128,815	601,105	491,064
Feb. ...	523,973	584,715	357,559	500,715	969,372	617,481	388,996
Mar. ...	572,637	854,948	379,387	649,445	997,584	572,008	392,470
Apr. ...	354,716	843,338	251,589	185,929	627,210	285,170	339,032
May ...	418,432	818,422	325,996	200,396	752,911	372,621	333,015
June ...	436,650	836,775	334,738	201,742	727,875	367,321	337,116
July ...	600,996	988,540	314,567	151,804	702,577	331,228	436,778
Aug. ...	739,066	922,462	374,921	199,428	749,721	373,159	514,051
Sept. ...	810,782	898,449	358,901	531,506	678,352	436,004	491,584
Oct. ...	932,285	977,441	439,784	998,215	547,629	509,781	574,260
Nov. ...	220,929	855,562	374,098	1,112,741	525,176	430,173	606,568
Dec. ...	435,326	921,773	392,022	1,085,536	579,764	457,304	623,394
Total	6,875,678	10,254,960	4,349,308	6,239,232	8,986,986	5,353,355	5,528,328

The above figures include company tonnage, also coal received from connecting lines. All net tons.

Coke shipments in 1923, 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	1923	1924	1925	Month	1923	1924	1925
January	25,873	33,171	6,050	July	36,301	14,459	9,115
February ...	36,984	41,584	7,634	August	29,155	14,683	9,679
March	34,996	39,209	6,692	September ..	26,894	27,477	9,034
April	32,108	33,743	6,862	October	27,544	6,073	12,564
May	33,606	19,034	6,762	November ...	22,327	6,500	14,131
June	36,211	10,369	3,809	December ..	29,861	7,554	17,163
				Total	371,860	253,856	109,495

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR. during 1925 and three years previous, and coke during 1924 and 1925 were:

	Bituminous Coal				Coke	
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	492,261	1,735,589	1,563,969	1,392,848	309,252	351,258
February	632,552	1,322,040	1,511,900	1,222,732	422,482	309,782
March	858,992	1,802,297	1,203,876	1,126,804	420,908	271,218
April	153,084	1,967,375	914,853	960,052	304,711	227,506
May	125,046	1,990,311	1,089,463	850,565	172,646	142,997
June	222,632	1,809,506	948,437	906,171	145,551	207,128
July	216,008	1,655,851	986,511	955,990	174,094	252,185
August	405,764	1,833,711	1,094,279	988,480	151,041	213,920
September	1,007,692	1,698,198	1,144,905	862,429	172,414	223,807
October	910,482	1,802,375	1,402,263	1,181,603	195,658	235,614
November	1,121,446	1,522,807	1,264,263	1,200,597	210,664	282,784
December	1,002,251	1,334,041	1,287,572	1,067,343	245,454	335,493
Total	7,148,140	20,483,381	14,412,291	12,715,614	2,924,875	3,053,692

New York Central RR. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal originating on the New York Central Lines East, for revenue and company use, during 1924 and 1925, were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	563,679	579,103	198,008	227,178	761,687	806,281
February	558,734	492,859	196,365	184,855	755,099	677,714
March	547,257	442,373	236,433	187,002	783,690	629,375
April	403,937	371,945	150,785	135,810	554,722	507,755
May	463,074	388,811	227,370	163,620	690,444	552,431
June	433,705	418,486	150,679	151,254	584,384	569,740
July	434,753	455,192	139,390	142,128	574,143	597,320
August	448,220	519,436	162,392	179,118	610,612	698,554
September	472,737	581,184	154,707	162,972	627,444	744,156
October	575,081	703,614	196,630	228,798	771,711	932,412
November	517,975	652,064	184,811	213,348	702,786	871,412
December	532,538	681,117	203,149	252,558	735,687	933,675
Total*	5,951,690	6,286,184	2,200,719	2,234,641	*8,152,409	*8,520,825

The above also includes coal originating on Cambria & Indiana RR. and the Pittsburgh & Susquehanna RR. and moved out over the New York Central RR. All remainder from Beech Creek.

*Included in total is tonnage originating in the Tioga District, 1924, 113,526 tons of which 107,219 net tons were revenue, and 6,307 net tons of supply coal. In 1925 Tioga District, 49,518 tons revenue coal; no company coal.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern RR. Shipments.

Following is a statement showing by months for the year 1925, total number of revenue-bearing tons of bituminous coal originating on Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern and total number of tons received from Connecting carriers. Also the number of non-revenue tons originating on Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern and total tonnage.

Month	Revenue Originating on P. S. & N.	Received from Connecting Carriers	Total	Non-Revenue	Total all tonnage
January	51,573	64,104	115,677	5,675	121,352
February	56,084	40,789	96,873	3,792	100,665
March	48,942	43,454	92,396	4,594	96,990
April	32,684	58,694	91,378	3,991	95,369
May	31,111	58,778	89,889	3,851	93,740
June	27,004	55,433	82,437	3,526	85,963
July	29,060	63,047	92,107	3,743	95,850
August	47,865	65,254	113,119	3,921	117,040
September	43,559	72,726	116,285	4,534	120,819
October	59,315	87,255	146,570	5,708	152,278
November	44,327	92,584	136,911	5,624	142,535
December	41,893	106,568	148,461	6,427	154,888
Total	513,417	808,686	1,322,103	55,386	1,377,489

VAST COAL RESOURCES

Coal producing companies in the northern anthracite field can produce coal at an average of almost $1 per ton less than is the case with most of the other anthracite fields, according to R. V. Norris, one of the country's leading mining engineers.

In the Northern anthracite field there is a reserve of 2,200,000,000 tons, which at the present rate of production will last for more than fifty years.

In the East Middle district, there is a reserve of 175,000,000 tons which will last for thirty-five years.

In the West Middle district there is a reserve of 2,100,000,000 tons which at the present rate of production will not be exhausted for commercial purposes for more than 100 years.

In the Southern field there is a reserve of 4,525,000,000 tons which will be supplying the country 110 years from now.

Mr. Norris said that in computing the probable life of the various fields, he is considering their life from the standpoint of being the main commercial factors of their respective communities. He averred that most fields will be worked for many years after the time it is now estimated the most desirable and easily mined coal will be removed.

Referring to the bituminous coal, Mr. Norris stated that present reserves will last for more than 3,300 years at the present rate of production, which is 500,000,000 tons annually. However, the greatest reserve is in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Pennsylvania ranks ninth in the list.

Referring to the value of coal in the ground, Mr. Norris said that coal has no value until it is minable. He presented figures based on common interest calculations which show that, allowing for depreciation, carrying charges, etc., unmined coal having a value of $1 at present, in 100 years reduces itself to a value of less than three-tenths of a cent.

Baltimore & Ohio RR. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Baltimore & Ohio RR., in net tons, for revenue and company use, during 1924 and 1925, were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	4,086,864	4,082,181	575,432	486,657	4,662,296	4,568,838
February	3,964,260	3,498,346	507,002	471,101	4,471,262	3,969,447
March	3,856,098	3,405,206	545,503	655,988	4,401,601	4,061,194
April	2,690,651	2,885,915	505,932	443,555	3,196,583	3,329,470
May	3,015,767	3,389,224	494,654	424,300	3,510,421	3,813,524
June	2,838,979	3,638,956	459,580	410,061	3,298,559	4,049,017
July	3,056,416	4,044,568	297,853	428,377	3,354,269	4,472,945
August	3,285,938	4,742,108	413,875	506,320	3,699,813	5,248,428
September	3,809,756	4,676,837	442,317	521,476	4,252,073	5,198,313
October	4,301,171	5,396,753	475,688	424,680	4,776,859	5,821,433
November	4,043,627	5,200,459	431,330	637,987	4,474,957	5,838,446
December	3,879,166	4,788,260	470,459	615,078	4,349,625	5,393,338
Total	42,828,693	49,738,813	5,619,625	6,025,580	48,448,318	55,764,393

MONTHLY BITUMINOUS PRODUCTION

High Monthly Record for Soft Coal Industry Was in October, 1919—Sixteen Million, in April, 1922. Low Point of Ten Years.

Bituminous coal produced in the United States, by months, 1916-1925 inclusive, in net tons, was:

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	46,596,000	47,967,000	42,227,000	42,193,000	49,748,000
February	45,187,000	41,353,000	43,777,000	32 103,000	41,055,000
March	43,827,000	47,869,000	48,113,000	34,293,000	47,850,000
April	33,628,000	41,854,000	46,041,000	32,712,000	38,764,000
May	38,804,000	47,086,000	50,443,000	38,186,000	39,841,000
June	37,742,000	46,824,000	51,138,000	37,685,000	46,095,000
July	38,113,000	46,292,000	54,971,000	43,425,000	45,988,000
August	42,696,000	47,372,000	55,114,000	43,613,000	49,874,000
September	42,098,000	45,108,000	51,183,000	48,209,000	50,241,000
October	44,807,000	48,337,000	52,300,000	57,200,000	53,278,000
November	44,927,000	47,690,000	43,895,000	19,006,000	52,576,000
December	44,098,000	44,037,000	40,184,000	37,235,000	53,257,000
Total	502,523,000	551,789,000	579,386,000	465,860,000	558,667,000

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	41,148,000	37,489,000	51,903,000	52,464,000	51,930,000
February	31,524,000	40,856,000	43,610,000	47,262,000	38,987,000
March	31,054,000	49,976,000	48,411,000	41,253,000	37,626,000
April	28,154,000	16,000,000	44,028,000	30,404,000	33,702,000
May	34,057,000	20,601,000	47,660,000	32,248,000	35,474,000
June	34,635,000	22,624,000	47,054,000	31,443,000	37,167,000
July	31,047,000	17,147,000	46,678,000	33,317,000	39,582,000
August	35,291,000	27,538,000	50,544,000	35,892,000	44,883,000
September	35,870,000	39,413,000	47,805,000	42,340,000	46,817,000
October	44,687,000	44,907,000	50,869,000	48,373,000	53,203,000
November	36,805,000	45,103,000	44,387,000	42,066,000	50,780,000
December	31,650,000	46,240,000	41,208,000	46,228,000	52,816,000
Total	415,922,000	407,894,000	564,157,000	483,280,000	522,967,000

Of course April, 1922, was a strike period, and so was November, 1919, and certain other months. The smallest normal month of late was April, 1924.

Czechoslovak Coal Output.

Czechoslovakia produced 12,753,000 tons of coal in 1925 as against 14,359,000 tons in 1924, a decrease of 11 per cent. Output of lignite in 1925 was 18,787,000 tons compared with 20,507,000 tons in 1924, a decrease of 8 per cent. These decreases were almost wholly in the first half of the year. Coke output totaled 1,774,000 tons as compared with 2,219,000 tons in 1924, a drop of 20 per cent in 1925.

United States Bituminous Production, Yearly Since Outset.

1807-1820	3,000	1847	1,735,062	1873	31,449,643	1899	193,323,187
1822	54,000	1848	1,968,032	1874	27,787,130	1900	212,316,112
1823	60,000	1849	2,453,497	1875	29,862,554	1901	225,828,149
1824	67,040	1850	2,880,017	1876	30,486,755	1902	260,216,844
1825	75,000	1851	3,253,460	1877	34,841,444	1903	282,749,348
1826	88,720	1852	3,664,707	1878	36,245,918	1904	278,659,689
1827	94,000	1853	4,169,862	1879	37,898,006	1905	315,062,785
1828	100,408	1854	4,582,227	1880	42,831,758	1906	342,874,867
1829	102,000	1855	4,784,919	1881	53,961,012	1907	394,759,112
1830	104,800	1856	5,012,146	1882	68,429,933	1908	332,573,944
1831	120,100	1857	5,153,622	1883	77,250,680	1909	379,744,257
1832	146,500	1858	5,548,376	1884	82,998,704	1910	417,111,142
1833	133,750	1859	6,013,404	1885	72,824,321	1911	405,907,059
1834	136,500	1860	6,494,200	1886	74,644,981	1912	450,104,982
1835	134,000	1861	6,688,358	1887	88,562,314	1913	478,435,297
1836	142,000	1862	7,790,725	1888	102,040,093	1914	422,703,970
1837	182,500	1863	9,533,742	1889	95,682,543	1915	442,624,426
1838	445,452	1864	11,066,474	1890	111,302,322	1916	502,519,682
1839	552,038	1865	11,900,427	1891	117,901,238	1917	551,790,563
1840	1,102,931	1866	13,352,400	1892	126,856,567	1918	579,385,820
1841	1,108,700	1867	14,722,313	1893	128,385,231	1919	465,860,058
1842	1,244,494	1868	15,858,555	1894	118,820,405	1920	568,666,683
1843	1,504,121	1869	15,821,226	1895	135,118,193	1921	415,921,950
1844	1,672,045	1870	17,371,305	1896	137,640,276	1922	422,268,099
1845	1,829,872	1871	27,543,023	1897	147,617,519	1923	564,564,662
1846	1,977,707	1872	27,220,233	1898	166,593,623	1924	483,686,538
						1925	522,967,000

Exports from Rochester District.

Exports of coal and coke from the Rochester customs district (Oswego and Rochester), by months, during calendar years 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	4,770	4,563	33,354	15,518	17	...
February	4,286	5,922	55,006	10,190	58	...
March	3,344	2,595	40,097	14,308	79	...
April	3,[illegible]	15,231	15,143	8,312	...	...
May	27,270	35,371	37,675	14,544	37	...
June	52,047	31,176	125,907	52,298	...	...
July	34,[illegible]4	43,395	57,124	75,437	...	103
August	22,632	39,427	40,589	64,996	...	...
September	23,825	4,297	58,201	68,707	...	115
October	46,715	1,144	54,905	73,323	...	62
November	27,900	187	35,948	75,987	...	28
December	5,611	124	15,044	37,472	...	21
Total	256,794	183,532	568,993	511,092	191	331

BITUMINOUS COAL EXPORTS

Increase of 253,986 Gross Tons in Improvement Compared with 1924 —One Million Tons Gain to Canada.

Exports of bituminous coal from the United States to various countries throughout the world during 1925 and the five years previous (in gross tons) were:

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Europe—						
Austria Hungary..	16,963	18,804	.....	.....	5,542	.....
Azores and Madeira Islands	47,643	86,802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	174,575	23,709	.....	81,500	15,325	.....
Bulgaria	.....	20,042	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia ...	.....	6,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	966,649	153,823	3	.....	.....	.....
France	3,646,349	607,531	12,012	842,671	424,894	233,706
Roumania	8,248	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland and Danzig	6,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	27,883	821	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	75,791	38,654	2,624	335,511	20,787	6,157
Gibralter	82,341	126,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	231,336	96,124	9,931	38,161	15,160	.....
Iceland and Faroe Islands	47,422	13,885	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	2,357,734	1,549,460	124,083	578,626	870,666	778,084
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	11,838	.....	..
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus Islands..	.....	6,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	2,146,937	334,090	4,057	378,936	.....	.....
Norway	736,270	42,484	.....	2,539	.....	2,145
Portugal	164,414	100,179	1,269	.....	.....	.....
Russia in Europe.	61,713	87,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	65,883	58,486	.....	36,597	5,192	.....
Sweden	1,226,480	67,015	.....	51,622	.....	.....
Switzerland	812,332	63,944	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	94,401	19,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom—						
England	33,346	1,016,850	145	24,773	5,181	16,182
Ireland	.....	405,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	19,732	74,396	.....	17,961	.....	.....
	13,001,137	4,984,574	154,124	2,401,134	1,362,747	1,036,274
North America—						
British Honduras.	1,129	696	1,696	1,358	383	349
Canada	14,481,844	13,915,377	9,677,320	15,037,454	11,395,760	11,982,598
Costa Rica	13,707	3,226	2,205	2,985	3,425	2
Guatemala	1,054	1,778	598	120	560	3,037

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Honduras	15,670	14,140	5,814	1,535	1,923	1,802
Nicaragua	919	1,826	874	3,548	5,348	2,292
Panama	155,042	122,829	108,193	19,265	122,545	311,886
Salvador	8,840	39	30	3	64	19,425
Greenland	1,052	710	200	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	204,991	172,211	91,056	94,648	74,092	112,324
Miquelon, etc.	2,000	.....	.....	8,458	3,330	11,110
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,397	4,880	2,132	33,583	90,106	97,910
West Indies—						
Bermuda	49,153	32,802	14,257	15,121	18,041	12,027
Barbados	73,461	19,703	18,664	23,452	34,947	35,556
Jamaica	82,455	58,652	27,704	31,281	41,109	50,065
Trinidad & Tobago	48,347	7,766	12,445	21,306	25,291	23,375
Other British W. I.	48,347	7,766	12,445	22,210	16,992	32,808
Cuba	1,322,632	523,572	463,858	610,619	534,751	619,754
Danish	2,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	12,260	8,443	7,047	4,156	3,218	7,168
Dutch	40,377	12,201	28,870	58,823	35,049	76,866
French	45,461	55,821	53,995	77,006	131,552	124,451
Haiti	1	71	3	2,617	209	57
Virgin Islands	40,159	23,720	14,003	31,333	45,343	73,163
	16,636,600	12,844,066	10,548,580	16,112,301	12,587,488	13,596,025
South America—						
Argentina	1,746,007	746,439	78,971	130,765	196,480	147,064
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	521	.....	.....
Brazil	966,029	527,225	152,976	303,412	759,138	587,400
Chile	494,121	150,844	46,916	19,629	55,304	24,357
Colombia	6,318	11,488	5,627	4,055	1,389	1,412
Ecuador	4,226	4,222	4,119	1,998	3,063	1,033
Falkland Islands	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana:						
British	15,931	3,447	3,252	10,966	16,352	15,493
Dutch	2,896	2,462	1,901	2,374	2,601	2,434
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	230
Peru	35,382	28,152	13,829	10,020	19,116	19,162
Paraguay	6,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	267,807	80,390	.....	29,295	61,431	19,816
Venezuela	2,825	6,649	23	4,144	2,320	724
	3,551,563	1,569,318	307,614	517,179	1,117,461	819,125
Asia—						
Far Eastern Rep.	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
China	10	6,556	11	.....	3,888	2,684
Aden	15,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	11,746	17,127	.....	2,519	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies		7,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,766	.....
British India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016	4,011

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Russia in Asia....	5	40	8	.....	1	10
	64,274	31,511	30	2,519	6,671	.....
Oceania—						
Other British	.....	10	.....	.....	1,707	.....
Philippine Islands.	1	8,535	.....	.....	5,750	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	16,547	.....	1,141
New Zealand	35,641	59,831	.....	1,417	3,883	.....
Dutch	1,103	.....	.....	.....	6,590	.....
	36,745	68,376	.....	17,964	19,321	7,847
Africa—						
British Africa:						
West	3,553	6,642	30	1,021	5,589	20,593
Algeria	.....	.....	7,026	69,683	34,696	31,792
Canary Islands...	58,646	172,297	1,591	2,189	.....	.....
Egypt	626,530	476,200	52,118	22,966	41,290	35,730
French Africa ...	239,156	182,809	20,198	14,027	59,022	70,247
Morrocco	.....	12,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Africa	32,408	59,182	.....	.....	.....	.....
	976,561	899,811	80,963	109,886	140,597	158,362
Grand Total....	34,269,735	20,660,933	11,083,112	19,160,983	15,234,285	15,588,271
Recapitulation—						
Europe	13,011,137	4,985,574	154,124	2,401,134	1,362,747	1,036,274
North America...	16,636,600	12,853,867	10,548,580	16,112,301	12,587,488	13,596,025
South America ..	3,551,563	1,569,318	307,614	517,179	1,117,461	819,125
Asia	64,274	31,551	30	2,519	6,671	.....
Oceania	36,745	68,876	.....	17,964	19,321	7,847
Africa	976,561	912,615	80,963	109,886	140,597	158,362
Grand Total....	34,269,735	20,660,933	11,083,112	19,160,983	15,234,285	15,588,271

Exports and Bunker Tonnage at Philadelphia.

The exports of coal and coke and bunker tonnage supplied to vessels during 1924 and 1925 were:

	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke		Foreign Bunker	
Month	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	1,500	2,770	13,559	9,690	1,061	462	20,138	25,683
February	3,745	10,028	4,433	14,950	3,572	...	22,860	27,830
March	3,435	....	....	6,565	671	...	13,535	22,472
April	4,176	4,793	15,478	22,464	....	...	18,917	31,720
May	3,724	5,878	3,584	8,343	....	...	18,176	28,808
June	11,826	9,838	1,318	14,449	....	...	15,250	24,300
July	8,046	17,320	12,178	13,820	305	...	22,393	20,983
August	7,034	11,004	19,209	12,468	....	...	17,641	20,217
September	5,038	1,692	11,935	29,463	....	...	23,660	16,432
October	5,486	2,695	24,413	11,165	....	...	22,042	22,329
November	5,047	....	20,222	20,067	1,038	...	15,672	18,643
December	6,266	....	20,207	10,401	....	511	22,006	22,752
Total	65,311	66,218	147,036	173,845	6,647	973	232,299	280,169

COAL AND COKE SHIPMENTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Small Increase in Bituminous Shown in 1925 Compared with Year 1924.

Below is a statement for the calendar years 1924 and 1925 which shows in concise form the business done in coal and coke from each of the several customs districts in gross tons:

	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Philadelphia	65,311	66,218	146,836	173,845	6,647	973
Maryland	.....	.....	583,642	300,773	34,012	15,543
New York	98,635	71,533	29,941	14,030	25,234	5,140
South Carolina	.....	.....	121,168	165,907	133	371
Virginia	.....	.....	3,135,036	3,803,856	802	.....
Mobile	77	.....	44,155	41,044	3,335	3,754
New Orleans	75	147	5,825	4,953	12,752	5,010
Arizona	13,064	26	24,919	56,090	4,627	746
El Paso	1,791	569	30,137	30,312	142	182
San Francisco	19	.....	140	732	65	62
Los Angeles	56	32	179	85	6	4
Washington	3,991	2,383	40,129	49,629	1,131	280
Florida	3	2	3,575	10,383	5,314	5,211
Sabine	21	.....	.....	752	15,304	5,567
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	.....
Georgia	.....	39	.....	175	515	.....
San Antonio	949	65	2,248	1,811	788	972
Buffalo	1,982,420	1,579,022	2,668,176	2,293,677	246,395	369,522
Dakota	24,113	18,610	90,189	95,092	37,753	33,812
Duluth-Superior	8,753	10,915	63,618	63,213	5,177	10,704
Michigan	8,632	8,001	1,155,191	1,864,276	161,299	297,664
Ohio	15,096	15,771	5,118,624	4,682,439	77,256	61,494
Rochester	256,794	183,656	568,993	548,564	191	352
St. Lawrence	1,117,559	881,828	1,366,528	1,539,859	7,137	27,135
Vermont	4,026	2,755	3,715	3,165	8,445	9,753
Maine & N. H.	118	304	4,336	37,125	2,876	3,018
Massachusetts	417	426	132	618	.....	.....
Connecticut	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana & Idaho	.....	.....	5,709	.....	68	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	538	2	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1	.....	55	121	.....	18
Total to Canada	3,540,062	2,765,372	11,395,760	11,982,598	546,461	805,971
Total	3,588,036	2,840,754	15,262,739	15,588,271	588,705	851,668

Tonnage of bituminous coal to Egypt from the United States in 1925 amounted to 35,730 tons, against 41,290 tons in 1924, a decrease of 5,560 tons.

South America Coal Imports.

We give below data from official sources relative to shipments of coal from the United States and from Great Britain to the principal countries of South America during a term of years. It is interesting to note how the tonnage from this country grew following the outbreak of the war:

From United States.

To	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Argentina	483,389	1,746,007	746,439	78,971	130,765	196,480	147,064
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	.....	.....
Brazil	642,109	966,029	527,225	152,976	303,412	759,138	587,400
Chile	123,860	494,121	150,844	46,916	19,629	55,304	24,357
Peru	45,819	35,382	28,152	13,828	10,020	19,116	19,162
Paraguay	.....	6,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	194,197	267,807	88,390	.....	29,295	61,431	19,816
Venezuela	496	2,825	6,649	23	23	2,320	724
Total	1,489,870	3,519,116	1,547,699	292,314	493,665	1,093,789	897,523

From Great Britain.

To	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Argentina	639,089	273,668	887,344	2,021,092	2,461,074	3,115,880	2,645,330
Brazil	189,205	158,144	242,223	1,013,221	1,151,629	798,298	1,096,958
Chile	7,294	7,122	22,624	84,311	19,091	67,431	99,684
Peru	.....	.....	7,244	21,481	17,286	2,961	.....
Uruguay	184,813	117,480	221,817	502,533	404,894	419,982	372,845
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	851	479	842	.....
Total	1,020,401	556,414	1,381,249	3,643,489	4,054,453	4,405,394	4,234,817

Fuel Oil for Bunker Purposes.

The amount of fuel oil loaded on vessels engaged in the foreign trade at ports in the United States, by months, during the past six years, was in barrels, as follows:

Month	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	1,726,428	1,980,963	2,328,190	2,778,440	3,159,496	3,507,912
February	1,548,416	1,997,447	2,422,799	2,526,475	3,144,597	3,248,179
March	1,724,832	2,462,821	2,620,023	3,140,217	3,069,389	3,370,516
April	1,844,818	2,176,306	2,713,156	3,173,168	3,598,189	3,733,107
May	1,973,004	2,001,322	2,544,699	3,198,746	3,833,105	3,995,024
June	2,057,420	2,778,339	2,859,342	3,456,628	3,649,847	3,719,994
July	2,378,298	2,437,313	2,614,132	2,986,687	3,813,351	3,739,776
August	2,576,669	2,164,279	2,673,479	3,436,919	3,711,514	3,316,231
September ...	2,474,808	2,253,425	2,796,621	3,256,731	3,645,240	3,709,364
October	2,514,536	2,265,090	2,716,684	3,503,854	4,140,448	3,069,056
November ...	2,837,840	2,167,856	2,742,722	3,140,011	3,524,314	3,788,021
December ...	2,667,714	2,341,919	2,660,408	3,045,613	4,038,285	3,561,607
Total	26,334,883	27,076,138	31,692,201	37,581,845	43,327,775	42,826,726

Apparently 1924 marked the high water point in the use of oil for bunker purposes.

Imports of Coal and Coke.

Imports of bituminous and anthracite coal and coke into the United States during 1925 and two years previous were in gross tons:

	1923	1924	1925
Bituminous:			
Canada (dutiable)	981,715	238,200	452,405
Canada (free)	225	.....	18,833
United Kingdom (free)	574,602	25,166	35,918
Japan (free)	20,086	25,824	15,348
Australia (free)	80,247	35,046	9,749
Others (free and dutiable)	23,755	47,687	5,037
Total (free and dutiable)	1,680,630	372,523	537,290
Anthracite:			
United Kingdom	239,384	88,529	284,457
Germany	.....	.....	32,711
Canada	17,070	14,507	6,102
Netherlands	.....	400	5,790
Belgium	.....	.....	5,075
Others	11,725	1,877	7,735
Total	268,179	105,313	341,870
Coke:			
United Kingdom	43,424	41,746	100,218
Canada	32,470	22,932	46,591
Netherlands	.....	4,246	15,354
Germany	.....	5,034	13,792
Others	1	.....	4,026
Total	75,895	73,958	179,981
Total coal and coke	2,024,704	551,794	1,059,141

Bunker Coal to Vessels in Foreign Trade.

Bunker coal loaded (monthly) on vessels engaged in foreign trade for 1925 and six years previous was:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	487,998	616,905	721,907	378,654	320,495	323,419	325,329
February	417,841	512,886	577,315	358,544	314,948	335,224	293,614
March	457,413	771,602	608,607	414,952	361,747	302,831	314,624
April	682,592	696,017	241,054	401,172	346,487	347,471	353,149
May	670,001	767,346	803,903	420,486	457,700	369,902	400,426
June	672,669	836,453	811,938	365,282	435,433	431,210	394,422
July	659,155	820,382	786,063	321,742	430,213	346,316	409,681
August	767,905	866,235	641,311	260,408	451,962	316,772	444,059
September	783,807	830,789	513,598	260,293	392,528	312,433	361,002
October	724,024	973,369	469,567	294,643	369,199	351,516	352,331
November	613,851	845,495	413,811	331,643	351,016	289,228	340,365
December	505,478	824,699	449,957	312,388	310,655	352,419	340,493
Total	7,342,734	9,362,178	7,547,518	4,120,207	4,547,343	3,988,541	4,344,215

American and British Coal to France.

Imports of coal into France from the United States and Great Britain during 1923, 1924 and 1925, were:

Month	From United States			From Great Britain		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	....	15,285	11,105	1,385,291	1,283,981	1,050,465
February	....	58,928	7,942	1,372,062	1,296,589	1,049,197
March	3,495	34,084	19,037	1,805,214	1,381,489	1,004,974
April	175,518	78,551	8,682	1,542,627	1,281,030	954,972
May	238,427	28,949	11,551	1,772,996	1,347,654	884,188
June	135,849	65,615	40,599	1,631,986	1,087,943	2,151,883
July	97,028	26,752	46,771	1,699,225	1,222,106	822,729
August	85,543	37,401	25,730	1,560,923	1,121,287	585,838
September	36,990	27,067	36,809	1,300,479	1,154,920	725,569
October	27,045	24,004	....	1,708,154	1,117,655	900,391
November	30,272	11,945	24,900	1,667,990	1,084,371	769,091
December	12,502	12,313	580	1,332,771	1,115,819	775,962
Total	842,669	420,894	233,706	18,826,352	14,534,844	10,234,600

British Coal Imported.

Imports of coal from Great Britain during the past 14 years were:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1912	10,190,948	1917	17,512,545	1921	6,395,651
1913	12,775,909	1918	16,511,005	1922	13,579,417
1914	12,330,545	1919	16,204,596	1923	18,820,352
1915	17,001,361	1920	11,690,922	1924	14,534,844
1916	17,311,877			1925	10,234,600

American and British Bituminous Exports.

Exports of bituminous coal from the United States and Great Britain, by months of 1923, 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	United States			Great Britain		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January	1,092,084	1,045,587	979,600	5,396,885	5,223,283	5,995,917
February	805,973	1,262,838	820,407	5,716,475	4,308,932	6,591,905
March	1,219,970	1,111,752	918,746	6,982,880	4,882,618	8,542,460
April	1,384,879	942,638	886,484	6,556,016	4,857,003	8,482,214
May	2,249,001	1,231,740	1,356,933	7,380,698	5,197,959	10,098,336
June	2,418,769	1,513,899	1,435,973	6,257,075	4,606,492	8,409,867
July	2,278,241	1,630,849	1,648,395	6,431,872	5,180,751	4,176,695
August	2,117,084	2,392,862	1,797,603	6,291,195	4,809,521	3,202,065
September	1,768,620	1,502,829	1,628,954	6,057,071	4,809,448	3,700,079
October	1,488,887	1,534,459	1,243,460	7,139,291	4,646,087	4,049,738
November	1,253,445	974,346	1,477,023	6,400,686	4,461,175	4,027,698
December	1,078,028	1,090,486	1,394,693	5,056,220	4,893,441	4,282,619
Total	19,154,981	15,234,285	15,590,627	76,267,864	58,567,586	47,803,330

Bituminous Coal Exports to Cuba.

Exports of bituminous coal to Cuba by months, during 1925 and six years previous, were (gross tons):

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	103,639	99,620	55,033	41,240	59,664	50,000	52,016
February	40,644	130,846	42,213	50,101	55,511	38,288	39,455
March	38,107	115,982	74,963	57,258	51,173	28,960	47,020
April	58,173	118,654	28,346	47,144	51,713	28,020	56,700
May	90,112	113,861	14,345	38,020	43,608	28,884	49,315
June	84,198	107,609	71,750	17,517	39,929	27,356	45,371
July	75,085	94,019	33,282	22,500	57,530	44,337	56,619
August	108,216	123,610	48,318	10,629	46,807	67,183	57,844
September	140,546	125,156	31,748	31,709	47,382	46,184	40,015
October	115,366	115,380	43,328	48,702	52,680	51,358	48,127
November	59,835	117,976	28,014	34,973	32,665	50,794	59,758
December	57,478	69,919	53,262	64,065	71,957	71,858	67,514
Total	977,399	1,322,632	524,572	463,858	610,619	534,751	619,754

Michigan Customs District Exports.

Exports of coal and coke from the Michigan Customs District (Detroit, Port Huron, Marquette, Grand Haven), by months, during years 1924 and 1925 were:

	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
Month	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	1,089	917	91,793	123,833	12,380	18,931
February	1,161	1,142	185,686	144,453	17,116	15,990
March	1,533	422	173,554	223,884	19,141	29,870
April	575	68	72,815	104,481	16,473	17,969
May	455	....	71,692	167,828	13,380	24,672
June	467	39	73,116	94,668	10,279	16,464
July	888	393	71,479	126,402	8,297	16,860
August	752	771	75,607	109,859	10,374	18,469
September	731	1,445	67,544	162,581	12,067	32,263
October	302	1,214	96,187	148,594	16,011	32,899
November	679	893	92,942	164,200	13,410	33,631
December	....	697	82,776	293,493	12,371	39,646
Total	8,632	8,001	1,165,191	1,864,276	161,299	297,664

Pennsylvania RR. Tonnage.

Revenue tonnage of anthracite and bituminous coal and coke transported by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during years 1924 and 1925 in net tons was:

	Originated		Received from Connections		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Bitum. coal	46,525,839	41,614,121	33,649,483	48,403,039	80,175,322	90,017,160
Anth. coal	6,729,015	4,921,027	4,888,969	4,220,900	11,617,984	9,141,927
Coke	5,671,472	5,106,649	1,846,417	2,044,865	7,517,889	7,151,514
Total	58,926,326	51,641,797	40,384,869	54,668,804	99,311,195	106,310,601

Anthracite Coal Exports to Various Countries.

Exports of anthracite coal from the United States to various countries during the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 were:

Country	1923	1924	1925	Country	1923	1924	1925
France	4,274	598	....	Barbados ..	100	282	....
Mexico ...	3,781	15,884	722	Other B. W.			
Cuba	62,643	6,389	58,087	Indies ...	145	155	182
Argentina .	75	....	....	Domin. Rep.	9,328	4,769	1,867
Brazil	....	5	....	Colombia ..	15	34	79
Chile	451	5	3	Peru	....	564	4
Greece	3	....	....	Venezuela..	15	21	3
Bermuda ..	1,971	1,833	1,463	Costa Rica.	2	11	....
Brit. Hond.	362	37	315	England ..	4	1,293	....
Canada ...	4,454,419	3,540,062	2,765,372	Haiti	90	40	....
Guatemala..	122	40	95	Dutch W. I.	....	2	....
Honduras .	3	....	40	Brit. Guiana	...	3	....
Nicaragua .	1	4	103	French			
Panama ...	....	350	821	Oceania .	....	1	....
Salvador .. .	13	2	....	Ecuador ...	49	11	....
Miq., Lang-				Jamaica ...	....	....	32
ley, etc...	270	179	....	Australia .	....	....	1,988
Newf'land &							
Labrador.	5,309	10,354	9,626	Total ...	4,544,766	3,588,036	2,840,754

Bunker Tonnage at Principal Atlantic Ports.

Tonnage of coal loaded on board vessels engaged in the foreign trade from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads ports for bunker use in the years specified was:

Month	New York		Philadelphia		Baltimore		Hamp. Roads	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Jan.	100,315	88,366	20,138	25,683	19,856	8,059	127,001	147,867
Feb.	113,078	95,032	22,860	27,830	18,495	19,735	123,515	99,711
Mar.	95,095	86,024	13,535	22,472	15,182	18,853	128,108	129,296
Apr.	111,927	94,012	18,917	31,720	18,995	20,403	137,008	135,680
May	98,547	108,647	18,176	28,808	24,152	11,276	131,303	165,454
June	115,333	99,210	15,250	24,300	12,158	16,175	116,747	167,661
July	91,855	115,001	22,393	20,983	17,718	22,608	131,421	155,314
Aug.	96,870	168,452	17,641	20,217	14,761	16,376	99,301	151,161
Sept.	87,657	96,134	23,669	16,432	15,111	18,324	97,988	145,272
Oct.	105,474	109,303	22,042	22,329	14,896	9,093	123,687	114,773
Nov.	75,528	81,883	15,672	18.643	11,531	12,349	110,522	127,955
Dec.	82,951	84,302	22,006	22,752	20,968	12,594	156,361	140,634
Total .	1,174,630	1,226,366	232,299	280,169	203,823	185,845	1,482,962	1,680,778

Exports of bituminous coal from the Florida Customs district in 1925 amounted to 10,383 tons and bunker tonnage supplied amounted to 161,422 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES

Utilization of Tonnage Produced and Imported with Allowance for Amount Exported or Added to Stocks on Hand.

The sources of the coal used in the United States are well covered by statistics relating to the quantity of coal produced in various territorial subdivisions of this country. The question "Where does the coal go?" can not be so readily answered by statistical material because of difficulty in tracing coal through the numerous channels of distribution and consumption, which offer many chances for misstatement and error. Therefore, distribution statistics are not so often compiled. Many factors influence the movement of coal to the ultimate consumer. Besides the vagaries of weather, and customs and preferences which obviously play their part in controlling the movement of household fuel, far greater influences are exerted by varying demands among industries, which are the principal users of coal. In accounting for the disposition of the annual supply of coal, imports and exports must be considered, as well as net changes in quantities moving into or out of storage.

The apportionment, to major consumptive groups of anthracite and bituminous coal used during the calendar year 1923, the latest year for which information is sufficiently complete to afford estimates, is given below:

Anthracite

	Net Tons
Production	93,339,000
Imports	300,000
	93,639,000
Less exports	5,090,000
	88,549,000
Less increase in stocks during year	1,635,000
Balance—United States consumption	86,914,000

United States consumption distributed as follows:

	Net Tons	Per Cent of Total
Power and heat at coal mines (*a*)	8,018,000	9.2
Railroads	4,578,000	5.3
Artificial gas plants	1,101,000	1.3
Electric utilities, including electric railways	2,273,000	2.6
Domestic trade (domestic sizes not included elsewhere)	52,344,000	60.2
Steam trade (steam sizes not included elsewhere for heating and industrial use)	18,600,000	21.4
Total	86,914,000	100.0

Bituminous

	Net Tons	Per Cent of Total
Production	564,565,000	

Imports	1,882,000	
	566,447,000	
Less exports	21,447,000	
	545,000,000	
Less increase in stocks during year	26,000,000	
Balance—United States consumption	519,000,000	
United States consumption distributed as follows:		
Power and heat at coal mines	8,765,000	1.7
Mines and quarries, other than coal	4,190,000	.8
Railroads	155,795,000	30.0
Public utilities:		
Electric, including electric railways	36,800,000	7.1
Gas	5,150,000	1.0
Beehive coke plants	30,085,000	5.8
By-product coke plants	54,280,000	10.4
Bunkers: Foreign	5,095,000	1.0
Coastwise and lake trade	2,940,000	.6
Iron and steel works, not including coal for coke (*b*)	30,220,000	5.8
General industrial and other unspecified uses	119,280,000	23.0
Domestic consumers	66,400,000	12.8
Total	519,000,000	100.0

(*a*) Includes 167,000 tons, or 0.2 per cent of coal used at mines and quarries other than coal mines. (*b*) Includes blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.

Figures are in part estimates based on information contained in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Census, and Interstate Commerce reports.

Clinchfield RR. Tonnage.

During the year 1925 and six years previous shipments of coal over the Clinchfield RR., formerly Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, by months, were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	238,107	389,927	285,725	280,411	364,515	291,535	404,634
February	272,558	298,106	207,409	307,343	298,863	325,261	375,990
March	258,225	339,469	255,602	321,819	352,320	334,542	359,217
April	243,040	334,681	251,445	355,740	388,816	268,776	328,240
May	365,597	310,006	237,442	354,777	394,113	250,671	341,469
June	324,405	335,750	235,315	375,620	357,322	252,750	325,496
July	348,919	358,543	291,224	281,122	363,944	327,422	275,557
August	326,959	376,615	285,646	269,908	300,330	289,815	302,269
September	371,680	379,507	300,651	290,156	395,503	332,958	309,052
October	300,629	443,403	325,339	255,672	365,768	392,128	371,261
November	367,404	374,375	352,466	348,919	335,948	375,428	354,866
December	369,979	321,045	298,000	279,575	351,127	439,433	355,187
Total	3,877,502	4,261,427	3,326,264	3,821,062	4,268,509	3,880,719	4,103,238

Chile's coal production during 1925 has been estimated at 1,473,000 metric tons. Although this figure is 40,000 tons less than that for 1924, it is still considered unexpectedly high, as a number of mines worked only part time a large part of the year.

Electric Power Plant Fuel Consumption

Average daily consumption of fuels by electric public-utility power plants in the United States—1919-1925.

COAL (Net tons)

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	104,000	115,600	95,000	95,300	114,700	118,200	119,800
February	102,000	111,500	93,900	92,600	116,000	114,700	111,700
March	93,900	105,000	85,200	87,800	108,100	104,400	102,400
April	88,100	97,200	80,600	81,900	96,900	96,400	98,600
May	85,300	91,100	77,900	79,700	95,100	91,000	95,600
June	88,300	95,000	81,400	82,900	98,400	89,300	103,000
July	85,700	94,800	79,400	82,700	98,000	90,000	102,100
August	86,700	97,100	83,200	90,900	103,500	95,000	108,800
September	92,200	100,100	86,300	96,600	105,600	100,400	115,900
October	98,400	101,800	89,000	105,700	115,400	103,900	119,700
November	113,500	105,200	92,600	111,900	115,800	109,800	115,700
December	116,800	103,200	93,700	116,000	109,500	117,300	122,600
Year	96,200	101,400	86,500	93,700	106,500	102,500	110,200

OIL (Barrels)

January	21,900	41,600	28,900	35,700	40,500	52,200	44,400
February	21,900	40,300	27,900	35,600	41,600	53,200	35,500
March	20,400	34,200	27,400	30,600	35,200	49,800	26,900
April	19,400	30,400	28,100	27,500	32,700	41,100	23,300
May	23,300	29,800	27,500	27,600	32,600	39,000	21,800
June	29,000	35,900	30,500	30,700	34,500	44,800	26,400
July	32,100	38,400	33,200	32,600	37,900	46,200	27,500
August	34,600	38,700	37,600	42,300	43,600	48,500	24,500
September	37,100	40,700	39,700	45,400	44,200	46,300	27,000
October	39,000	37,700	38,100	42,200	44,500	45,300	27,500
November	41,700	32,000	38,200	41,300	46,100	38,000	26,400
December	40,800	30,600	38,400	42,200	47,200	44,300	26,200
Year	30,300	35,900	33,200	36,000	40,200	45,700	28,100

GAS (1,000 cubic feet)

January	35,500	46,100	55,300	52,700	67,600	79,200	95,300
February	47,100	45,300	52,000	57,100	65,100	89,800	90,700
March	57,000	50,600	50,100	51,600	73,300	103,000	106,500
April	62,000	60,100	62,000	61,700	76,600	94,000	115,100
May	62,100	68,400	64,300	71,400	88,400	97,300	113,500
June	66,200	75,200	69,000	78,200	94,400	142,800	125,400
July	66,400	83,700	62,400	84,100	102,300	163,600	138,500
August	64,500	87,400	74,700	98,600	109,000	173,900	157,800
September	63,400	90,500	78,900	104,200	106,600	196,100	172,800
October	64,400	77,600	73,600	91,400	93,400	198,800	148,200
November	60,700	63,600	73,800	79,400	73,300	154,400	141,900
December	51,000	60,400	63,300	62,200	81,100	97,600	121,400
Year	58,600	67,500	65,000	74,400	86,200	132,600	127,500

Imports of Coal into Canada by Grades and by Provinces.

Imports of coal into Canada by grades and by provinces for the twelve months ending December 31, 1925, were (short tons):

Province	Source	Anthracite Egg. Nut, etc.	Anthracite Dust	Bituminous All Grades
Nova Scotia	United States..	33,393	.....	178,995
	Great Britain..	20,679	.....	19
Prince Edward Island....	United States..	4,624	.....	9,208
	Great Britain..	507	.....	13,436
New Brunswick	United States..	45,010	683	163,982
	Great Britain..	29,256	.....	5,103
Quebec	United States..	764,295	132,651	2,530,661
	Great Britain..	474,390	3,833	38,264
Ontario—Central	United States..	2,098,248	84,469	9,100,462
	Great Britain..	20,564	.....	.....
Ontario—Head of Lakes..	United States..	50,768	.....	784,258
	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	United States..	28,182	6,214	147,758
	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan	United States..	702	.....	1,732
	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	United States..	30	.....	1,175
	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	United States..	228	.....	58,644
	Great Britain..	18	.....	.....
Yukon	United States..	.....	.....	4
	Great Britain..	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	United States..	3,025,480	224,017	12,976,869
	Great Britain..	545,414	3,833	18,368

It often happens that large quantities of bituminous coal are brought into Canada but are not cleared from customs until required for use owing to the fact that there is a duty of 53 cents a ton collected on all bituminous coal round and run-of-mine imported.

Central Canada Coal Imports.

	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Quebec	105,544	70,200	97,145	219,650	148,105	454,842
Montreal	1,690,829	1,232,152	1,267,413	2,852,394	1,369,460	2,075,422
Ottawa	344,035	268,538	240,945	917,727	714,580	745,384
Kingston	141,378	106,511	98,282	239,740	180,753	217,714
Toronto	2,190,918	1,876,458	1,591,150	6,176,010	4,589,495	4,541,920
Windsor	387,280	347,014	268,986	3,211,000	2,400,069	2,844,151
Total	4,859,984	3,900,373	3,563,921	13,616,521	9,402,462	10,879,433

Coke Exports to Various Countries.

Exports of coke from the United States to various countries during 1923, 1924 and 1925 were:

Country	1923	1924	1925	Country	1923	1924	1925
France	128,418	23,918	2,920	Panama	160	348	279
Germany	53,697	10,366	5,004	Salvador	45	44	49
Belgium	90,651	....	....	Mexico	75,936	6,920	3,482
Italy	24,880	10,717	508	Canada	667,220	546,461	805,971
Netherlands	7,235	6,969	6,539	Bermuda	1	1	....
Norway	8,737	6,233	5,453	Trinidad & Tob.	10	1	10
Spain	1,002	....	....	Other B. W. I.	91	50	238
Switzerland	....	2,119	....	Cuba	6,315	6,773	6,196
England	2,638	796	504	Virgin Isl's	1	3	1
Scotland	960	....	....	Dom. Rep.	113	214	300
Argentina	98	7	....	Haiti	10	4	22
Brazil	5	5,195	25	Jamaica	6	....	4
Chile	37,096	23,813	15,547	Paraguay	....	25	24
Colombia	51	81	178	French Oceania	....	12	1
Ecuador	80	60	65	Denmark	21	....	....
Peru	109	5,185	....	Ireland	20	....	....
Venezuela	978	84	99	Newf'land and Labrador	32	130	72
British Hond.	4	....	....	Philippines	....	22	....
Costa Rica	98	46	75	Australia	....	....	29
Guatemala	86	81	103				
Honduras	109	80	87				
Nicaragua	20	39	42	Total	1,102,376	588,705	851,668

Baltimore Coal Exports and Foreign Bunkers.

The following tabulation shows bituminous export shipments by months during 1924 and 1925:

Month	Bituminous		Coke		Bunkers	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	70,959	19,967	5,144	....	19,850	8,059
February	59,005	1,571	5,025	....	18,495	19,735
March	48,882	44,309	2,887	....	15,182	18,853
April	84,402	20,273	4,033	4,914	18,995	20,403
May	32,222	17,638	4,018	2,507	24,152	11,276
June	48,048	23,011	3,911	1,684	12,158	16,175
July	89,737	34,130	....	3,983	17,718	22,608
August	23,290	63,660	....	....	14,761	16,376
September	42,172	45,684	4,018	....	15,111	18,324
October	28,622	10,496	4,976	2,429	14,896	9,093
November	17,394	20,024	....	....	11,531	12,349
December	38,909	....	....	26	20,968	12,594
Total	583,642	300,773	34,012	15,543	203,823	185,845

The Westmoreland Coal Co. for 1925 reports a surplus of $745,728 after all expenses and charges and reserves for depreciation and depletion.

Output of Coal in Canada

Coal output in Canada during the year 1925 and four years previous in net tons was:

Provinces	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
NOVA SCOTIA—					
Bituminous	5,734,653	5,348,830	6,543,055	5,557,429	3,842,157
NEW BRUNSWICK—					
Bituminous	180,358	288,656	276,614	215,632	207,189
SASKATCHEWAN—					
Lignite	332,117	249,559	433,357	477,191	469,637
ALBERTA—					
Anthracite	96,964	41,423	107	.....	.....
Bituminous	2,871,919	2,511,759	3,709,785	2,104,502	2,716,044
Lignite	2,885,537	2,834,077	3,112,048	3,070,724	3,151,169
Total Alberta	5,854,420	5,387,259	6,821,940	5,175,226	5,867,213
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Bituminous	2,840,870	2,935,579	2,818,585	2,199,714	2,742,484
YUKON	.....	.....	.....	.....	721
Total Dominion.					
Anthracite	96,964	41,423	107	.....	.....
Bituminous	11,627,800	11,084,824	13,348,039	10,077,277	9,508,595
Lignite	3,217,654	3,083,636	3,545,405	3,547,915	3,620,806
Grand total	14,942,418	14,209,883	16,893,551	13,617,313	13,129,401

Norfolk & Western Ry. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal in net ton over the Norfolk & Western Ry., for revenue and company use, net tons, during 1924 and 1925, were:

	Revenue		Company		Total	
Month	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	2,711,726	3,285,114	239,613	291,926	2,951,339	3,577,040
February	2,829,076	2,455,764	249,436	236,159	3,078,512	2,691,923
March	2,481,769	2,472,395	279,246	211,804	2,761,015	2,684,199
April	2,010,852	2,342,790	225,394	247,103	2,236,246	2,589,893
May	2,141,326	2,818,315	180,568	196,140	2,321,894	3,014,455
June	2,103,787	3,155,618	222,034	224,049	2,325,821	3,379,667
July	2,387,642	3,242,441	192,444	193,835	2,580,086	3,436,276
August	2,728,437	3,741,652	209,817	228,868	2,938,254	3,970,520
September	2,909,287	3,681,730	234,587	235,493	3,143,874	3,917,223
October	3,208,952	4,000,117	263,234	265,635	3,472,186	4,265,752
November	2,759,363	3,565,370	267,423	267,607	3,026,786	3,832,977
December	2,781,781	3,253,386	229,657	271,734	3,011,438	3,525,120
Total	31,053,998	38,014,692	2,793,453	2,870,353	33,847,451	40,885,045

Output of coal in Germany during the year 1925 were: Coal, 132,729,000 tons; lignite, 139,790,000 tons, and coke, 26,810,000 tons. The figures show a substantial increase over the previous year.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. for revenue and company use, during 1924 and 1925, were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	2,878,332	4,009,287	182,378	159,207	3,060,710	4,168,494
February	3,195,827	3,307,715	203,928	150,295	3,399,755	3,458,010
March	2,989,506	3,150,530	159,752	145,516	3,149,258	3,296,046
April	2,720,924	3,648,857	155,377	141,467	2,876,301	3,790,324
May	3,175,874	4,407,540	141,349	136,061	3,317,223	4,543,601
June	3,366,404	4,271,270	121,287	159,238	3,487,691	4,430,508
July	3,311,963	4,493,279	140,093	156,860	3,452,056	4,650,139
August	3,876,468	5,104,550	124,401	173,699	4,000,869	5,278,249
September	3,841,423	4,728,438	146,316	152,958	3,987,739	4,881,396
October	4,366,721	5,111,064	139,284	192,345	4,506,005	5,303,409
November	3,943,674	4,970,041	145,830	171,758	4,089,504	5,141,799
December	3,777,037	4,514,468	185,306	229,459	3,962,343	4,743,927
Total	41,444,153	51,717,039	1,845,301	1,968,863	43,289,454	53,685,902

Virginian Railway Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal, for revenue and company use, over the Virginian Ry. during the calendar years 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	555,946	723,100	45,587	48,388	601,533	771,488
February	643,028	563,900	51,616	45,519	694,644	609,419
March	563,479	496,789	54,497	41,715	617,976	538,494
April	440,316	479,465	38,661	38,381	478,977	517,846
May	509,520	560,102	48,471	40,829	557,991	600,931
June	561,715	591,963	37,687	37,095	599,402	629,058
July	517,054	611,555	41,870	34,654	558,924	646,209
August	563,128	713,057	39,200	39,618	602,328	754,675
September	603,228	762,377	44,941	38,371	648,069	800,748
October	746,544	809,664	50,375	42,497	796,919	852,161
November	645,729	784,392	51,638	40,479	697,367	828,871
December	533,195	697,562	46,503	39,665	579,698	737,227
Total	6,882,882	7,793,926	551,046	487,211	7,433,928	8,281,137

More Coal Sold at Panama.

The annual report of the Panama RR. Co., which operates the Government-owned coal depots at either end of the Panama Canal, says:

"Coal plant operations show a profit of $510,108.27, as compared with a profit of $161,502.28 last year, an increase of $348,605.99 for the year, due to an increase of 118,232 tons in sales, and a decrease of $178,850.22 in the operating expenses. Coal sales for the year amounted to 340,966 tons, as compared with 222,734 tons last year, an increase of 118,232 tons, including 46,000 tons of wet coal purchased by the Navy.

Buffalo & Susquehanna RR. Shipments.

Comparative statement of bituminous coal tonnage originating on this line, calendar years 1924 and 1925.

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	134,640	111,320	8,915	7,507	143,555	118,827
February	120,211	91,198	7,211	5,679	127,422	96,877
March	79,903	87,652	6,109	6,134	86,012	93,786
April	62,817	49,539	4,821	3,350	67,638	52,889
May	54,290	37,564	4,118	3,003	58,408	40,567
June	54,276	39,692	3,566	2,796	57,842	42,488
July	62,355	37,607	3,012	3,130	65,367	40,737
August	74,573	41,312	4,145	2,860	78,718	44,172
September	84,842	40,564	4,372	3,342	89,214	43,906
October	93,564	28,083	5,786	3,756	99,350	31,839
November	90,630	1,993	5,872	2,143	96,502	4,136
December	112,707	7,979	6,934	5,211	119,641	13,190
Total	1,024,808	574,503	64,861	48,911	1,089,669	623,414

Bituminous Coal Exports to Brazil.

Exports of bituminous coal (gross tons) to Brazil, by months, during 1925 and six years previous, were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	55,546	48,205	35,651	12,365	....	49,790	80,785
February	67,825	47,241	42,208	16,920	....	38,568	5,913
March	60,296	65,276	52,801	40,492	6,579	43,113	17,332
April	70,333	72,325	90,999	38,864	16,107	73,508	54,656
May	109,868	73,190	103,474	19,898	53,397	122,059	78,926
June	100,778	64,055	57,127	11,050	47,326	66,078	100,401
July	64,595	83,468	27,525	12,544	42,508	104,959	35,481
August	2,900	111,317	41,419	....	7,411	80,892	84,321
September	20,722	135,561	24,411	....	38,106	77,282	39,700
October	71,957	98,240	15,892	....	31,664	18,228	11,768
November	14,699	115,295	21,226	....	24,285	35,656	40,927
December	4,590	50,396	12,492	....	35,849	49,005	37,190
Total	634,109	966,029	527,225	152,133	310,724	759,138	587,400

The yearly consumption of coal in Brazil is approximately 1,250,000 tons, but would be much more if it were possible to obtain the full amount desired. It is used chiefly by steamships, railways, gas and electric light plants, and other industries in the following proportions:

Bunkering, 50 per cent; railways, 25 per cent; gas and electric light plants, 15 per cent; and other industries, 10 per cent.

Notwithstanding the great damage done to the mines of France during the war, recent information from the other side shows that the mines situated within the pre-war frontiers in France are now producing about 5,491 tons more per day than in 1913. French output is now on basis of 4,250,000 tons per month.

Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Pittsburgh & Shawnut RR., during 1925 and five years previous, were:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	205,423	225,564	196,952	126,282	212,291	135,936	151,955
February	121,355	208,216	161,647	157,101	163,696	125,570	134,214
March	114,517	265,869	150,262	183,152	219,443	104,975	133,086
April	140,997	198,033	40,516	28,299	114,910	98,450	121,660
May	177,723	238,184	94,344	32,023	115,320	104,379	129,979
June	161,072	214,356	90,501	53,213	135,009	117,984	121,975
July	169,991	258,209	84,274	47,993	133,720	111,371	130,990
August	223,409	213,235	111,935	144,942	167,475	116,774	131,267
September	223,278	243,080	154,099	112,354	118,659	124,280	152,656
October	253,447	254,941	160,660	76,284	101,236	150,216	190,834
November	46,815	243,201	159,908	146,386	99,426	146,761	179,619
December	141,354	265,153	113,815	181,995	125,082	177,881	201,630
Total	1,979,381	2,828,041	1,518,912	1,290,024	1,706,267	1,514,577	1,779,865

Huntingdon & Broad Top Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal over the Huntington & Broad Top Mountain RR., for revenue and company use (net tons) during 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	72,973	80,746	2,110	1,997	75,083	82,743
February	72,009	69,015	2,472	1,729	74,481	70,745
March	69,035	52,486	3,601	2,001	72,636	54,487
April	26,121	46,489	249	1,148	26,371	47,638
May	20,549	42,977	460	1,239	21,009	44,216
June	21,585	48,032	1,118	1,463	22,704	49,496
July	24,129	65,855	1,570	1,532	25,699	67,388
August	35,856	85,778	1,055	1,487	36,911	87,265
September	67,238	92,528	1,724	1,314	68,962	93,842
October	71,178	132,475	2,198	2,184	73,377	134,660
November	70,295	137,278	1,883	2,720	72,179	139,958
December	81,965	142,414	2,356	2,452	84,322	144,866
Total	632,939	996,039	20,801	21,270	653,740	1,017,309

Erie Railroad's Coal Subsidiaries.

At the hearing which the Interstate Commerce Commission conducted on the proposed Nickel Plate merger George W. Burpee, a consulting engineer, testified as to the valuation of the anthracite and bituminous mining properties controlled by the Erie RR.

Of the anthracite companies he placed a valuation on the Pennsylvania Coal Co. of $61,395,912, Hillside Coal & Iron Co., $11,974,739, and New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Co., $1,898,511, a total of $75,269,162.

Of the bituminous companies controlled by Erie, he valued the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co. at $7,421,046, and the Blossburg Coal Co. at $1,200,113, a total of $8,621,759.

Great Mines Not So Good.

From time to time we hear of mines of great size and capacity being proposed, but it is explained to us that while there is a certain engineering attraction to such propositions, there is a great disadvantage from a practical viewpoint.

Many accidents are bound to happen in and about a mine, and one small mishap may stop hoisting work or the shipping of coal. If this means that a 10,000- or 12,000-ton property is lying idle, the situation is much more serious than if a small mine is disabled, but above and beyond this is the well-established practice of the men stopping work if a fellow employe is killed. Though the accident may happen at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, nothing more is done that day and the mine is also shut down on the day of the funeral.

Many means have been taken in the effort to overcome this custom. There have even been arrangements made for the companies concerned to pay an extra donation, over and above the compensation insurance for which they are obligated, as a means of permitting the mine to keep working. Local unions have also undertaken to appoint funeral committees rather than have all their members suspend work, but none of these measures have been successful. In a large mine the risk of accident increases practically in proportion as the number of employes increases. This, we think, is something for the efficiency experts to consider, for when all is running smoothly the cost of production, comparing a large mine with a small one, is only a couple of cents a ton in favor of the big plant.

Bituminous Coal Exports to Argentina.

Exports of bituminous coal to Argentina, by months, during 1925 and six years previous, were (gross tons):

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	43,484	145,455	107,135	14,566	....	....	12,656
February	38,993	70,902	50,838	4,054	....	27,700	6,547
March	8,670	80,346	68,562	37,591	8,140	53,650	6,740
April	14,914	115,702	61,175	....	11,553	25,881	11,276
May	22,589	101,144	113,730	2,291	53,397	22,788	19,430
June	54,736	120,267	92,727	12,893	47,326	5,059	1,200
July	28,712	157,907	97,512	7,576	25,802	19,104	16,948
August	69,728	182,740	47,835	....	7,730	....	21,532
September	85,684	276,680	36,659	....	11,630	15,660	12,911
October	95,865	268,053	23,936	....	31,684	14,973	8,330
November	19,954	107,048	26,943	....	6,908	....	11,431
December	....	119,763	22,384	....	9,540	15,665	18,063
Total	483,329	1,746,007	752,636	78,971	131,065	196,480	147,046

West Virginia Output, 1925

Coal production in West Virginia in 1925 aggregated 125,434,130 tons, an increase of 21,451,128 tons compared to 1924. Production in southern West Virginia, statistics showed, totaled 87,042,551 tons, an increase of 16,050,588 compared to 1924, while in the northern part of the State output was 30,691,534 tons, an increase of 5,400,540 compared to 1924.

Coal Freight Rates from Pennsylvania.

We quote below, as a matter of record, the freight rates from certain southwestern Pennsylvania districts which took effect July 1, 1922, as reported by the Connellsville *Courier*.

TO EASTERN POINTS Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pittsb'g (9)	Connellsville, Westmoreland, Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$3.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39	...	...
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64	...	...
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	3.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.62	3.47	3.32	3.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.32
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	3.14	2.99	2.84	2.74
Harsimus Cove	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Canton, Baltimore, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Baltimore, export	2.65	2.50	2.35	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George, Staten Island, Local	3.34	3.34	.	...
St. George for Export	2.99	2.99	...	...
Philadelphia, Local	3.09	3.09	...	...
Philadelphia for Export	2.57	2.57	...	...
Curtis Bay, Local	3.09	3.09	...	...
Curtis Bay for Export	2.50	2.50	...	...

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.76 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Rockdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Suterville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS.	Pittsburgh Group	Originating District—Upper C'ville	Originating District—Lower C'ville
Per Net Ton of 2,000 Lbs.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Canton, O.	$1.59	$1.65	$1.84
Chicago, Ill.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	1.90	1.99
Columbus, O.	1.89	2.02	2.14
Detroit, Mich.	2.58	2.58	2.58
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.39	2.39	2.39
Youngstown, O.	1.34	1.42	1.58
Lake Ports	1.66	1.72	1.81
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS.			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2,39

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The figures (9), (8), (7), etc., at the head of columns of coal freight rates in our table are the Rate Group Numbers -a form of designation employed by the railroads under Interstate Commerce Commission rulings and orders.

Anthracite Freight to Tide.

Size	New York (Lower ports)	Philadelphia	Size	New York (Lower ports)	Philadelphia
Broken	$2.34	$2.39	Pea	$2.22	$2.14
Egg	2.34	2.39	Buckwheat	2.22	2.14
Stove	2.34	2.39	Rice	2.22	2.14
Chestnut	2.34	2.39	Barley	2.22	2.14
Range	2.34	2.39	Birdseye	2.22	2.14

Production of fuel briquets in the United States in 1925 amounted to 839,370 tons. This is the heaviest output on record and is an increase of 45 per cent over 1924.

Rates on Lake Cargo Coal, F. O. B. Cars on Docks at Various Ports: Also Handling Charge.

We show below in cents per ton the rates charged on lake cargo coal from various districts shipping to the Lake Erie loading ports:

Year	No. 8 Hocking Cambridge	Middle	Youghiogheny Pittsburgh Moundsville	Connellsville Klondike	Fairmont	Cumberland Piedmont Gauley	Meyersdale	Kanawha Thacker Logan Pocahontas	Pocahontas New River
1910	85	70	88	96¾	96¾	115	115	97	112
1911	85	70	88	96¾	96¾	115	115	97	112
1912	75	60	78	90	90	112	112	97	112
1913	75	60	78	90	90	112	112	97	112
1914	75	60	78	90	90	112	112	97	112
1915	75	60	78	90	90	112	112	97	112
1916	75	60	78	90	90	112	112	97	112
(4/16) 1917	90	75	93	105	105	127	127	112	127
(7/13) 1917	90	75	93	99	108	120	115	118	133
(6/25) 1918 ...	127	112	130	136	145	157	152	155	170
(8/26) 1920 ...	183	168	186	192	201	213	208	211	226
*(5/4) 1921	155	140	158	164	173	185	180	183	198
**(11/1) 1921 ..	183	168	186	192	201	213	208	211	226
(7/1) 1922	163	148	166	172	181	193	188	191	206
1923	163	148	166	172	181	193	188	191	206
1924	163	148	166	172	181	193	188	191	206
1925	163	148	166	172	181	193	188	191	206

Handling charge—5 cents net ton increased to 6 cents net ton in September and October, 1917. Figures given are rates per net ton.

Handling charge, effective August 26, 1920 (and for 1921 Season)—Cargo, .08½; Fuel, .11.

Handling charge, effective July 1, 1922—Cargo, .08; Fuel, 10c net ton.

*Rates in effect 5/4/21 will apply only on coal discharged from vessels at West Bank Lake Michigan ports north of the Illinois-Wisconsin State line, to and including Manistique, Michigan, or Lake Superior ports west of Whitefish Point, Michigan, including Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, Canada.

August 1, 1921, the above was superseded by the following:

Rates will apply only on coal discharged from vessels at ports on the Great Lakes, and tributary waters in the United States or Canada, on north and west of the Detroit River. (Expired Midnight October 31, 1921.)

**The 28c reduction was suspended on October 31, 1921, by all roads except the B. & L. E. and the W. & L. E. These roads continued the low rate until the close of the lake season. The B. & O. re-established the low rate on Crescent coal November 11, 1921, and on Ohio coal November 26, and continued the reduction until November 30, 1921.

The Interstate Commerce Commission allowed a reduction of 28 cents per ton during the summer months of 1921 to stimulate lake trade.

NEW SMOKELESS RATES

Range from $3.60 to Baltimore to $7.20 to Some New England Points.

The new all-rail rates on screened smokeless coal to points in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, which went into effect on October 15, 1925, were made public by the Norfolk & Western Ry. They apply on lump, egg and nut sizes originating in the Pocahontas and Tug River fields and Clinch Valley District No. 1, and are as follows:

To—	Gross Ton
Amesbury, Mass.	$7.20
Baltimore, Md. (P. RR. & B. & O.)	3.60
Bennington, N. H.	7.20
Boston, Mass. (B. & A.)	6.70
Boston, Mass. (N. Y. N. H. & H.)	5.58
Bridgeport, Conn.	4.69
Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.32
Cambridge, Mass.	6.70
Chelsea, Mass.	6.70
Concord, N. H.	7.35
Fall River, Mass.	5.83
Hartford, Conn.	5.45
Haverhill, Mass.	7.10
Jersey City, N. J.	4.19
Long Island City, N. Y.	4.57
Lowell, Mass.	7.10
Lynn, Mass.	7.10
Manchester, N. H.	$7.20
New Bedford, Mass.	5.83
New Haven, Conn.	4.69
Newark, N. J.	4.19
New York City	4.19
Norwalk, Conn.	4.69
Norwich, Conn.	5.45
Philadelphia, (P. RR. and B. & O.)	3.94
Portland, Me.	7.20
Portsmouth, N. H.	7.20
Providence, R. I.	5.45
Salem, Mass.	7.10
Springfield, Mass.	5.45
Waltham, Mass.	7.10
Wilmington (P. RR. and B. & O.)	3.94
Worcester, Mass.	5.83

Emergency Rates on West Virginia Coal to New York and New England.

Under the terms of an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the domestic sizes of high volatile coal from Southern West Virginia and portions of Virginia and Eastern Kentucky can be shipped to New England and the Middle Atlantic States all-rail at comparatively low rates during the four months January 1st to May 1, 1926. The new tariffs must be put into effect not later than December 31, 1925, and they will expire by limitation on April 30, 1926, unless they are extended by a future order.

This action followed hearings held in New York and Washington by Commissioner Campbell of the I. C. C., at which representatives of New England consumers and other witnesses testified that additional anthracite substitutes were needed during the strike. The smokeless operators sought to have the present tariffs broadened to include all-rail shipments of their mine-run coal, but this request has been denied by the commission.

The order provides for through rates on screened domestic coal from the Kanawha, Coal River, Logan, Thacker and Kenova districts in West Virginia, the Clinch Valley District No. 2 in Virginia, and the Big Sandy Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in Kentucky.

Authority is given the railroads to put the new rates into effect on five days' notice, and they are ordered to do so not later than December 31, 1925.

Anthracite Strike the Cause.

"The likelihood of an early resumption of mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania," said the report of Commissioners Aitchison, Esch and Campbell, "appears remote. The New England Governors' Fuel Committee directs our attention to the serious consequences that threaten the people of the New England States, and the Governors of other States have urged upon us the desirability of establishing reasonable rates for the transportation of bituminous coal from Southern fields, particularly from West Virginia to points in their States.

"Consideration of the rates now charged on coal shipments from Virginia and Southern West Virginia show they are much higher than those rates or bases for rates prescribed in our order of July 22nd, and are unreasonable. Handling at the Atlantic ports of bituminous coal in prepared sizes for shipment to New England by way of tidewater causes degradation to such an extent that the rail-and-water routes are undesirable for the movement of bituminous coal in prepared sizes. This, of course, does not apply to run-of-the-mine coal.

"The record also indicates that the supply of prepared bituminous coal in the fields of Central and Western Pennsylvania and Maryland probably will be ample to meet the requirements of all points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, except New York City, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.

"Urgent representations were made to us by numerous consumers, their representatives, wholesale and retail coal dealers, and coal operators, that because of the present suspension of mining of anthracite coal of serious shortage of fuel suitable for household use existed or was imminent, and that bituminous coal, semi-bituminous coal, and coke produced in the fields of West Virginia, Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, which was required in order to avert a probable coal famine and consequent suffering on the part of the public, could not be obtained at reasonable rates and over adequate through routes."

The commission found it "to be in the public interest" to lower rates. On the basis of the order of July 22nd, which prescribed rates from New River, Tug River and Pocahontas districts of West Virginia at $1.10 over the Clearfield rate and $1.35 over the Cumberland-Piedmont district, the commission ordered as follows:

"From all mines in Clinch Valley district No. 2, embraced in Norfolk and Western Railway Company group No. 4, to all designations on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads included in our order of July 22nd, and to all points in the New England States and in the State of New Jersey, rates which shall not exceed the contemporaneous rates from the Pocahontas and Tug River districts to the same destinations.

"From all mines in the Kanawha, Coal River, Logan, Kenova and Thacker districts to the territory of destination described in the preceding paragraph, rates which shall not exceed the contemporaneous rates from the New River, Pocahontas and Tug River districts to the same destinations by more than 25 cents.

"From all mines on the Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in Kentucky to the territory of destination described in the preceding paragraph, rates which shall not exceed the contemporaneous rates from the New River, Pocahontas and Tug River districts to the same destinations by more than 40 cents."

Eastern Freight Rates from Soft Coal Fields.

	Rates Per Gross Ton					
	Clearfield, Cumberland, Meyersdale		West Virginia, Westmoreland		Pittsburgh, Finleyville, Gauley	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
NEW YORK HARBOR						
Track (Jersey City)	3.46	3.09	3.71	3.34	3.86	3.49
Tide (Upper ports)	3.16	2.79	3.41	3.04	3.56	3 19
Tide (Lower ports)....	3.11	2.74	3.36	2.99	3.51	3.14
PHILADELPHIA						
Track	3.18	2.84	3.43	3.09	3.58	3.24
Tide (Inside capes)	2.93	2.59	3.18	2.84	3.33	2.99
Tide (Outside capes) ...	2.60	2.32	2.85	2.57	3.00	2.72
BALTIMORE						
Track	3.18	2.84	3.43	3.09	3.58	3.24
Tide (Inside capes)	2.93	2.59	3.18	2.84	3.32	2.99
Tide (Outside capes) ...	2.53	2.25	2.78	2.50	2.93	2.65
	Pocahontas, New River		Kanawha, Thacker		Kenova	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
HAMPTON ROADS						
Tide (Inside capes)	3.04	2.72	3.14	2.82	3.24	2.92
Tide (Outside capes) ...	2.80	2.52	2.90	2.62	3.00	2.72

Tidewater Bituminous Shipments, 1921-1925.

Shipments of bituminous coal at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads and Charleston aggregated 37,123,738 net tons in 1925, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with dumpings in 1924 this was an increase of 11.7 per cent.

Shipments during 1925 from the five ports named above, divided according to destination, are shown in the following table:

Ports:	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
New York	9,230,448	9,004,960	10,799,410	7,439,431	11,911,974
Philadelphia	3,107,925	2,876,760	3,892,868	2,157,224	3,640,987
Baltimore	3,430,054	3,062,834	5,067,979	1,916,763	4,136,368
Hampton Roads	21,113,240	18,094,077	17,384,484	16,627,009	17,241,422
Charleston	242,071	178,122	375,766	332,083	392,362
Total net tons.....	37,123,738	33,216,753	37,520,507	28,472,510	37,323,113
Destinations:					
Coastwise to New England	13,463,462	11,488,230	13,374,320	10,892,460	8,858,631
Exports	5,109,491	4,767,887	5,121,654	1,613,390	9,632,688
Bunker	5,487,857	4,961,330	5,442,123	4,576,039	8,135,342
Inside capes	4,347,956	3,752,868	4,459,659	3,331,706	3,251,114
Other tonnage	8,714,972	8,246,438	9,122,751	8,058,915	7,445,338
Total net tons.....	37,123,738	33,216,753	37,520,507	28,472,510	37,323,113

Vessel Rates on Great Lakes.

Contract coal rates from Lake Erie ports to Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports during several years were:

Year	Lake Superior Ports	Lake Mich. Ports	Year	Lake Superior Ports	Lake Mich. Ports	Year	Lake Superior Ports	Lake Mich. Ports
1900	50c	60c	1909	30c	..	1918	48c	55c
1901	35c	50c	1910	30c	35c	1919	42.5c	*
1902	35c	45c	1911	30c	30c	1920	50c	*
1903	40c	50c	1912	30c	30c	1921	50c	*
1904	35c	45c	1913	30c	35c	1922	40c	*
1905	30c	40c	1914	30c	30c	1923	45c	*
1906	30c	40c	1915	30c	30c	1924	40c	*
1907	30c	40c	1916	30c	30c	1925	40c	.
1908	30c	40c	1917	42.5c	50c			

* Rates to Lake Michigan ports were as follows:

	Green Bay, Sheboygan, Escanaba, Manitowoc	Milwaukee, Waukegan, Menominee	Ind. Harbor, Gary, By-products at So. Chicago	Racine	Chicago
1919	42.5 cents	47.5 cents	47.5 cents	57.5 cents	60. cents
1920	55. cents	60. cents	60. cents	65. cents	65. cents
1921	55. cents	60. cents	60. cents	65. cents	65. cents
1922	55. cents	55. cents	55. cents	65. cents	65. cents
1923	50. cents	55. cents	55. cents	65. cents	65. cents
1924	45. cents	50. cents	50. cents	65. cents	65. cents
1925	45. cents	50. cents	50. cents	65. cents	65. cents

"Other South Chicago Docks" quoted at 52.5 cents in 1919.

Central Pennsylvania Wage Increases.

Up to April 1st, 1900, the wages of the highest paid men working by the day in central Pennsylvania was $1.90. Motormen were paid $1.75. From 1901 to 1903 the standard rate was $2.25. In 1904 it was $2.40. In 1905 it was reduced to $2.27. In 1907 it was restored to $2.40. In 1910 and 1911 it was $2.53, remaining at that figure until April 1st, 1916, when it was raised to $2.77.

With the world war, higher wages ensued. The same class of rates was advanced in April, 1917, to $3.60. On November 1st, 1917, as a result of another demand on the part of the miners, wages were advanced to $5.00 a day. The national strike began November 1st, 1919, and lasted about six weeks, the men returning to work on a rate of $5.70 per day.

On April 1st, 1920, under the award of the Bituminous Coal Commission, the wage was advanced to $6.00. The miners, protesting against that decision, forced another increase on August 15th, 1920, to $7.50, so that in twenty years wages advanced from $1.90 per day to $7.50 per day. The rate for pick mining in the Central Pennsylvania district went from 50 cents per ton in 1900 to $1.2803 a gross ton and $1.1431 a net ton, the present rates. The miners can, and do, earn at these rates from $150 to $350 per month.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE TRADE

The Past Year Showed a Gain of 11.2 Per Cent in Production—Average Price Lowest in Ten Years.

Annual Review of The Courier

Notwithstanding the coke production of the Connellsville Region increased by 740,560 tons, or 11.2 per cent, to a total of 7,395,120 tons in 1925, the sales realization, due to the lower average price of $3.67 per net ton, was increased by only $1,466,134, or 4.1 per cent, to an aggregate of $27,140,090.

In point of production the year rates as one of the four, since the high tide of 21,654,500 tons was reached in 1916, when the output was less than 10,000,000 tons, but it was the best of the four and showed results practically double those in 1921, when the total dropped to the lowest point over a period of 35 years. In point of value of product 1921 and 1924 made poorer showings, but as contrasted with the peak of $117,004,777, reached in 1918, last year was fully 75 per cent behind.

The slump which came with the advent of spring, like the similar development in the preceding year, forced average production to a low range. The revival growing out of the anthracite suspension came too late in the year to materially change the record. Without this stimulus, however, the year would have closed with a total tonnage considerably below that of 1924.

The year was one of many disappointments and some encouragements to the producers. The apparently auspicious opening did not develop staying qualities and both demand and prices sank to low ebb at a season when improvement had been confidently expected. Even when activity began to take form in the early fall the prices, except for the special trade in the East, did not respond as was hoped and when the period of higher levels did arrive it was of comparatively short duration. The closing quarter showed, however, that the region can stage "come backs" when conditions become favorable.

Production.

Steady increase in furnace activity which had its beginning in mid-summer and the late fall and early winter demand for coke for domestic uses arising out of the anthracite coal strike, were largely responsible for production being boosted close to 600,000 tons over the record of 1924 when the tonnage was 6,481,560. The end of the year found weekly production well above any similar period of the twelvemonth.

Like the preceding year, 1925 was marked by a decided slump during the late spring and summer months, though the weekly minimum did not fall quite so low. As compared with the minimum of 46,320 tons in 1924 the bottom was reached at 67,190 tons in 1925.

Starting the year at the rate of 195,000 tons weekly production jumped to 206,240 tons for the week ending January 10th. There was an even greater gain for the following week when the peak of the early part of the year reached 209,040 tons. The next week was marked by a decline which continued steadily, with slight fluctuation, until July 11th, when the total was down to 67,190 tons. From that time on there was an uninterrupted upward movement to the peak of 226,600 tons for the week of December 19th.

Trailing by a margin of 1,200 tons at the outset of the year the merchant operators forged to the front when the figures for May 2nd were in. They maintained the lead all through the summer and fall and up to almost the close of the year, the furnace interests regaining the lost ground and moving into the lead again on December 5th when the figures stood: Furnace, 110,700 tons; merchant, 97,790 tons. The previous week the furnace standing was 100,200 and the merchant, 100,400.

Observance of the Christmas holiday delivered to the industry its worst production blow of the year, a slump of 35,550 tons being recorded for the week of December 26th. The falling off was much greater than had been anticipated and established a new record from this cause for the after-war period of seven years. It exceeded by 1,000 tons the slump of Christmas week of 1920 and by more than 4,500 tons than of 1923. Consequently there was a sharp change in the production curve, which for five successive weeks preceding had been well above 200,000 tons. The drop brought the line back to the level of the week ended November 14th.

Steel Activity Helps Coke.

Increase in activity at United States Steel Corporation furnaces and the ensuing demand for coke more than offset the demand accruing to the merchant operators by reason of the cutting off of the usual domestic supply in the East but suspension of mining in the hard fields. There has been conjecture as to the permanent benefit that may result from the introduction of coke as a substitute for anthracite coal for heating purposes, coupled with a belief that where the product from the Connellsville region has been tried under favorable conditions there will be a continued demand for it in preference to hard coal.

Totals show that for the 12 months the furnace operators produced 3,723,560 tons, the merchant, 3,671,500, gains of 77,400 tons, or .21 per cent by the former, and of 3,100 tons, or .220 per cent, by the latter. The improvement in the conditions during 1925 is made apparent by comparison with the results in 1924 when the furnace production declined 41.9 per cent and the merchant 53.8 per cent.

In 1924 the Connellsville district's share of the production dropped to 3,552,610 tons and the Lower Connellsville district's share to 3,101,950 tons, losses of 51.8 and 45.8 per cent respectively. In 1925 these losses were transposed into gains, the Connellsville district having produced 4,074,930 tons, an increase of 14.7 per cent, and the Lower Connellsville district, 3,320,190 tons, an increase of 7.0 per cent.

The stock coke on the yards at the beginning of 1925 was approximately 500 tons. At no time during the year did it reach very large volume, so closely did the producers gauge over activity to consumption demand. At the close of the year the accumulation was just about the same as on January 1st, hence the sale toadjustion during the year was virtually the same as oven production, 7,395,120 tons.

The estimated production of coke during 1924 and 1925 in net tons by quarters in the two districts was as follows:

Year	Quarter, Conn.		Low Conn.		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
First	1,681,580	1,551,450	1,202,050	933,430	2,883,630	2,484,880
Second	946,420	673,990	662,110	584,950	1,608,530	1,258,940
Third	261,020	580,360	451,020	613,520	712,040	1,193,880
Fourth	663,590	1,269,130	786,770	1,188,290	1,450,360	2,457,420
Totals	3,552,610	4,070,930	3,101,950	3,320,190	6,654,560	7,395,120

Merchant and Furnace Tonnage.

The production by the respective interests by quarters in 1924 and 1925 in net tons, is shown in the following tabulation:

Quarter	Merchant		Furnace		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
First	1,094,770	1,089,730	1,788,866	1,395,150	2,883,630	2,484,880
Second	603,020	656,030	1,005,510	602,910	1,608,530	1,258,940
Third	458,280	673,870	253,760	520,010	712,040	1,193,880
Fourth	852,330	1,251,930	598,030	1,205,490	1,450,360	2,457,420
Totals	3,008,400	3,671,560	3,646,180	3,723,560	6,654,560	7,395,120

Growth in Forty-five Years.

The progress of and the fluctuations in the coke trade of the Connellsville region during the past 45 years or since it assumed importance as an industry, is comprehensively shown in the following tabulation. This gives the total number of available oven at the close of the year, the annual output, the average price per ton and the gross value:

Year	Total Ovens	Tons Shipped	Average Price	Gross Revenue
1880	7,211	2,205,946	$1.79	$3,948,643
1885	10,471	3,096,012	1.22	3,777,134
1890	16,020	6,464,156	1.94	12,537,370
1895	17,947	8,244,438	1.23	10,140,658
1900	20,954	10,166,234	2.70	27,448,832
1905	30,842	17,896,526	2.26	40,446,149
1910	39,137	18,689,722	2.10	39,248,416
1915	38,986	17,921,216	1.80	32,258,188
1917	38,110	17,806,181	6.25	111,288,631
1918	37,061	16,138,590	7.25	117,004,777
1919	35,758	10,254,640	4.70	48,196,808
1920	35,678	10,750,227	8.30	89,226,884
1921	35,473	3,572,417	4.07	14,539,737
1922	35,042	5,675,000	7.15	40,576,250
1923	34,611	13,114,340	5.90	77,374,606
1924	33,070	6,668,560	3.85	25,673,956
1925	26,809	7,395,120	3.67	27,140,090

Production by Months.

In the following table the monthly production from the two districts is given for the last two years, all in net tons:

Month	Merchant		Furnace		Total Tons	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	309,440	408,360	568,350	495,750	937,790	904,910
February	358,800	355,190	562,270	440,500	921,070	795,690
March	366,530	326,180	658,240	458,900	1,024,770	785,080
April	262,650	258,900	537,770	324,840	800,420	583,740
May	183,090	202,440	321,650	146,960	504,740	349,400
June	157,280	194,690	146,090	131,110	303,370	325,800
July	160,850	165,700	82,240	100,080	243,090	265,780
August	133,030	239,400	72,400	175,110	205,430	414,510

Month	Merchant 1924	Merchant 1925	Furnace 1924	Furnace .1925	Total Tons 1924	Total Tons 1952
September	164,400	268,770	99,120	244,820	263,520	513,590
October	210,500	374,430	118,930	299,490	329,430	673,920
November	291,350	427,220	160,600	403,240	451,950	830,460
December	350,480	450,280	318,500	502,760	668,980	953,040
Totals	3,008,400	3,671,560	3,646,160	3,723,560	6,654,560	7,395,120

Connellsville Coke, Average Monthly Prices.

These monthly averages have been computed from the actual market as shown by transactions and reported in the *Courier:*

Prompt Foundry Coke.

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	$3.14	$9.44	$6.00	$5.84	$6.00	$5.10	$2.85	$5.30	$5.20	$5.05
February	3.41	10.57	6.00	4.72	6.00	4.80	3.10	7.30	5.25	4.65
March	3.45	9.58	6.00	4.05	6.00	4.43	3.38	7.35	5.15	4.35
April	2.45	8.00	6.00	3.71	11.10	3.60	4.44	6.25	5.00	4.20
May	2.34	8.40	6.00	3.80	14.50	3.40	6.50	5.25	4.87	4.00
June	2.54	12.32	6.00	3.92	15.60	3.12	7.50	5.00	4.65	3.95
July	2.65	13.42	6.00	4.06	18.00	2.95	11.50	4.60	4.45	3.90
August	2.75	11.85	6.00	4.32	17.78	2.95	13.35	4.65	4.25	4.05
September ...	2.94	6.00	6.00	4.42	16.85	3.26	11.50	4.60	4.25	4.25
October	5.69	6.00	6.00	4.60	14.95	3.25	9.70	3.85	4.25	6.50
November	6.91	6.00	6.00	6.05	8.45	3.15	7.35	3.90	4.25	7.00
December	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.81	6.25	2.90	7.75	4.90	4.60	5.50
Average ...	3.94	9.40	6.00	4.69	11.80	3.58	7.40	5.41	4.68	4.78

Prompt Furnace Coke.

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	$3.90	$10.93	$7.00	$6.85	$7.00	$6.75	$4.00	$9.25	$3.85	$3.85
February	4.00	12.10	7.00	5.54	7.00	6.15	4.15	8.50	4.15	3.75
March	3.85	11.90	7.00	4.75	7.00	5.63	4.50	8.60	4.05	3.50
April	3.75	10.12	7.00	4.63	13.10	5.15	5.21	7.80	3.80	3.10
May	3.56	9.90	7.00	4.65	14.00	5.10	6.75	6.50	3.57	3.05
June	3.35	11.70	7.00	4.75	16.00	4.67	7.85	5.85	3.15	2.90
July	3.30	13.42	7.00	5.08	19.00	4.20	11.70	5.60	3.00	2.85
August	3.30	14.25	7.00	6.64	19.15	4.20	15.00	5.55	3.02	3.15
September ...	3.45	12.55	7.00	6.16	18.25	4.34	13.25	5.90	3.00	3.65
October	5.35	7.00	7.00	6.24	17.25	4.40	11.90	5.30	3.00	6.30
November	9.16	7.00	7.00	7.05	10.60	4.17	8.70	5.25	3.10	5.60
December	10.35	7.00	7.00	7.28	7.75	4.00	8.15	5.25	3.80	4.45
Average ...	4.78	10.60	7.00	5.72	13.01	4.90	8.43	6.61	3.46	3.85

The annual report of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. shows that the 1925 production was 3,029,657 tons. In addition the company purchased 155,769 tons, making a total of 3,185,426 tons. This compares with 3,072,442 tons produced and bought in 1924.

BY-PRODUCT COKE PRODUCTION BY STATES

Ten Per Cent Increase Shown by Returns of Past Five Years—Pennsylvania and Ohio Lead.

The following tabulation shows the production of by-product coke by States in 1924 and four years previous:

State	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Alabama	3,075,000	2,401,000	3,493,000	4,325,000	4,386,372
Colorado	511,000	287,000	365,000	448,000	523,405
Illinois	2,086,000	1,322,000	1,983,000	3,162,000	2,355,474
Indiana	4,567,000	3,091,000	3,995,000	4,970,000	4,272,435
Kentucky	466,000	185,000	457,000	435,000	.....
Maryland	685,000	293,000	590,000	864,000	810,118
Massachusetts	531,000	294,000	407,000	604,000	397,640
Michigan	1,433,000	777,000	1,142,000	1,650,000	1,770,547
Minnesota	664,000	436,000	462,000	693,000	514,764
New Jersey	722,000	740,000	791,000	893,000	869,120
New York	1,041,000	747,000	1,495,000	1,782,000	1,600,669
Ohio	5,697,000	2,966,000	4,912,000	6,247,000	5,723,074
Pennsylvania	7,710,000	5,304,000	7,152,000	9,312,000	8,426,155
Tennessee	138,000	58,000	27,000	124,000	75,720
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,350
Washington	23,000	24,000	6,000	31,000	39,903
West Virginia	414,000	188,000	502,000	924,000	998,914
Other States *a*	1,590,426	637,000	772,000	1,053,000	1,121,908
Total	30,908,000	19,750,000	28,551,000	37,527,000	33,983,568

(*a*) Includes Missouri, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Kentucky in 1924.

Monthly Production of By-Product and Beehive Coke 1924.

Month	By-product	Beehive	Total	Month	By-product	Beehive	Total
Jan.	3,093,000	1,228,000	4,321,000	Aug.	2,445,000	462,000	2,907,000
Feb.	2,980,000	1,288,000	4,268,000	Sept.	2,545,000	556,000	3,101,000
Mar.	3,220,000	1,429,000	4,649,000	Oct.	2,899,000	671,000	3,570,000
Apr.	3,009,000	1,148,000	4,157,000	Nov.	2,926,000	670,000	3,596,000
May	2,807,000	810,000	3,617,000	Dec.	3,266,000	958,000	4,224,000
June	2,425,000	590,000	3,015,000	Total	33,984,000	10,286,000	44,270,000
July	2,369,000	476,000	2,845,000	M'ly. av.	2,832,000	857,000	3,689,000

Production of Beehive and By-Product Coke in the United States 1913-1923.

Year	Beehive	Bp-product	Total	Year	Beehive	By-product	Total
1913	33,584,830	12,714,700	46,299,530	1920	20,511,092	30,833,951	51,345,043
1915	27,508,255	14,072,895	41,581,150	1921	5,538,042	19,749,580	25,287,622
1917	33,167,548	22,439,280	55,606,828	1922	8,573,467	28,550,545	37,124,012
1918	30,480,792	25,997,580	56,478,372	1923	17,960,000	37,527,000	55,487,000
1919	19,042,936	25,137,621	44,180,557	1924	10,286,000	33,984,000	44,270,000

Connellsville Mining Rates: Past and Present.

We show below an interesting tabulation compiled by the Connellsville *Courier* illustrating the various changes in labor rates in the Connellsville coke field since 1894 when, as will be noted, a particularly low scale prevailed.

Date in Effect	Mining, Loading Room, Rib, Per Ton	Inside Labor Per Day	Outside Labor Per Day
Feb. 10, 1894..	$0.78	$1.35	$1.35
April 1, 1895..	0.90	1.50	1.35
Oct. 1, 1895...	0.95	1.59	1.59
Jan. 1, 1896...	1.05	1.65	1.68
April 29, 1899.	1.12½	1.72½	1.75½
March 1, 1900.	1.25	1.87½	1.90½
Jan. 1, 1903...	1.35	1.97½	2.00½
Dec. 16, 1903..	1.10	1.65	1.75
March 1, 1905.	1.20	1.75	1.85
March 1, 1907.	1.35	1.95	2.00
Jan. 1, 1908...	1.20	1.75	1.85
Jan. 16, 1910..	1.35	2.00	2.00
April 1, 1912..	1.44	2.15	2.15
Feb. 1, 1916...	$1.44	$2.30	$2.30
May 8, 1916...	1.66	2.40	2.40
Dec. 16, 1916..	1.82	2.75	2.75
May 1, 1917...	2.00	3.00	3.00
Oct. 1, 1917...	2.16	3.25	3.00
Nov. 10, 1917..	2.29	4.15	3.30
Dec. 1, 1919...	2.66	4.75	4.00
April 1, 1920..	3.24	5.05	4.40
Sept. 1, 1920..	3.24	6.55	5.40
May 16, 1921..	2.65	4.55	3.30
Aug. 1, 1921..	2.38	4.15	3.00
Aug. 23, 1922.	3.24	6.55	3.60
1923 and 1924.	3.24	6.55	3.60

1925, 1917 and 1920 wages in effect.

Other rates as shown in Frick wage scale rise and fall in proportion with the above. The 1917 and 1920 scales were in effect in 1925, other operators adopting the 1917 scale.

Coal Shipments on the Kanawha River.

Shipments by water in the calendar years named from collieries below the Kanawha Falls are stated by the Resident Engineer in charge of the United States navigation works to have been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	1,052,560	1918	1,091,640	1922	727,100
1915	1,205,530	1919	741,900	1923	1,366,230
1916	1,366,400	1920	1,320,180	1924	703,550
1917	1,428,900	1921	938,900	1925	946,850

Total coal shipments in 1925 amounted to 946,850 tons, of which 807,552 tons were external and 139,304 internal.

The total quantity of raw coal used in briquet making in 1925 was 844,590 net tons, an increase over 1924 of 261,225 net tons, or 45 per cent. Of the total used, 46 per cent was anthracite and semi anthracite coal, 40 per cent semi bituminous and bituminous slack, coke and semi coke, and 14 per cent sub bituminous coal and oil-gas residue.

COAL PIERS AT NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS

Brief Description of Facilities at Principal Shipping Points; Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

Information relative to the seaboard coaling ports is often sought, and in answer to this demand we have printed from time to time descriptive matter obtained from official sources showing up-to-date details of the facilities. As a means of having the information available for ready use and reference, we consolidate and condense the data and present the material in the following summary of facilities:

Lamberts Point, Norfolk.

The Norfolk & Western Railway has three coal piers and three dumpers at Lamberts Point, Norfolk, Va.

The three dumpers are so installed that either dumper will serve all three piers, thus making the dumping arrangements very flexible and efficient. As high as 1,250,000 tons of coal can be dumped per month. Maximum dumpings in one day up to the present time have been 61,509 tons, it being understood, of course, that the ability to dump coal depends upon the vessels to match the coal and the character of the vessels into which the coal is dumped. Capacity 40,000 tons in 16 hours.

Sewalls Point, Norfolk.

The coal pier of the Virginian Railway Co. at Sewalls Point, Norfolk, is equipped with one double car-dumper and one single car-dumper. The maximum capacity has never been reached, but it can be stated the plant will handle from fifty to sixty thousand tons of coal in twenty hours, and has dumped in twenty-one and one-half hours, 890 cars, or 45,113 tons, operating the double dumper only. The machinery is electrically operated throughout.

The yearly tonnage of coal transshipped over the Hampton Road piers amounts to about fifteen million tons, of which the Virginian Railway handles about one-third. Capacity 25,000 tons in 16 hours.

The Virginian also has another pier at Sewalls Point, which is known as Coal Pier No. 2. The dumping capacity of all machines (new and old dumper) is seven 65-ton or three 130-ton and one 65-ton cars in one cycle of two minutes, or 455 tons of coal in one operation with all machines working.

Newport News.

Newport News, Va., is the eastern terminus and tidewater outlet for all coal handled over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Pier No. 9 is the largest coal pier, being 90 feet high and 1,200 feet long, with a berthing capacity for six vessels at one time. This pier is an all-steel structure and electrically operated. It has a potential dumping capacity of sixty cars or 6,000 tons per hour, based on railway cars of 100 tons capacity. The actual performance is governed by vessel construction and proportion of cargo and bunker. Capacity 30,000 tons in 16 hours.

Pier No. 12 is an auxiliary of Pier No. 9 and used for accommodation of bunkers and small craft.

Port Covington, Baltimore.

The coal-handling facilities of the Western Maryland Railway at Port Covington, Baltimore, consist of a concrete, steel and timber constructed pier 795 feet long, 74 feet wide.

The car dumper is designed to lift and dump open top cars up to 100 tons capacity directly into vessels.

The plant includes, in addition to car dumper, a mule-haulage mechanism, which hauls the cars up concrete trestle approach to car dumper, a boat haul machine which is used to move vessels during loading process, and a mechanical trimmer which stows the coal in all parts of vessels' holds, as well as a thawing device.

All the machinery on the pier is electrically operated. Capacity 20,000 tons in 10 hours.

Curtis Bay, Baltimore.

The Curtis Bay coal pier of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., at Baltimore, is equipped with two car dumpers, operated by steam, with a dumping capacity of 45 cars each per hour.

At Locust Point, also in Baltimore harbor, the B. & O. has an old-type wooden pier which is used for handling bunker coal and tonnage for local delivery. Capacity 50,000 tons in 24 hours.

Canton, Baltimore.

Canton is the Baltimore coal terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad; anthracite, bituminous and coke handled. The pier is equipped with one electrically operated McMyler car dumper, which loads coal into pier cars. The latter are hauled out on the pier by cables, and their contents are discharged through hoppers to chutes leading to vessels. Capacity 12,000 tons in 20 hours.

Greenwich, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Greenwich coal terminal, at Philadelphia, has two piers. One is fitted with a McMyler car dumper, the other is a trestle pier. Anthracite, bituminous and coke handled. Thawing plant available. Capacity 10,000 tons in 10 hours.

Port Richmond, Philadelphia.

At Port Richmond, Philadelphia, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway has a new pier, known officially as Pier No. 18. It is an open-type pier, 900 feet long by 70 feet wide, equipped with a McMyler car-dumping machine capable of handling 120-ton cars at the rate of 40 per hour when unloading into the largest type ocean vessels, and 43 cars per hour into smaller vessels.

The annual capacity of the dumper plant for a normal year's business, based on handling cars of 53 gross tons contents, working two ten-hour shifts, 300 days per year, is 6,960,000 gross tons, to which is added the annual capacity of the older coal piers, Nos. 8, 11 and 12—3,500,000 tons—making the total annual capacity of the Port Richmond Terminal 10,000,000 tons.

In conjunction with the car dumping machine a thawing house, 448 feet long, with a capacity of 44 cars, is provided at the summit of the approach to the car dumper, for thawing frozen coal during the winter months. Capacity 20,000 tons in 20 hours.

South Amboy, New York Harbor.

At South Amboy, N. J., in New York harbor, the Pennsylvania Railroad has two McMyler car dumpers with a daily capacity of 40,000 tons. Both anthracite and bituminous coal, also coke, are shipped at this port. Thawing plant available. Capacity 17,500 tons in 10 hours.

Perth Amboy, New York Harbor.

The coal handling facilities of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. at Perth Amboy, N. J., in New York harbor, consist of a car dumper with a capacity of 25 cars per hour, located on a pier 750 feet in length, where vessels drawing 21 feet of water can be loaded. The dumper plant is supplemented by an open pier, the capacity of which is 15 cars per hour. This pier is used chiefly in handling boats of very small capacity. Perth Amboy is an anthracite port. Capacity 12,500 tons in 10 hours.

Port Reading, New York Harbor.

The dumping facilities at Port Reading, N. J., the New York harbor coal terminal of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, consist of one McMyler car dumper, erected in 1917, with an hourly capacity of 25 cars. This dumper, with all conditions favorable, has unloaded 336 cars in a working day of 10 hours, delivering the coal to 22 boats.

The tonnage handled is about evenly divided between anthracite and bituminous. Capacity 22,500 tons in 10 hours.

Arlington, New York Harbor.

The Arlington coal pier of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. on Staten Island, in New York harbor, which was placed in service in 1918, operates one McMyler car dumper, capable of handling 500 cars daily, working two eight-hour shifts. Maximum length of cars, 52 feet; maximum gross load, 280,000 pounds.

The pier is supported by loaded and empty storage yards of ample capacity; a gravity load yard of eight tracks and a capacity of 215 cars; a five-track storage yard for empties with a capacity of 177 cars; and a thawing shed capable of containing 40 cars. Capacity 16,000 tons in 24 hours.

Tonnage formerly handled over the pier at St. George is now handled over the Arlington pier.

Pier 18, New York Harbor.

The equipment of Pier 18 of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, in New York harbor, embraces two McMyler car dumpers, each of which can unload from 35 to 40 cars per hour, this including a time allowance for moving boats and drilling cars. Cars up to 100 tons capacity, with an overload of 10 per cent, can be handled by the dumper. Anthracite as well as bituminous is shipped over Pier 18. Capacity 25,000 tons in 10 hours.

Communipaw, New York Harbor.

The Communipaw coal pier of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey at Jersey City is of the gravity type, 710 feet in length, with four delivery tracks and one approach track. Its dumping capacity is approximately 1,500 tons per ten-hour day.

Port Liberty, New York Harbor.

The Jersey Central's facilities here consist of a 910-foot gravity pier capable of dumping some 3,000 tons of coal per ten-hour day. It has two delivery tracks and two approach tracks.

Elizabethport, New York Harbor.

The larger of the two coal piers owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, in New York harbor, is officially designated as Pier No. 6½. It is of the gravity type, 915 feet long, with four tracks and four approach tracks. It can dump about 7,500 tons per day of ten hours. While Elizabethport is chiefly an anthracite port, bituminous is also handled over this pier at times.

Pier No. 6, as the smaller pier is known, has a working length of 720 feet and can handle some 2,500 tons of anthracite in ten hours. This pier has two tracks and two approach tracks.

Hoboken, New York Harbor.

At Hoboken, N. J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. has two McMyler car-dumping machines. The capacity of each machine under favorable conditions is 175 cars per 10-hour day, or 350 cars in all. This means approximately 17,500 tons daily. The whole plant is operated by steam and gravity. This is an anthracite shipping port. Capacity 15,000 tons in 10 hours.

Undercliff, New York Harbor.

One McMyler dumper, which can handle cars up to 100 tons capacity, is operated by the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad at Undercliff, N. J. This road is part of the Erie system, and except on rare occasions nothing but anthracite is handled at Undercliff. Capacity 12,500 tons in 16 hours.

Harsimus, New York Harbor.

The pier at Harsimus, Jersey City, N. J., is operated privately by the Berwind-White CM. Co. and handles bituminous coal exclusively. The daily capacity is 16,000 tons in 24 hours.

Charleston, S. C.

The coal handling facilities of the Southern Ry. System, at Charleston, S. C., consist of a modern car dumper and loading tower electrically operated. The dumper is located on a steel and concrete pier 375 feet long and has capacity for unloading 2,000 tons of coal per hour. Both cargo and bunkerage coal are handled over this dock. In connection with the coal dock, there is a storage yard of 400 cars capacity in which cargo coal is assembled prior to the arrival of vessels.

Some of the coal mining districts have now achieved a venerable age, while even the newer ones of the tidewater sources of supply have reached what might be termed middle age. For instance, the Blossburg district was opened in 1840, Georges Creek in 1842, Broad Top in 1856, Clearfield 1866, Meyersdale 1872, Chesapeake & Ohio 1878, Elk Garden 1881, Norfolk & Western 1883, and the Beach Creek in 1884.

ANALYSES OF COAL IN TIDEWATER POOLS

In connection with its work of sampling coal for shipment to the Panama Canal and to certain foreign governments, the U. S. Bureau of Mines collected and analyzed a large number of samples of tonnage shipped through the various tidewater coal exchanges which were maintained during the war and for some time afterwards.

The results of these tests have recently been published by the Bureau in Bulletin 230, and as it is still the practice to some extent to use pool numbers in making sales and quoting prices in the tidewater trade, the analyses possess trade interest. They are the most authoritative data on this subject that have been published, as the exchanges themselves never gave out any official figures showing how coal in the different pools was supposed to analyze.

Below are some average figures taken from the Bureau of Mines report, the number of analyses used in determining the average for each pool being indicated by the first column of figures:

Samples used	Pool	Shipping Point	Average Analyses — Moist.	Vol. Mat.	Fix. Car.	Ash	Sulp.	B. T. U. Dry Basis
53	1	Lamberts Point.....	3.14	18.15	74.29	7.56	0.54	14,484
150	1	Lamberts Point.....	2.78	18.29	74.39	7.32	0.53	14,565
74	1	Lamberts Point.....	2.90	18.19	73.90	7.91	0.60	14,444
152	1	Lamberts Point.....	2.97	18.45	73.30	8.25	0.64	14,374
37	1	Sewalls Point.....	2.72	18.82	74.66	6.52	0.66	14,613
23	1	Sewalls Point.....	2.27	18.47	75.34	6.19	0.77	14,698
35	1	Sewalls Point.....	2.39	17.96	75.86	6.18	0.72	14,688
33	1	Sewalls Point.....	2.67	18.89	74.43	6.68	0.80	14,590
16	1	Newport News.....	2.86	22.08	72.36	5.56	0.72	14,797
28	1	Newport News.....	2.02	22.19	72.56	5.25	0.75	14,794
7	1	Newport News.....	2.17	21.84	72.36	5.80	0.88	14,748
608	1	Above ports (avg.)	2.78	18.68	74.03	7.29	0.63	14,531
128	2	Lamberts Point.....	2.65	18.57	72.84	8.59	0.54	14,330
103	2	Lamberts Point.....	2.55	17.65	73.58	8.77	0.62	14,307
22	2	Lamberts Point.....	2.75	17.65	72.10	10.25	0.76	14,017
37	2	Lamberts Point.....	3.07	18.25	71.62	10.13	0.69	14,042
31	2	Sewalls Point.....	3.32	17.34	74.87	7.79	0.72	14,411
24	2	Sewalls Point.....	2.75	17.58	75.14	7.28	0.68	14,516
7	2	Sewalls Point.....	2.96	18.19	74.54	7.27	0.89	14,450
37	2	Sewalls Point.....	2.66	17.60	73.60	8.80	0.78	14,234
19	2	Newport News.....	3.19	23.09	70.32	6.59	0.66	14,523
14	2	Newport News.....	3.16	23.51	70.27	6.22	0.81	14,569
422	2	Above ports (avg.)	2.77	18.40	73.05	8.45	0.65	14,310
31	4	Sewalls Point.....	2.25	16.89	73.02	10.09	0.75	14,025
13	5	Lamberts Point.....	2.81	33 31	55.92	10.77	1.08	13,568
93	5	Newport News.....	2.88	33.38	57.13	9.49	1.11	13,732
18	6	Lamberts Point.....	2.83	32.38	54.41	13.21	0.88	13,182
61	6	Newport News.....	2.79	32.97	57.25	9.78	0.92	13,703
14	7	Lamberts Point.....	3.65	32.56	55.80	11.64	1.05	13,364
121	7	Newport News.....	3.31	34.17	54.78	11.05	1.14	13,329

Samples used	Pool	Shipping Point	Average Analyses Moist.	Vol. Mat.	Fix. Car.	Ash	Sulp.	B. T. U. Dry Basis
4	8	Sewalls Point.....	3.08	28.93	62.84	8.23	1.18	14,140
1	9	Curtis Bay.....	3.89	17.73	69.71	12.56	1.61	13,576
2	9	Greenwich Pier.....	2.14	19.47	71.13	9.40	1.24	14,064
4	10	Curtis Bay.....	2.96	18.61	67.51	13.88	1.78	13,287
1	10	Canton Pier.....	7.01	22.91	65.25	11.84	2.39	13,511
5	10	Greenwich Pier.....	2.34	21.45	66.04	12.51	3.49	13,472
3	11	Curtis Bay.....	3.29	19.72	67.22	13.06	1.83	13,408
1	11	Canton Pier.....	4.60	20.94	67.29	11.77	3.88	13,641
2	11	Greenwich Pier.....	2.33	20.42	64.41	15.17	1.99	13,016
6	11	Port Richmond.....	3.72	22.74	63.41	13.85	2.32	13,190
1	15	Greenwich Pier.....	3.05	30.67	58.47	10.86	1.65	13,522
1	18	Curtis Bay.....	3.68	21.41	62.91	15.68	2.21	13,001
1	18	Port Richmond.....	3.02	18.08	63.50	18.42	3.17	12,485
2	21	Greenwich Pier.....	3.20	34.60	52.84	12.56	3.00	13,171
7	30	Canton Pier.....	2.56	38.16	54.57	7.27	1.75	13,926
8	30	Greenwich Pier.....	2.85	37.82	55.37	6.81	1.43	13,939
1	30	Port Richmond.....	1.81	39.00	54.10	6.90	1.84	13,889
9	31	Curtis Bay.....	2.98	33.38	56.44	10.18	1.47	13,486
11	31	Canton Pier.....	3.13	35.18	53.63	11.19	1.88	13,184
10	31	Greenwich Pier.....	2.89	36.51	54.65	8.84	1.53	13,669
60	33	Curtis Bay.....	2.10	39.35	51.88	8.77	3.31	13,732
6	33	Canton Pier.....	2.42	37.79	51.68	10.53	2.84	13,346
7	33	Greenwich Pier.....	2.47	37.68	53.79	8.53	2.26	13,702
2	33	Port Richmond.....	2.78	40.11	51.90	7.99	3.21	13,600
104	34	Curtis Bay.....	2.51	38.70	52.25	9.05	3.17	13,658
59	34	Canton Pier.....	2.20	35.14	52.44	12.42	2.86	13,136
15	34	Greenwich Pier.....	2.35	35.43	51.70	12.87	2.81	13,084
5	34	Port Richmond.....	2.35	39.20	52.12	8.68	2.93	13,702
2	36	Curtis Bay.....	1.90	36.05	55.75	8.20	1.53	13,950
51	37	Curtis Bay.....	1.67	37.95	54.22	7.83	1.76	13,975
11	38	Curtis Bay.....	2.15	36.81	54.03	9.16	2.40	13,757
1	38	Canton Pier.....	2.19	33.44	52.42	14.14	4.00	12,992
3	39	Curtis Bay.....	1.53	31.93	56.10	11.97	1.30	13,460
4	39	Canton Pier.....	1.58	31.70	57.27	11.03	1.23	13,608
2	39	Greenwich Pier.....	1.98	34.65	56.37	8.98	1.35	13,844
3	40	Canton Pier.....	3.95	31.05	57.84	11.11	1.49	13,399
2	40	Greenwich Pier.....	2.50	32.94	54.38	12.68	2.14	13,192
32	41	Newport News.....	2.78	34.84	56.50	8.66	1.11	13,779
12	43	Newport News.....	2.14	34.43	58.43	7.14	0.81	14,129
1	43	Curtis Bay.....	2.54	36.09	54.96	8.95	2.51	13,770
9	44	Curtis Bay.....	3.35	33.26	52.59	14.15	3.08	12,934
5	44	Port Richmond.....	3.95	33.00	54.41	12.59	2.92	13,119
16	51	Curtis Bay.....	1.41	36.99	54.58	8.43	2.47	13,986
12	60	Curtis Bay.....	2.19	36.97	55.75	7.28	1.65	13,984
7	60	Canton Pier.....	2.25	35.63	55.13	9.24	2.07	13,815
7	60	Greenwich Pier.....	2.40	36.33	55.84	7.83	1.74	13,958

Samples used Pool	Shipping Point	Average Analyses Moist.	Vol. Mat.	Fix. Car.	Ash	Sulp.	B. T. U. Dry Basis
7 60	Port Richmond.....	2.10	37.48	55.57	6.95	1.34	14,004
4 61	Curtis Bay.....	2.66	37.17	54.56	8.27	2.06	13,798
7 61	Canton Pier.....	3.37	32.93	55.95	11.12	1.70	13,434
5 61	Greenwich Pier.....	2.96	34.56	55.10	10.34	1.75	13,443

Records Made in Past

It was probably but natural that war-time conditions should result in heavy coal production, but the year 1918 is now a considerable distance in the background and some growth should be shown. Under old-time conditions, bituminous figures should show an increase of 70 per cent over the 1918 figures (10 per cent for each year), but in most of the territory constituting the older coal-producing states, extending from Central Pennsylvania across to the Mississippi River, it is found that 1918 was by far the most notable year for coal production and the subsequent years have showed a material decline, with the exception of Ohio, which gained a small amount in 1920. The falling off in the case of Pennsylvania is especially noticeable as to volume, while in Illinois and Indiana the decrease has been proportionately very large, as shown below.

RECORD OF BEST YEAR AND RECENT YEARS

State	Best Record	
Pennsylvania	1918	178,550,741
Illinois	1918	89,291,105
Indiana	1918	30,678,634
Ohio	1920	45,878,191
Maryland	1907	5,532,628

	1923	1924
Pennsylvania	171,879,913	123,530,000
Illinois	79,310,075	67,880,000
Indiana	26,229,099	22,340,000
Ohio	40,546,443	29,200,000
Maryland	2,285,926	1,700,000

We include in our tabulation the record for the State of Maryland, once one of the most important sources of supply for the Seaboard trade, but now much reduced in status. In the case of Maryland, it will be observed the high record tonnage was reached 19 years ago. It is the first State to lose definitely and permanently importance as a coal producer, but probably the time is not far distant when other districts at least will have been worked out to a similar extent and mine owners will regret the large amount of coal sold at or below cost.

In contrast to the above, it can be pointed out that the more southerly states, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, are going ahead year by year, establishing new records and over a term of years greatly augmenting their coal output.

Coke imported into the United States during 1925 amounted to 179,981 tons, compared with 73,958 tons in 1924, an increase of 106,023 tons.

BITUMINOUS WAGE ADVANCES

How Basic Rate in the Hocking Field Has Gone Up Since 1892.

The rate paid for pick mining in the Hocking district has long been the basing rate for the Central Competitive field. For that reason a record of the changes in the Hocking rate during the past quarter century is an accurate index to the trend of wages in the bituminous industry as a whole.

It is possible to present such a record through the courtesy of W. D. McKinney, secretary of the Southern Ohio Coal Exchange.

This shows that 1892, 1893, and up to February 17, 1894, the rate was 70 cents per net ton for screened lump coal.

The rate for subsequent years was as follows:

February 17, 1894, to April 21, 1894, 50 cents.
June 11, 1894 (when strike ended) to June 1, 1895, 60 cents.
June 1, 1895, to October 1, 1895, 51 cents.
October 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, 55 cents.
March 1, 1896, to October 1, 1896, 61 cents.
October 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897, 45 cents.
January 1, 1897, to strike, July 4, 1897, 51 cents.
September 13, 1897 (when strike ended) to April 1, 1898, 56 cents.
April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1900, 66 cents.
April 1, 1900, to April 1, 1903, 80 cents.
April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904, 90 cents.
April 1, 1904, to April 1, 1906, 85 cents.
April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1908, 90 cents.

(A strike was in effect from April 1 to July 18, 1906, with some mines paying the demands and working.)

April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1910, 90 cents. (Renewal of previous agreement.)
April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1912, 95 cents.
April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1914, $1.

In the latter year the U. M. W. insisted on a change from the screened-lump to the mine-run basis in figuring miners' wages.

A new agreement was entered into, effective July 15, 1914, and running until April 1, 1916, which fixed the rate for pick mining at 67.6 cents per ton, mine-run basis.

This was renewed for two years practically without change. The rate from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1918, was to have been 67.64 cents.

Early in 1917, however, the miners demanded another advance and the agreement was revised on April 16 of that year, the new rate being 77.64 cents.

In the fall the men demanded another raise, and for a second time the contract was modified. The new agreement, entered into on October 29, 1917, called for a rate of 87.64 cents, and was to expire at the end of the war, or not later than April 1, 1920.

On October 21, 1918, Frank J. Hayes, president United Mine Workers, urged H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, to authorize another increase in wages. This increase was denied by Dr. Garfield on October 26, 1918.

In 1919 the U. M. W. again demanded an increase and called for a joint meeting, at which time they made a series of 13 demands, asking for an increase of 60 per cent in wages, five days per week and six hours a day.

Representatives of the operators and miners met in Buffalo, September 25, 1919, and, again in Philadelphia, October 9th, and again at the call of Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington on October 21st, at all of which meetings the operators and miners failed to agree, and on November 1st the U. M. W. went on strike. It lasted some six weeks.

The Bituminous Coal Commission was then appointed by the President of the United States and after a long hearing they formulated a new wage scale which was accepted by the operators and miners and became effective April 1, 1920, increasing day labor from $5 to $6, cutting and loading from 70 cents to 94 cents.

In June of 1920 the Illinois miners went on strike for an increase in day wage, which resulted in a call by President Wilson for a conference of the operators and miners of the Central Competitive Field which convened at Cleveland on August 13; after five days the conference could not agree and adjourned.

The subject was then taken up in the State district meetings, and Ohio operators came to an agreement with the miners on August 28, 1920, advancing the day wage $1.50, making the basic day wage $7.50, expiring April 1, 1922, and renewed in August, 1922, for the period to April 1, 1923, and in January a further agreement to April 1, 1924. On February 16th the argreement was extended for a further period of three years, or until March 31, 1927.

Coke Production and Coal Consumed

Estimated monthly production of by-product and beehive coke and the quantity of coal consumed in its manufacture in the United States, in 1925, in net tons:

	Production of Coke			Coal Consumed in the Manufacture of Coke		
Month	By-product	Beehive	Total	By-product	Beehive	Total
January	3,411,000	1,171,000	4,582,000	4,900,000	1,847,000	6,747,000
February	3,125,000	1,054,000	4,179,000	4,490,000	1,662,000	6,152,000
March	3,456,000	1,006,000	4,462,000	4,966,000	1,587,000	6,553,000
April	3,315,000	806,000	4,121,000	4,761,000	1,271,000	6,032,000
May	3,287,000	670,000	3,957,000	4,720,000	1,057,000	5,777,000
June	3,157,000	596,000	3,753,000	4,534,000	940,000	5,474,000
July	3,171,000	529,000	3,700,000	4,556,000	835,000	5,391,000
August	3,162,000	605,000	3,767,000	4,544,000	954,000	5,498,000
September	3,185,000	749,000	3,934,000	4,576,000	1,181,000	5,757,000
October	3,402,000	1,008,000	4,410,000	4,888,000	1,590,000	6,478,000
November	3,557,000	1,213,000	4,770,000	5,111,000	1,913,000	7,024,000
December	3,760,000	1,307,000	5,067,000	5,403,000	2,062,000	7,465,000
Total	39,988,000	10,714,000	50,702,000	57,449,000	16,899,000	74,348,000
1925 Monthly Aver.	3,332,000	893,000	4,225,000	4,787,000	1,408,000	6,195,000

Total commercial coal produced by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. and its lessees in 1925 amounted to 2,643,393 gross tons, a decrease of of 880,284. Gross tons of coal mined by the company individually or recovered from culm banks aggregated 2,514,087, a decrease of 839,822 from the 1924 total.

The Weather at New York.

Official data regarding climatic conditions at New York since the establishment of the Weather Bureau is presented below. The table shows the mean (average) monthly and annual temperatures since the begining of 1871, also the normal temperature of each of the twelve months of the year. It will be seen that one year's weather is pretty much like another; taken as a whole, the law of averages operating to prevent any very radical departure from the normal annual temperature of 52 degrees.

Here are the details:

Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1871....	30.4	31.8	43.6	53.6	60.8	69.1	71.9	73.0	60.8	54.9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872....	29.4	30.3	28.9	47.3	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	25.8	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.8	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	60.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7

(*Continued on page 206*)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	**54.0**	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916....	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	**53.2**	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	**25.0**	49.8
1918....	**21.6**	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1919....	35.2	34.7	42.0	48.8	61.0	69.7	74.0	70.2	66.5	58.4	41.4	30.0	52.8
1920....	24.1	29.1	40.6	47.7	57.8	67.6	72.5	72.8	67.4	60.4	44.2	37.8	51.8
1921....	33.6	34.8	48.3	55.0	60.4	70.3	76.2	70.9	71.0	56.2	45.0	33.8	54.6
1922....	29.0	34.5	41.3	51.0	63.6	70.6	72.7	71.4	67.4	57.6	45.4	34.3	53.1
1923....	31.0	27.1	37.0	49.4	59.3	72.0	72.3	71.3	67.0	55.6	45.4	42.0	52.4
1924....	32.5	29.2	38.7	48.1	56.2	66.8	72.6	72.9	63.0	56.8	44.1	34.0	51.2
1925....	29.1	38.5	43.6	51.2	58.2	73.2	72.5	71.9	67.5	49.9	43.7	34.5	52.8
Normal.	30.2	30.7	37.5	48.1	59.3	68.5	73.5	72.2	66.5	55.6	44.0	34.4	51.7

NOTE.—Highest and lowest monthly and annual mean temperatures in bold-face figures.

Temperature Extremes During 50 Years.

The coldest and warmest days on record for each month of the year at New York are shown below:

	Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Degrees.	Year.	Day.	Degrees.	Year.	Day.
January	67	1890	12	— 6	1875	10
February	69	1890	5	— 7	1918	5
March	80	1921	21	3	1872	5
April	91	1915	27	12	1923	1
May	95	1895	31	34	1880	1
June	97	1899	6	45	1907	2
July	99	1898	3	50	1873	15
August	102	1918	7	51	1885	27
September	100	1881	7	39	1912	30
October	88	1881	1	29	1917	31
November	74	1882	1	7	1875	30
December	68	1891	23	—13	1917	30

It is in this table that great variations appear. There is surely a bewildering array of warm and cold days at various times in the year, the range for each month's extreme being from 52 to 81 degrees and the maximum for the winter months running high above the minimum for the summer months.

While the records cover practically an equal amount of time before and after the year 1900, it is interesting to note that nine maximum records were established in the nineteenth century, leaving only three for more recent years, while minimum records were equally divided between the older years and more recent times. This does not bear out the old saying: "It used to be colder years ago."

In 1925 Japan sent 15,348 tons of bituminous coal to the United States compared with 25,824 tons in 1924, a decrease of 10,476 tons.

DEATHS IN 1925

George W. Warren, banker and former coal operator; Beckley, W. Va., January 3rd.

James E. Shinn, connected with various mining companies in Northern West Virginia; Fairmont, January 4th.

George T. Lennon, retail dealer at Lockport, N. Y.; January 5th.

Henry Walker, coal operator of Jefferson County, Ohio, died at Wheeling, W. Va., early in January.

Samuel R. Corliss, coal dealer of Batavia and Fairport, N. Y.; January 10th.

George R. Bailey, vice-president of the Philpott-Bailey Co., Minneapolis, died early in January.

Edward F. Fisher, coal operator of Butler, Pa.; January 17th.

Daniel Harry, retired coal operator; Cincinnati, January 18th.

David Wilson, treasurer of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.; Philadelphia, January 20th.

George H. Breed, vice-president of Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.; Lynn, Mass., January 27th.

James C. Dysart a director of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and one of its organizers; Miami, Fla., January 28th.

William H. Scott, a veteran of the Chicago wholesale trade; February 7th.

Julius Fleischman, president of the Reliance Coal & Coke Co., Cincinnati; February 5th.

F. S. Converse, former coal dealer and more recently a yard equipment manufacturer of Johnson City, N. Y.; February 6th.

Emil Robitzek, retired New York retail dealer; February 6th.

George E. Davis, Norfolk manager of the Consolidation Coal Co., died early in February.

Harvey H. Noble, retail dealer of Gouverneur, N. Y.; February 7th.

Frank A. Coakley, retail dealer of Utica, N. Y.; February 14th.

Judge John F. McGee, war-time Fuel Administrator for Minnesota and the Northwest; February 14th.

Marshall D. Flanigan, assistant general manager of sales, Hillman Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh; February 15th.

Frederic W. Upham, president of the Consumers Co., Chicago; February 15th.

William Ryan, coal dealer of Port Chester, N. Y., and former Congressman; February 17th.

Raymond Havemeyer, vice-president of W. A. Marshall & Co.; New York, February 22nd.

Clement J. Straub, assistant manager of Chicago office of Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.; February 25th.

Walter F. Ainsworth, long identified with the New York wholesale trade; March 5th.

John Ryan, former president of the Merchants Coal & Coke Co.; Chicago, March 10th.

Quin Morton, president of the Eagle Colliery Co.; Charleston, W. Va., March 11th.

Charles F. Lamphrey, formerly New England agent of F. A. Potts & Co., died in Florida in March.

John Devaney, retail dealer of St. Catherines, Ont.; March 19th.

Walter F. Stauffer, vice-president of the Listie-Quamahoning Coal Co.; Scottdale, Pa., March 23rd.

Warren M. Puckett, president of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co.; Charleston, W. Va., March 29th.

Patrick McGee, retail dealer of Bridgeport, Conn.; March 31st.

John A. Williar, New York wholesale coal dealer; March 31st.

John McGonegal, retired Central Pennsylvania coal operator; Philipsburg, April 2nd.

Walter P. Macomber, general manager, Washburn Lignite Coal Co., Wilton, N. D.; April 2nd.

Edward W. Pierce, president of the Massachusetts Wharf and several other coal companies, Boston; April 6th.

F. Joseph Gormley, for 25 years a salesman for various New York wholesale coal firms; April 7th.

John J. Town, sales agent of the D., L. & W. Coal Co. at Utica, N. Y.; April 12th.

W. L. Schmick, for 40 years identified with the Illinois coal mining industry; St. Louis, April 14th.

George W. Dilks, Jr., vice-president, Seaboard Fuel Corporation; Philadelphia, April 16th.

Henry J. Elliot, long connected with the northwestern trade, died at St. Paul in April.

Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad; Philadelphia, April 23rd.

Charles G. Hartin, manager of the C. Reiss Coal Co. at St. Paul; April 25th.

E. A. Sawmiller, of Nate Sawmiller's Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; April 29th.

Elliot D. Sherwin, president of the Sherwin Coal & Coke Co., Chicago; April 29th.

Frank P. Harman, president of the Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Co. and other Pocahontas mining companies, died in Washington late in April.

James C. Gray, president of the Raridan & East Brady Coal Co.; Pittsburgh, May 1st.

James L. McClurg, of the McClurg-Helsdon Coal Co.; Buffalo, May 2nd.

John W. Peale, head of the anthracite department of Peale, Peacock & Kerr; New York, May 7th.

Charles McFadden, Jr., retired Central Pennsylvania operator; Washington, May 12th.

Farwell Gascoigne, head of several Chicago coal companies; Chicago, May 20th.

James W. Ellsworth, formerly a prominent figure in the coal trade of the Middle West, died in Italy on June 2nd.

William A. Webb, president of the Empire Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia; June 8th.

David W. Ross, formerly engaged in the wholesale coal business in New York under the name of the United Collieries Co.; June 9th.

Henry J. Cadwell, president of the North Counties Coal & Supply Corporation, Watertown, N. Y., died in June.

Amasa P. Flaglor, formerly with the North American Coal Co.; Brooklyn, June 16th.

Newell O. Rauch, New York coal salesman; died June 22nd.

H. C. Adams, president of the Peerless Coal Co., Chicago; June 27th.

Edward L. Strong, vice-president of the George Hall Coal & Transportation Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; July 4th.

Jackson K. Dering, president of the J. K. Dering Coal Co., Chicago; July 6th.

John Robbie, president of the Quincy Coal Co., Quincy, Mass.; July 7th.

Edgar J. Skeele, identified with the New York wholesale and retail trade for many years; July 7th.

J. Fred Morlock, wholesale coal dealer of Buffalo, July 8th.

Col. William T. Clark, manager of the Empire Fuel Co., Buffalo; July 11th.

George F. Clitter, formerly in the wholesale coal business in New York, died in New Haven in July.

E. R. Pettebone, chief engineer of the Hudson Coal Co.; Kingston, Pa., July 27th.

John P. McCusker, formerly of the McCusker-Schroeder Co., New Haven; August 3rd.

James Minds, veteran Central Pennsylvania operator, August 10th.

Charles W. Mills, president of Climax Coal Co., Philadelphia; August 15th.

Charles J. Fischer, secretary-treasurer of the Underhill Coal Co., Buffalo; August 18th.

Samuel Lynes, retail dealer of Norwalk, Conn., died in September.

James J. Child, for 53 years in coal business at Troy, N. Y.; September 23rd.

John A. Giblin, veteran coal man of Ilion, N. Y.; October 4th.

Robert Winlaw, coal dealer of Ingersoll, Ont.; October 5th.

William J. Conkling, sales agent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. at Newark, N. J.; October 22nd.

William J. Wickes, president of the Consolidated Coal Co., Saginaw, Mich.; November 1st.

Edward R. Pusey, a coal dealer of Wilmington, Del., was drowned in the Atlantic about November 1st when his yacht was burned.

A. E. Woolridge, owner of several mines in Clearfield County, Pa., died in November.

W. A. Cortright, secretary-treasurer, Cortright Coal Co., Philadelphia; November 15th.

Gustave H. Bunge, retired Chicago coal dealer; November 19th.

William O. Lentz, retired anthracite operator; died at Philadelphia in November.

F. R. Worden, Detroit agent of the P. & R. C. & I. Co.; November 20th.

Frank H. Marston, retired Brooklyn retailer; November 23rd.

Frederick W. Schwiers, New York City retail dealer; November 24th.

Francis C. Waller, president of the Waller Coal Co., Chicago; December 1st

Dr. C. B. Lee, of Glen Jean, W. Va., long identified with New River mining industry; December 3rd.

Edwin O. Parkinson, former district manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Co. at Norfolk; December 6th.

James A. Thomas, president of the Carbon Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va., December 20th.

Emil W. Kahn, of the Pattison & Bowns sales organization, New York, December 21st.

Robert L. Ross, coal dealer of New Brunswick, N. J.; December 24th.

William H. Sandford, coal operator and banker, Patton, Pa.; December 24th.

Edward J. Neid, Central Pennsylvania coal operator, Johnstown, Pa.; December 26th.

Harry Ross, coal dealer of New Brunswick, N. J., December 29th.

M. S. Kemmerer, senior member of Whitney & Kemmerer, New York; December 29th.

Coal and Coke Exports from Buffalo.

Exports of coal and coke from the Buffalo customs district, by months, during calendar years 1924 and 1925 were:

Month	Anthracite		Bituminous		Coke	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	180,883	200,473	339,537	267,559	17,977	27,541
February	212,523	183,835	452,385	266,202	20,137	34,683
March	207,958	135,148	387,463	201,909	82,924	27,797
April	147,579	140,595	137,632	125,918	10,142	21,965
May	140,555	175,679	152,496	146,002	8,220	19,783
June	150,198	141,458	129,890	143,889	5,171	15,401
July	141,824	266,878	164,386	135,962	7,784	24,342
August	120,837	232,062	149,533	175,766	9,181	28,395
September	175,119	61,057	167,169	190,038	12,584	33,349
October	156,667	20,591	184,095	207,572	21,001	24,425
November	152,456	19,663	160,862	211,126	27,822	42,249
December	195,821	2,583	242,728	221,734	23,452	69,592
Total	1,982,420	1,579,022	2,668,176	2,293,677	246,395	369,522

Canadian Exports by Provinces.

Provinces	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Nova Scotia	1,245,673	727,951	623,416	679,771	341,307	240,539
New Brunswick	113,050	71,534	63,901	115,364	31,019	25,502
Prince Edward Isl.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	1,372	85	56,403	3	9,005	11
Ontario	.....	10	.....	877	.....	.....
Head of Lakes	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	721	1,690	2,154	8,213	3,617	3,971
Saskatchewan	3,132	2,633	5,167	11,510	4,728	7,418
Alberta	3,106	843	821	605	435	926
British Columbia	1,191,167	1,182,528	1,069,431	838,017	383,136	507,543
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Total net tons	2,558,223	1,987,276	1,821,277	1,654,406	773,246	785,910

TRADE HISTORY OF 1925

Early in January Thomas Kennedy, of Hazleton, Pa., president of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, was appointed international secretary-treasurer of the union to succeed William Green, who relinquished his office in order to become president of the American Federation of Labor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Gompers.

Receivership proceedings were begun in January against the Blanchard-Moshannon Mining Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh and property near Karthaus, Clearfield County, Pa., which it was developing or planning to develop by the stripping process.

The mine of the Blaine Mining Co. at Potomac Manor, W. Va., one of the largest operations on the Western Maryland Railway, was taken over by the Boyd Mining Co. early in the new year.

Six men were killed by an explosion in the No. 1 mine of the Diamond Coal Co. near Providence, Ky., on January 15th.

The Orient Coal & Coke Co., with operations in the Connellsville coke region, was absorbed in January by the A. M. Byers Co., a Pittsburgh iron concern.

Charles A. Hurff, of Philadelphia, was elected treasurer of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. on January 29th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David Wilson.

An outlaw strike which had kept 12 anthracite collieries idle for two months ended January 26th, when the 11,000 strikers returned to work without gaining any concessions. They were employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and the Hillside Coal & Iron Co. in the Pittston district.

Around the first of February the initial steps were taken in a movement to consolidate some of the mining interests in the Fairmont region. Negotiations were carried on for months and then were apparently dropped, as nothing has come of them so far.

Early in February the Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Corporation, of Johnstown, Pa., took over the Belmont Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines of the Hillworth Coal Co. in Somerset County. The Hillworth company was owned by Arthur W. Hille-

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brand, of New York, who was elected vice-president of Cosgrove & Co., following the transfer of mining properties. Another result of the sale was the retirement from business of the A. W. Hillebrand Co., under which name Mr. Hillebrand had carried on a wholesale business for 18 years.

W. G. Warden was elected chairman of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. about February 1st, succeeding R. B. Mellon, resigned.

During the winter J. B. Clifton, president of the Raleigh Smokeless Fuel Co., Beckley, W. Va., acquired control of the Lillybrook Coal Co., operating a group of mines in the Winding Gulf district.

Early in February J. T. Dunigan, of Huntington, W. Va., succeeded H. A. Leaberry as president of the Coal River Collieries Co., controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Thomas Fisher of Philadelphia, general manager of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., was elected vice-president of that concern about February 1st and was succeeded in his former position by Edward J. Newbaker, previously assistant general manager in charge of the Windber mines.

Ralph N. Grover resigned as manager of the Commercial Coal Co., of New York, around the first of February and was succeeded by E. J. McCormack. Later Mr. Grover embarked in the coal business on his own account.

The new No. 2 coal pier of the Virginian Railway Co. at Sewalls Point, Norfolk, was officially placed in operation on February 17th in the presence of a large party of coal men and other guests of the management. It formed a notable addition to the coal-handling facilities of Hampton Roads.

An explosion on February 20th in the mine of the City Coal Co. at Sullivan, Ind., caused the loss of 51 lives.

The 12,000 miners of the Dominion Coal Co., a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation, went on strike March 6th, bringing coal production in Nova Scotia nearly to a standstill. This situation continued until August 5th, when the strikers agreed to a suggestion of the Provincial Government that they return to work for six months on the 1922 scale, which meant a reduction of from six to eight per cent in their wages. It was part of the Government's plan to investigate the coal industry and recommend a permanent basis of settlement.

Early in March two examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended some sweeping changes in freight rates on bituminous coal to Lake Erie ports for transshipment by water. It was proposed to alter the existing differentials in a way that would redound to the advantage of the Pittsburgh district and eastern Ohio, unionized fields that had lost much of their lake business to non-union producers in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The Commission, however, ignored the advice of its examiners and declined to make any changes.

In March Truman M. Dodson was appointed vice-president of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in charge of operations, succeeding John A. Donaldson, resigned. At the same time Arthur Neale was made general manager of mines, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. M. Armstrong. Another change was the resignation of A. F. Fell as treasurer and the election of F. J. LeMoyne to that office. Mr. LeMoyne combined his new duties with those of vice-president in charge of finances.

In March the anthracite operators agreed to a resizing program and

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proceeded to put it into effect on April 1st. The principal result was to reduce the output of pea coal and bring about greater uniformity in the preparation of anthracite. For some years previous to the agreement there had been no recognized standard of sizing and preparation, and this state of affairs had given rise to many complaints on the part of dealers and consumers.

Thirty-three men were killed by an explosion in the Barrackville mine of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, in the Fairmont region, on March 17th.

Surface buildings at several southern Illinois mines were damaged and in some cases destroyed by a tornado on March 18th.

R. H. Buchanan resigned as general manager of the Hudson Coal Co. late in March, and on April 1st became president of the South Penn Collieries Co., a new corporation which had taken over a number of independent anthracite mining properties in 1924. Executive headquarters were removed from Philadelphia to Scranton following Mr. Buchanan's election.

In an effort to regain its former strength in the Fairmont region, the United Mine Workers of America called on the non-union miners of northern West Virginia to go on strike April 1st. Some of them did quit work on the date set, but there was no general tie-up and the labor troubles had little effect on the coal market, even when they were extended to take in the Panhandle region. Most of the union mines in northern West Virginia which were not already idle were closed down the first of April until the men were ready to take a wage reduction. Some of them resumed on a non-union basis later in the year.

On March 25th the Canadian Government increased the duty on bituminous slack imported from the United States to 50 cents a ton. Former rate was 14 cents. Under the new tariff, mine-run and screened coal was also admitted at 50 cents a ton, a reduction of three cents from the old rate. Following this action, the Treasury Department ordered collectors at American ports to assess similar rates on slack and other grades of bituminous coal imported from Canada. Most of this tonnage is British Columbia coal received at the port of Seattle.

Josiah Keely, of Kayford, W. Va., was elected president of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Co. in April, to succeed the late Warren M. Puckett. C. R. Moriarty, of Cincinnati, was elected vice-president and general manager of sales.

Charles L. Dering, well-known Chicago coal dealer and former president of the American Wholesale Coal Association, retired from active business on May 1st, after more than forty years in the harness.

J. T. Sanford, of Pittsburgh, was elected president of the Carnegie Coal Co. on April 27th, succeeding John A. Bell, who acquired the property from Mr. Sanford and J. T. M. Stoneroad two years previously. When Mr. Bell became involved in financial difficulties which resulted in the suspension of his two banks, the Carnegie Trust Co. and the First National Bank of Carnegie, control of the Carnegie Coal Co. reverted to the former owners. The bank failures attracted wide attention as reflecting the unprofitable state of the bituminous industry.

Announcement was made early in May that the Delaware & Hudson Co., an anthracite originating railroad, would lease the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, an important bituminous carrier serving mines in central and western Pennsylvania.

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Charles H. Hix was elected president of the Virginian Railway Co. in May, to succeed C. W. Huntington. Mr. Hix was a former vice-president of the road. Mr. Huntington's resignation followed the announcement that steps were being taken to lease the Virginian to the Norfolk & Western.

Following the death of E. D. Sherwin, president of the Sherwin Coal & Coke Co., Chicago, the business of the company was merged with that of the Abbott-Irwin Coal Co.

Judge Haymond in the county court at Clarksburg, W. Va., issued an order on May 12th appointing R. H. Knode, of Philadelphia, operating receiver for the Hudson Coal Co., with a mine near the former place.

The property of the Joseph E. Thropp Co., including two coal mines in the Broad Top district of central Pennsylvania, as well as 5,000 acres of land, 500 coke ovens and two iron furnaces, were sold at receiver's sale in May for $800,000. This property was said to represent a $3,000,000 investment.

The Groveland Coal Mining Co., operating in Tazewell County, Illinois, and the Crescent Coal Co., with a mine near Peoria, were merged in May under the name of the Groveland-LaMarsh Mining Co.

During the spring the Pittsburgh Coal Co. started closing down such of its mines as had not previously been placed on the idle list as a result of depressed market conditions and inability to meet non-union competition while paying the union scale. The last of its mines in the Pittsburgh district was closed shortly after the middle of May, and the management announced that they would remain out of commission until the employees were ready to work for wages that would permit the company to operate without incurring heavy losses. In the fall the company reopened several of its mines on the 1917 wage scale.

In May the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the Virginian Railway to establish west-bound tariffs on New River coal similar to those of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. June 25th was fixed as the effective date of the order, but this was later postponed to August 25th.

On June 1st the American railroads cancelled their rule requiring the prepayment of freight on coal shipped to Canada all-rail. This rule dated from the time, several years ago, when Canadian exchange was below par.

Edward H. Read, of Buffalo, was appointed general northern sales agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. in May.

On May 1st C. M. Moderwell & Co., of Chicago, took over the Twin States Fuel Co., of Huntington, W. Va.

An explosion on May 27th in the mine of the Carolina Coal Co. near Cumnock, N. C., killed 53 men. A few weeks later the company went into receivership. This is the first time that North Carolina had ever figured in a mine disaster, as there are only two operations in the State.

H. J. Heywood, of W. A. Gosline & Co., Toledo, was elected president of the American Wholesale Coal Association at the annual convention held at French Lick, Ind., June 1st and 2nd.

In a decision handed down on June 1st the U. S. Supreme Court held that trade associations do not violate the anti-trust laws by gathering and disseminating among their members information as to costs, prices, production, stocks, etc. This was hailed as a great victory for trade organizations.

The Virginian Railway formally opened its new $5,000,000 coal pier at

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NO SMOKE	*SATISFIED*	PROMPT MEALS
NO SOOT	*HOUSEHOLD*	EASY SERVICE

Sewalls Point, Norfolk, on June 2nd, thereby more than doubling its tidewater loading facilities.

Announcement was made in June by Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Chicago mail-order house, that it had arranged to handle a line of domestic bituminous coal. Consumers were urged to form "coal clubs" in order to get the supposed benefit of wholesale prices by buying in carload lots.

Morton L. Gould, president of the Linton Coal Co., Indianapolis, was elected president of the National Coal Association at the annual meeting in Chicago on June 17th, 18th and 19th.

John M. Davis became president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. on July 1st, succeeding W. H. Truesdale, who was elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Davis was formerly vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and for several years past had been head of the railroad supply house of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of New York.

Frank L. Burns resigned as president of Burns Bros., New York retailers, on June 8th, and immediately re-entered the trade as head of the Frank L. Burns Coal Co., a new $3,000,000 corporation. S. A. Wertheim and S. M. Schatzkin were elected vice-presidents of Burns Bros. to succeed G. D. Curtis and H. S. G. Brooks, who also withdrew from the company to become associated with Mr. Burns in his new enterprise. No successor to Mr. Burns was elected at the time, but in October Mr. Wertheim was chosen to head the company.

About July 1st the Northern Coal Co. of Boston took over the business of L. C. Pratt & Co.

H. Foster Bain retired as director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines on July 1st to become executive secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. On that date the Bureau was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce.

Following the death of William A. Webb, president of the Empire Coal Mining Co., G. Webb Shillingford, of Clearfield, Pa., was elected to that office. He had formerly been treasurer and general manager of the company, which has bituminous mines in central Pennsylvania.

A combination of coal interests at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was effected early in July, when the George Hall Corporation took over the Ogdensburg Coal Corporation, which some years ago succeeded to the business of the Ogdensburg Coal & Towing Co.

On August 1st Seward E. Button retired as vice-president and general manager of the Temple Anthracite Coal Co., of Scranton, Pa., and four affiliated companies.

The Otto Marmet Coal & Mining Co., with mines at Raymond City, W. Va., and coal elevators on the Ohio River near Cincinnati, was placed in receivership in July.

James B. Pauley was elected president of the J. K. Dering Coal Co. of Chicago, in July, following the death of Jackson K. Dering. Mr. Pauley had previously been vice-president of the company.

Late in July the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision refusing the plea of bituminous operators in Ohio and western Pennsylvania for a readjustment of freight rates to the Great Lakes which would put them

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in a better position to compete with non-union mines in West Virginia and Kentucky.

On August 1st the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. took over the M. L. Cobb Coal Co., of Boston. The latter company was founded by the late M. L. Cobb in 1881, and for a quarter of a century had handled R. & P. coal in the New England market.

A general strike of coal miners in Great Britain was narrowly averted after the men had made all arrangements to quit work on August 1st, rather than take a wage reduction proposed by the owners. At the last moment the Government patched matters up by agreeing to subsidize the coal industry for a term of nine months, while a Royal Commission made an investigation to determine what would be the proper basis for a permanent settlement. Under the terms of this subvention the Government is to make good any losses incurred by the mine owners as a result of the old scale of wages being continued until May 1, 1926.

In August the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order directing the railroads to establish joint through rates on domestic sizes of Pocahontas and New River coal to certain points north and east of Washington, including Baltimore, all of Long Island, Philadelphia, and certain destinations in New England. October 15th was fixed as the effective date of the new tariffs, which provided a rate of $1.10 above the Clearfield rate to most of the places involved. The decision was of particular interest, coming as it did at a time when the anthracite miners were preparing to strike for a wage increase. Considerable tonnage has been shipped north on the new rates since the middle of October.

The Wyoming Valley Coal Co., operating a chain of retail yards in Brooklyn, New Jersey and Southern New England, was taken over by Burns Bros., New York retailers, in September. At the same time the latter company also acquired the Steamship Fuel Corporation, a New York wholesale concern.

The Haggerty Coal Co. started in the wholesale business in New York about September 1st, having been organized by H. C. Haggerty and associates.

Another new enterprise in the New York wholesale trade, also launched about September 1st, was the P. J. Conway Coal Co., in which several men prominent in local and New Jersey politics are interested.

The Virginian Railway began the electrical operation of a 36-mile stretch of road between Mullens and Princeton, W. Va., on September 21st. Two large electric locomotives were put in service hauling coal trains up the steep mountain grades. Electrification of the line is being extended to Roanoke, Va., a distance of 134 miles from Mullens.

Because of the threatening condition developing from the anthracite strike, Governor Smith revived the New York State Coal Commission which was originally created in the fall of 1923, at the time of the last previous strike. Similar measures to protect the public were also taken by Governors of the New England States.

About October 1st the Empire Coal Sales Corporation was organized to act as the sales department of the Empire Coal Mining Co., one of the largest producers of Clearfield coal. Sales headquarters were established in New York.

E. D. Hotchkiss resigned as freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake &

C. H. Sprague & Son Co.

Main Offices:
10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

NEW RIVER
COAL

Cargoes and Bunkers

Also Tidewater Agents for
LOGAN COUNTY COAL CORP.

By-Product Coal Gas Coal

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING PLANTS:
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HAMPTON ROADS OFFICE:
Chesapeake & Ohio Bldg., Newport News, Va.

SHIPPING PORTS:
Sewalls Point, Va.; and Newport News, Va.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"Sprague," Newport News and Boston.

Ohio Railway, effective October 1st, and was succeeded by A. P. Gilbert, formerly general freight agent.

The Richardson Coal Co., coal brokers of Cincinnati, filed a petition in bankruptcy about October 1st.

A. P. Cameron was elected vice-president in charge of operations of the Westmoreland Coal Co., of Philadelphia, on October 14th.

The Independent Coal Corporation, a New York wholesale company, was placed in receivership on October 13th.

The Carnegie Coal Co., of Pittsburgh, was placed in receivership on October 21st.

Engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland Railway went on strike about October 20th. Coal traffic was hampered for several weeks but not seriously crippled, as non-union men were engaged to take the place of the strikers.

Charles C. Fitzmorris was elected president of the Globe Coal Co., of Chicago, about November 1st. He succeeds George F. Getz, who became chairman of the board. Mr. Fitzmorris had previously been head of the Eureka Coal & Dock Co., a subsidiary of the Globe company. Before that he was chief of police in Chicago.

Announcement was made around the first of November that Scott Turner, an engineer of Lansing, Mich., had been appointed director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. He will assume the duties of his new office on January 1st.

It was reported from Chattanooga early in November that arrangements had been made to consolidate the Bon Air Coal & Iron Corporation and the Tennessee Coal Corporation into a new $25,000,000 corporation to be known as the Tennessee By-Products Co.

It was announced in November that a deal had virtually been closed by which the Massachusetts Gas Companies, owners of the New England Fuel & Transportation Co., would acquire control of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, the E. E. White Coal Co., and the mining interests in the Winding Gulf district of West Virginia about January 1, 1926.

The U. S. District Court at Philadelphia handed down a decision on November 25th nullifying an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued in June, 1923, but never actually put into effect, requiring the railroads to distribute privately owned coal cars on a pro rata during times of car shortage, and to count cars assigned by railroads for loading with fuel coal as part of a mine's regular car supply.

An order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 30th requires the railroads to establish new through rates on domestic sized coal from the Kanawha region and other high volatile fields in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, to New England and the Middle Atlantic States, not later than December 31st. These are to remain in effect until May 1, 1926, being intended as an emergency measure to soften the effects of the anthracite strike. Through all-rail rates on smokeless domestic sizes to points in the north-eastern part of the country were put into effect on October 15th.

During the last four months of 1925 anthracite mining was at a standstill, as the miners had ceased work on September 1st owing to failure to negotiate a new wage agreement to take the place of the one that expired August 31st. The union demanded a ten per cent increase for contract miners and one dollar a day for company men, together with the check-off and other concessions. A

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Norton, Va. Charleston, S. C.

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joint conference between committees representing the operators and miners met at Atlantic City in July, but negotiations were broken off on August 4th by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who headed the mine workers' committee. The chairman of the operators' negotiating committee was Major W. W. Inglis, of Scranton, president of the Glen Alden Coal Co. No formal strike was called, but on September 1st, in the absence of a new wage contract, work was suspended and the collieries have been idle ever since. Anthracite substitutes, principally coke and bituminous coal, came into more or less general use with the arrival of cold weather, with the result that the public has experienced no real hardship and very little inconvenience.

Exports from Charleston.

Exports of bituminous coal from Charleston, S. C., during the calendar year 1925 were as below, in comparison with six years previous:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	....	23,583	24,271	14,007	7,512	11,568	11,679
February	3,960	62,222	26,713	12,025	7,382	11,816	15,913
March	6,120	46,111	39,039	13,038	10,810	7,934	11,749
April	3,181	69,242	12,173	19,836	8,006	7,877	20,009
May	12,942	66,475	19,745	10,980	28,845	11,855	11,807
June	10,057	71,548	62,249	2,807	30,474	8,024	15,679
July	9,455	64,826	59,883	19,025	11,671	11,828	16,119
August	26,165	50,889	12,727	2,894	23,775	11,759	8,085
September	24,678	67,787	14,757	4,151	25,181	15,774	17,878
October	27,426	59,844	12,368	10,283	28,459	8,056	7,706
November	11,089	53,311	8,458	4,845	29,877	3,585	15,561
December	21,398	26,334	8,173	8,230	22,349	11,092	13,737
Total	156,471	662,172	298,506	122,111	234,301	121,168	165,907

New England Coal Receipts.

1925	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Tide	Rail	Total	Tide	Rail	Total
January	203,117	545,510	748,627	1,016,926	618,962	1,635,888
February	153,717	669,832	823,549	1,083,729	673,791	1,757,520
March	229,886	389,957	619,843	1,250,267	560,481	1,810,748
April	237,987	528,216	766,203	894,695	397,911	1,292,606
May	271,796	708,890	980,686	895,101	473,110	1,368,211
June	295,212	629,940	925,152	1,169,902	493,746	1,663,648
July	312,178	775,609	1,087,787	1,108,988	531,543	1,640,531
August	387,490	904,619	1,292,109	1,180,145	629,666	1,809,811
September	262,926	388,332	651,258	1,024,719	697,038	1,721,757
October	81,815	105,642	187,457	1,260,664	863,900	2,124,564
November	49,634	58,383	108,017	1,244,997	901,216	2,146,213
December	98,625	29,711	128,336	1,266,268	912,621	2,178,889
Total, 1925	2,584,383	5,734,641	8,319,024	13,396,401	7,753,985	21,150,386
Total, 1924	3,323,000	7,286,000	10,609,000	11,909,000	6,985,000	18,894,000
Total, 1923	4,082,000	8,103,000	12,185,000	14,050,000	9,634,000	23,684,000

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H. F. WILSON, Asst. General Agent
143 Liberty Street, New York

A. W. ROBERTSON, Line Agent, Elizabeth, New Jersey

LEHIGH & WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

A. DENITHORNE, - - - - - - - - - - - - President
48 Congress Street, Newark, N. J.

LEHIGH & WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS

WM. A. STAPLES, - - - - - - President and General Manager
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

General Offices: 16 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Exports of Bituminous Coal from United States.

Exports of bituminous coal (including shipments to Canada) during 1925 and five previous years were:

Month	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	1,249,167	2,248,448	649,913	1,092,084	1,057,639	979,600
February ..	1,168,806	1,258,670	813,587	805,973	1,276,476	820,407
March	1,500,540	1,151,840	1,187,313	1,219,970	1,135,284	918,746
April	2,431,639	1,453,027	714,995	1,384,879	962,323	886,484
May	2,400,821	2,500,374	399,551	2,249,001	1,273,267	1,356,933
June	3,132,253	3,314,513	540,550	2,418,769	1,426,979	1,435,973
July	3,556,802	2,649,989	366,289	2,278,241	1,631,804	1,648,395
August	4,108,561	1,695,090	425,530	2,117,084	1,395,866	1,797,603
September ..	4,011,424	1,211,610	1,175,007	1,768,620	1,503,756	1,628,954
October	4,580,169	1,328,513	1,729,425	1,488,887	1,534,459	1,243,460
November ..	3,567,136	1,078,767	1,618,037	1,253,445	979,828	1,477,023
December ..	2,682,715	770,062	1,468,917	1,078,028	1,090,486	1,394,693
Totals ...	34,390,033	20,661,033	11,083,112	19,154,981	15,268,167	15,590,627

It will be seen that 1920 was far and away the greatest export year.

Coke Exports from the United States.

Exports of coke from the United States during 1925 and six years previous:

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	67,526	58,026	37,745	30,732	77,759	53,117	62,845
February	48,806	59,866	27,238	31,534	70,989	55,762	61,130
March	33,749	55,435	25,061	25,435	97,521	112,048	65,980
April	44,883	52,703	18,863	28,413	201,788	45,382	52,819
May	33,299	42,077	15,641	21,798	165,643	40,295	58,637
June	56,533	55,420	19,911	29,090	63,841	48,238	50,484
July	37,703	80,112	19,129	27,686	60,462	48,983	63,549
August	61,714	71,381	18,029	26,121	99,237	42,308	63,714
September	63,771	80,377	17,634	35,472	95,479	41,804	83,955
October	81,962	103,353	22,256	38,613	77,737	55,759	70,603
November	66,873	85,443	30,347	38,397	49,363	57,227	86,551
December	43,320	77,109	23,034	123,442	44,951	56,307	131,351
Total	640,139	821,252	274,787	476,733	1,104,770	588,705	851,618

Pig Iron Output, Tons.

Production of pig iron in the United States during 1924 and 1925 was as follows:

	1924	1925		1924	1925
January	3,018,890	3,370,336	July	1,784,899	2,664,024
February	3,074,757	3,214,143	August	1,887,145	2,704,476
March	3,466,086	3,564,247	September	2,053,264	2,726,198
April	3,233,428	3,258,958	October	2,477,127	3,023,370
May	2,615,110	2,930,807	November	2,509,673	3,023,006
June	2,026,221	2,673,457	December	2,961,702	3,250,448
			Total	31,108,302	36,403,470

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE

Hard White Ash, Free Burning White Ash,
Shamokin, Lorberry, Red Ash,
Lykens Valley, North Franklin.

General Office, Reading Terminal, **Philadelphia, Pa.**
R. J. Montgomery, *Vice President and General Coal Agent*

Branch Offices:

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Milwaukee	**Minneapolis**	**St. Paul**	**Rochester**
Baltimore	**Washington**	**Reading**	**Detroit**

PITTSBURGH'S DECLINE

Figures Show How Its Coal Industry Has Suffered Under Jacksonville Pact.

A statement by C. J. Goodyear, commissioner of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, says:

"The coal situation in Western Pennsylvania today presents one of the most instructive economic studies to be found anywhere in the United States. Citizens of the great coal region in the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers and in the Panhandle district observe a movement, of gradual but determined growth, to re-open mines under the November, 1917, wage scale, and to place hundreds of men in a renewed earning capacity.

"It is the privilege of the neutral observer to study judiciously and impartially the economic and sociological background of this dramatic movement. It is the duty of the student of current affairs to learn the reason for this return to a 1917 wage scale.

"What is the ground of contention between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators? In what direction does this movement of gigantic, and sometimes unconscious, forces tend? Lifted from the technical complexities which screen it, what is the synopsis of the story which breaks into print in the newspapers every day in the Pittsburgh district?

"Here is the story: The non-union coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky have taken advantage of the high wage scale demanded from operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by the United Mine Workers of America. Southern mines are loading thousands of cars of coal each day, ready to be sold at the mines at prices ranging from $1.30 to $1.60 a ton.

Southern Competitors Capture Trade.

"In the Northern fields, in western Pennsylvania, the cost of the labor alone is more than this selling price of the Southern non-union coal. The result is obvious. The non-union mines of the South have captured the markets of the Pennsylvania fields. Miners of the South are making big money. Pennsylvania miners are idle. One by one, the Pennsylvania operators began to close down their mines. It was financial suicide to keep them in operation. At the same time, it cost an immense sum of money to maintain the mines in idleness.

"In May, 1923, 47 per cent of the soft coal produced was non-union. In May, 1924, 54 per cent was non-union, and in May, 1925, the lower priced coal from the unorganized fields represented 70 per cent of the total output of the country.

"Commercial operators, members of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, produced in January, February, March and April, of 1923, 5,460,000 tons; in the same four months of 1924, 4,383,000 tons; and in the same period of 1925, 3,650,000 tons. The decrease in 1925 below 1923 was 1,800,000 tons or 33 per cent. The drop from 1924 was 733,000 tons or 17 per cent.

Loss in Two Years.

"In May of 1925, production by the these companies was 355,483 tons, compared with 878,000 tons in May, 1924, and 1,620,000 tons in May, 1923.

"The significant thing about this record is that whereas the production of bitumi-

G. B. ST. GEORGE,
President

L. V. BERMINGHAM,
Secretary and Treasurer

Telephone
Hanover 2690

ST. GEORGE COAL CO.

149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

Anthracite
Bituminous

D., L. & W. COAL CO.
P. & R. COAL & IRON CO.
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.

nous coal in the United States as a whole declined in the first four months of 1925 by 2.4 per cent below the same months of 1924, these commercial producers in the Pittsburgh district had a loss in production of 17 per cent. And in May, the production of bituminous coal in the United States increased more than 4,000,000 tons over May, 1924, or by 14 per cent, but in the Pittsburgh district, commercial production decreased 62 per cent.

"Since the first of 1925 the production of these commercial operations has dropped from 270,000 tons a week to 61,000 tons in the first week of June. A loss of 210,000 tons of coal output per week in so short a time is only a part of the loss that has been sustained since 1923, but it alone represents a loss in payroll of $315,000 a week."

Western Maryland Ry. Shipments.

Shipments of bituminous coal (net tons) over the Western Maryland Ry., for revenue and company use, during 1924 and 1925, were:

Month	Revenue		Company		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	679,899	835,965	59,012	60,473	738,911	896,438
February	640,324	784,614	57,910	56,101	698,234	840,715
March	630,148	757,467	56,613	58,999	686,761	816,466
April	493,277	626,399	48,080	53,094	541,357	679,493
May	562,224	728,851	46,343	50,546	608,567	779,397
June	565,228	676,669	43,416	33,462	608,644	710,131
July	532,076	747,577	43,431	55,527	575,507	803,104
August	636,358	859,868	42,018	38,381	678,376	898,249
September	746,636	862,677	50,116	43,578	796,752	906,255
October	833,763	885,006	59,714	50,300	893,477	935,306
November	799,060	981,713	45,875	58,295	844,935	1,040,008
December	780,859	1,016,327	63,836	68,302	844,695	1,084,629
Total	7,899,852	9,763,133	616,364	627,058	8,516,216	10,390,191

Total tonnage of bituminous coal originated on Western Maryland Ry. and G. C. & C. RR. for calendar years 1924 and 1925 (gross tons):

Month	Elkins Div.		G., C. & C.		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	259,640	258,244	15,650	26,894	275,290	285,138
February	245,244	214,059	15,728	27,339	260,972	241,398
March	243,974	204,870	15,080	31,437	259,054	236,307
April	177,568	190,824	13,142	33,153	190,710	223,977
May	175,905	209,764	17,422	32,023	193,327	241,787
June	205,658	192,135	14,878	36,174	220,536	228,309
July	189,839	215,634	16,295	41,132	206,134	256,766
August	183,670	256,029	14,988	49,881	198,658	305,910
September	210,298	259,226	21,090	44,885	231,388	304,111
October	229,689	234,616	26,641	47,123	256,330	281,739
November	224,665	268,739	19,802	41,877	244,467	310,616
December	219,801	270,437	28,341	47,314	248,142	317,751
Total	2,565,951	2,774,577	219,057	459,232	2,785,008	3,233,809

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BITUMINOUS COAL

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RAIL OR LAKE SHIPMENTS — BUNKERING FACILITIES.

IMMIGRATION DRYING UP

Future Supply of Mine Labor Threatened by New and Drastic Restrictions Upon Entry of Foreigners.

The new immigration law has not only effectively stemmed the influx of aliens into the United States, as was intended, but appears to have done so in excess of all expectations during the first year of its enforcement, according to an analysis of immigration statistics for 1924-25 made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Net immigration during the fiscal year 1924-25 was less than a third, or 32 per cent of what it was during the year before. The ultimate effect of this reduction on the supply of coal mine labor is obvious. Mining is an industry that depends especially upon foreign born recruits coming from the lowest ranks for in the greater part of the country few natives of native parents take it up and children of new-comers often seek other vocations.

Not only have a number of countries fallen far short of the quota allowed them, but the net gain of immigration has been considerably reduced by heavy emigration of aliens. In the case of Italy, for instance, 20,948 more nationals of that country left the United States than entered it during the fiscal year 1924-25. Italy fell 10 per cent short of filling her quota of less than 4,000 per year.

Common labor, such as is used in coal mining and in other branches of industry, is the class of persons principally affected by the new conditions accompanying the enforcement of the 2 per cent quota act. Owing to the curtailed immigration and the numerous departures of unskilled laborers, a net loss of 15,106 of this class was sustained during the year, as against a net gain of 70,742 in the year 1923-24.

Many Foreigners Going Back.

Among the nationals leaving this country to such an extent as to offset or exceed arrivals from their native lands, are the Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Lithuanians, Jugoslavs, Chinese and Japanese, Portuguese and Rumanians. Among the countries which failed to fill their quotas are Czechoslovakia, which fell short by 17 per cent; Germany, by 11 per cent; Great Britain, by 12½ per cent; Irish Free State, by 5 per cent; Italy, by 10 per cent; Sweden, by 6 per cent.

Total immigration, from quota and other countries, amounted to 294,314 for the year ending June 30, 1925, as compared with 706,896 during the preceding year, before the two per cent quota went into effect. Deducting those aliens who left the United States, leaves a net immigration for the year 1924-25 of 201,586, 60 per cent less than during the year 1923-24, when net immigration amounted to 630,107.

Canada and Mexico, according to the Conference Board's analysis, now are the chief sources of immigrant labor, the influx from these two countries having yielded a net immigration of 130,193, or nearly two-thirds of our total net immigration for the year.

Countries, immigration from which was exceeded by their nationals returning or leaving the United States for other lands, are:

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ESTABLISHED 1890

17 Battery Place, New York City

Anthracite COAL Bituminous

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY
WEST END COAL COMPANY
PRICE-PANCOAST COAL COMPANY

HIGHEST GRADE BITUMINOUS COALS AND COKE FOR ALL PURPOSES

BRANCH OFFICE: 60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

O. JACKSON MEYER, Inc.

COAL and COKE

COLLIERY PROPRIETORS

PINE HILL—GAMBERT—HERCULES—MOUNTAIN VALLEY—DIAMOND—LISTONBURG—ATLANTIC BIG VEIN—POTOMAC FUEL

B & O SPECIALISTS

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Field Office—Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa.

Country	Immigrants Arrived	Aliens Departed	Net Emigration	Country	Immigrants Arrived	Aliens Departed	Net Emigration
Bulgaria	140	208	68	Yugoslavia	724	2,464	1,740
Greece	826	6,574	5,748	China	1,937	3,412	1,475
Hungary	616	875	259	Japan	723	1,212	489
Italy	6,203	27,151	20,948	Australia	273	344	71
Lithuania	472	511	39	India	65	128	63
Portugal	619	3,600	2,981	New Zealand	143	159	16
Rumania	1,163	1,433	270	Cuba	1,430	1,959	529
Spain	275	3,982	2,707	Other W. Indies	676	2,076	1,400

COAL TRAFFIC IN 1925

In its annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st the Interstate Commerce Commission in a chapter devoted to coal says:

"The bituminous coal production for the year ended October 31, 1925, aggregated about 507,739,000 net tons, compared with 480,986,000 tons for the same period in 1924, 573,886,000 tons for 1923, and 395,735,000 tons for 1922, the year of the extensive coal strike.

"For the same period, anthracite production totaled approximately 75,534,000 tons for 1925, 89,239,000 tons for 1924, and 95,672,000 tons for 1923. Anthracite mining was suspended at the close of business August 31, 1925, and has not been resumed.

"The bituminous lake coal movement for the calendar year 1925 to October 31st, plus the stocks at the head of the Lakes on April 1st, totaled 24,930,595 net tons, and exceeds the corresponding figure in each of the preceding six years, except 1923. Stocks on hand at the head of the Lakes as of April 1st with the tonnage dumped to October 31st for 1924 and previous years, are shown below:

Year	Bituminous stocks at the head of the Lakes Apr. 1	Net tons dumped into boats to October 31	Stock Apr. 1, plus tons dumped to October 31	Per Cent of 1925
1919	2,439,749	20,756,836	23,196,585	93.0
1920	644,968	19,090,827	19,735,795	79.2
1921	1,765,784	20,870,869	22,636,653	90.8
1922	3,334,228	14,157,929	17,492,157	70.2
1923	878,856	25,979,765	26,858,621	107.7
1924	3,180,331	19,609,283	22,789,614	91.4
1925	2,368,131	22,562,464	24,930,595	100.0

"The anthracite coal dumped into boats at Lake Erie ports during the calendar year to October 31st aggregated about 1,793,516 net tons in 1925, 2,799,209 tons in 1924, and 2,949,762 tons in 1923.

"Receipts of bituminous coal in New England during the 12 months ended October 31, 1925, are estimated as 19,940,000 net tons, compared with 18,516,000, 24,005,000, 18,353,000, and 17,954,000 tons during the 12 months' periods ended December 31st, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. For the same periods, anthracite receipts approximated 10,000,000 tons in 1925, 10,925,000 tons in 1924, 12,110,000 tons in 1923, and 6,200,000 tons in 1921."

TELEPHONE
4200 WHITEHALL

Established 1900

PATTISON & BOWNS

INCORPORATED

Anthracite

"The Pennsylvania Coal Co's"
PITTSTON

COAL

P. & B. INC.
EFFICIENCY
BITUMINOUS

Bituminous

General Offices

Whitehall Building 17 Battery Place

New York

BOSTON OFFICE
31 MILK ST.

NEW HAVEN OFFICE
28 MARVEL ROAD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman of Board, Peabody Coal Company, Chicago, Ill.

Moritz Rosenthal,
Ladenburg, Thalman & Company.

Harry N. Taylor, President, U. S. Distributing Corporation.

Gross and Net Prices; $1.00 to $15.00

The light figures represent price per gross ton (2,240 lbs.). The bold-face figures will give corresponding price per net ton (2,000 lbs.).

Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1.00	.89	3.35	2.99	5.70	5.09	8.05	7.19	10.40	9.29	12.75	11.38
1.05	.94	3.40	3.04	5.75	5.13	8.10	7.23	10.45	9.33	12.80	11.42
1.10	.98	3.45	3.08	5.80	5.18	8.15	7.28	10.50	9.38	12.85	11.47
1.15	1.03	3.50	3.13	5.85	5.22	8.20	7.32	10.55	9.42	12.90	11.52
1.20	1.07	3.55	3.17	5.90	5.27	8.25	7.37	10.60	9.47	12.95	11.56
1.25	1.12	3.60	3.21	5.95	5.31	8.30	7.41	10.65	9.51	13.00	11.60
1.30	1.16	3.65	3.26	6.00	5.36	8.35	7.46	10.70	9.56	13.05	11.65
1.35	1.21	3.70	3.30	6.05	5.40	8.40	7.50	10.75	9.60	13.10	11.69
1.40	1.25	3.75	3.35	6.10	5.45	8.45	7.54	10.80	9.64	13.15	11.74
1.45	1.29	3.80	3.39	6.15	5.49	8.50	7.59	10.85	9.69	13.20	11.78
1.50	1.34	3.85	3.44	6.20	5.54	8.55	7.63	10.90	9.73	13.25	11.83
1.55	1.38	3.90	3.48	6.25	5.58	8.60	7.68	10.95	9.78	13.30	11.88
1.60	1.43	3.95	3.53	6.30	5.62	8.65	7.72	11.00	9.82	13.35	11.92
1.65	1.47	4.00	3.57	6.35	5.67	8.70	7.77	11.05	9.87	13.40	11.97
1.70	1.52	4.05	3.62	6.40	5.71	8.75	7.81	11.10	9.91	13.45	12.01
1.75	1.56	4.10	3.66	6.45	5.76	8.80	7.86	11.15	9.96	13.50	12.06
1.80	1.61	4.15	3.71	6.50	5.80	8.85	7.90	11.20	10.00	13.55	12.10
1.85	1.65	4.20	3.75	6.55	5.85	8.90	7.95	11.25	10.05	13.60	12.14
1.90	1.70	4.25	3.79	6.60	5.89	8.95	7.99	11.30	10.09	13.65	12.19
1.95	1.74	4.30	3.84	6.65	5.94	9.00	8.04	11.35	10.14	13.70	12.24
2.00	1.79	4.35	3.88	6.70	5.98	9.05	8.08	11.40	10.18	13.75	12.28
2.05	1.83	4.40	3.93	6.75	6.03	9.10	8.13	11.45	10.22	13.80	12.32
2.10	1.88	4.45	3.97	6.80	6.07	9.15	8.17	11.50	10.27	13.85	12.37
2.15	1.92	4.50	4.02	6.85	6.12	9.20	8.23	11.55	10.31	13.90	12.42
2.20	1.96	4.55	4.06	6.90	6.16	9.25	8.26	11.60	10.36	13.95	12.46
2.25	2.01	4.60	4.11	6.95	6.21	9.30	8.30	11.65	10.40	14.00	12.50
2.30	2.05	4.65	4.15	7.00	6.25	9.35	8.35	11.70	10.45	14.05	12.54
2.35	2.10	4.70	4.20	7.05	6.29	9.40	8.39	11.75	10.49	14.10	12.58
2.40	2.14	4.75	4.24	7.10	6.34	9.45	8.44	11.80	10.54	14.15	12.63
2.45	2.19	4.80	4.29	7.15	6.38	9.50	8.48	11.85	10.58	14.20	12.68
2.50	2.23	4.85	4.33	7.20	6.43	9.55	8.53	11.90	10.63	14.25	12.72
2.55	2.28	4.90	4.38	7.25	6.47	9.60	8.57	11.95	10.67	14.30	12.76
2.60	2.32	4.95	4.42	7.30	6.52	9.65	8.62	12.00	10.72	14.35	12.81
2.65	2.37	5.00	4.46	7.35	6.55	9.70	8.66	12.05	10.76	14.40	12.86
2.70	2.41	5.05	4.51	7.40	6.61	9.75	8.71	12.10	10.80	14.45	12.90
2.75	2.46	5.10	4.55	7.45	6.65	9.80	8.75	12.15	10.85	14.50	12.94
2.80	2.50	5.15	4.60	7.50	6.70	9.85	8.79	12.20	10.90	14.55	12.99
2.85	2.54	5.20	4.64	7.55	6.74	9.90	8.84	12.25	10.94	14.60	13.04
2.90	2.59	5.25	4.69	7.60	6.79	9.95	8.88	12.30	10.98	14.65	13.07
2.95	2.63	5.30	4.73	7.65	6.83	10.00	8.93	12.35	11.03	14.70	13.10
3.00	2.68	5.35	4.78	7.70	6.88	10.05	8.97	12.40	11.08	14.75	13.16
3.05	2.72	5.40	4.82	7.75	6.92	10.10	9.02	12.45	11.12	14.80	13.22
3.10	2.77	5.45	4.87	7.80	6.96	10.15	9.06	12.50	11.17	14.85	13.26
3.15	2.81	5.50	4.91	7.85	7.01	10.20	9.11	12.55	11.22	14.90	13.30
3.20	2.86	5.55	4.96	7.90	7.05	10.25	9.15	12.60	11.25	14.95	13.35
3.25	2.90	5.60	5.00	7.95	7.10	10.30	9.20	12.65	11.29	15.00	13.38
3.30	2.95	5.65	5.04	8.00	7.14	10.35	9.24	12.70	11.34		

F. A. POTTS & CO.

INCORPORATED

ANTHRACITE

AND

BITUMINOUS

COAL

COKE

GENERAL OFFICE

143 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK

BOSTON OFFICE

E. S. LARNED: 79 MILK ST.

Table for Ascertaining the Price of a Number of Pounds at a Given Price per Ton of 2,000 Pounds.

Lbs.	$8.00	$8.25	$8.50	$8.75	$9.00	$9.25	$9.50	$9.75	$10.00	$10.25	$10.50
20	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11
40	.16	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.19	.19	.20	.21	.21
60	.24	.25	.26	.26	.27	.28	.29	.29	.30	.31	.32
80	.32	.33	.34	.35	.36	.37	.38	.39	.40	.41	.42
100	.40	.42	.43	.44	.45	.46	.48	.49	.50	.52	.53
200	.80	.83	.85	.88	.90	.92	.95	.97	1.00	1.03	1.05
300	1.20	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.50	1.55	1.58
400	1.60	1.66	1.70	1.77	1.80	1.84	1.90	1.94	2.00	2.06	2.10
500	2.00	2.06	2.13	2.19	2.25	2.31	2.38	2.44	2.50	2.56	2.63
600	2.40	2.48	2.55	2.63	2.70	2.78	2.85	2.93	3.00	3.08	3.15
700	2.80	2.89	2.98	3.07	3.15	3.24	3.33	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.68
800	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20
900	3.60	3.71	3.83	3.94	4.05	4.17	4.28	4.39	4.50	4.66	4.73
1000	4.00	4.12	4.25	4.38	4.50	4.63	4.75	4.87	5.00	5.13	5.25
1100	4 40	4.54	4.68	4.81	4.95	5.09	5.23	5.36	5.50	5.64	5.78
1200	4.80	4.95	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.56	5.70	5.85	6.00	6.15	6.30
1300	5.20	5.37	5.53	5.69	5.85	6.01	6.18	6.34	6.50	6.66	6.83
1400	5.60	5.77	5.95	6.13	6.30	6.48	6.65	6.82	7.00	7.17	7.35
1500	6.00	6.19	6.38	6.56	6.75	6.94	7.13	7.31	7.50	7.69	7.88
1600	6.40	6.65	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40
1700	6.80	7.02	7.23	7.44	7.65	7.86	8.08	8.28	8.50	8.71	8.93
1800	7.20	7.43	7.65	7.88	8.10	8.32	8.55	8.77	9.00	9.23	9.45
1900	7.60	7.84	8.08	8.31	8.55	8.78	9.03	9.26	9.50	9.74	9.98

In the Higher Prices.

Lbs.	$10.75	$11.00	$11.25	$11.50	$11.75	$12.00	$12.25	$12.50	$12.75	$13.00
20	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13	13	.13
40	.22	.22	.22	.23	.24	.24	.25	.25	.26	.26
60	.32	.33	.34	.35	.35	.36	.37	.38	.38	.39
80	.43	.44	.45	.46	.47	.48	.49	.50	.51	.52
100	.54	.55	.56	.58	.59	.60	.62	.63	.64	.65
200	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.30
300	1.62	1.65	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.80	1.85	1.89	1.91	1.95
400	2.15	2.20	2.24	2.30	2.34	2.40	2.46	2.52	2.56	2.60
500	2.69	2.75	2.81	2.88	2.94	3.00	3.06	3.15	3.19	3.25
600	3.23	3.30	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.60	3.68	3.78	3.83	3.90
700	3.76	3.85	3.94	4.03	4.11	4.20	4.29	4.41	4.46	4.55
800	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4 90	5.04	5.10	5.20
900	4.84	4.95	5.06	5.18	5.29	5.40	5.51	5.67	5.79	5.85
1000	5.38	5.50	5.63	5.75	5.87	6.00	6.13	6.30	6.38	6.50
1100	5.91	6.05	6.19	6.33	6.46	6.60	6.74	6.93	7.01	7.15
1200	6.45	6.60	6.75	6.90	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.56	7.65	7.80
1300	6.99	7.15	7.31	7.48	7.64	7.80	7.96	8.19	8.29	8.45
1400	7.53	7.70	7.88	8.05	8.22	8.40	8.58	8.82	8.93	9.10
1500	8.06	8.25	8.44	8.63	8.81	9.00	9.19	9.45	9.56	9.75

(Continued on page 240)

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company

SOLE VENDERS OF

ELIOT FARLEY, President
H. A. SMITH, Vice-President
S. G. MEMORY, Vice-President

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

J. H. Abbott, Tidewater Sales Agent,
120 Broadway, New York

A. W. Decker, Sales Agent,
Broad and Market, Newark, N. J.

A. H. Pace, Sales Agent,
Scranton Life Bldg., Scranton, Pa

E. H. Read, Gen. Nor. Sales Agent,
924 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. W. Marshall, Asst. Sales Agent,
1620 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y

J. C. Waldron, Salesman,
64 Martin Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

The Elias Rogers Co., Ltd., Sales Agents,
357 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.
Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Que.

W. B. Palmer, Sales Agent,

F. W. Minton, Asst. Sales Agent,
Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

Hedstrom-Schenck Coal Co., Sales Agents,
Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee-Western Fuel Co.,
Sales Agents,
14th Floor, Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

North Western Fuel Co., Sales Agents,
Merchants' Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul,
Duluth, Minn. Superior, Wis.

1600	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.60	9.80	10.08	10.20	10.40
1700	9.14	9.35	9.56	9.78	9.99	10.20	10.41	10.71	10.84	11.05
1800	9.68	9.90	10.13	10.35	10.57	10.80	11.03	11.35	11.48	11.70
1900	10.21	10.45	10.69	10.93	11.16	11.40	11.63	11.98	12.11	12.35

Lbs.	$13.25	$13.50	$13.75	$14.00	$14.25	$14.50	$14.75	$15.00	$15.25	$15.50
20	.13	.14	.14	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16
40	.26	.27	.28	.28	.29	.29	.30	.30	.30	.31
60	.40	.41	.41	.42	.43	.44	.44	.45	.46	.47
80	.53	.54	.55	.56	.57	.58	.59	.60	.61	.62
100	.66	.68	.69	.70	.72	.73	.74	.75	.76	.78
200	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.55
300	1.98	2.03	2.06	2.10	2.15	2.18	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.33
400	2.64	2.70	2.74	2.80	2.86	2.90	2.96	3.00	3.04	3.10
500	3.30	3.38	3.43	3.50	3.56	3.63	3.69	3.75	3.81	3.88
600	3.96	4.05	4.13	4.20	4.27	4.35	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.65
700	4.62	4.73	4.80	4.90	4.99	5.08	5.16	5.25	5.34	5.43
800	5.28	5.40	5.48	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20
900	5.94	6.08	6.17	6.30	6.41	6.53	6.64	6.75	6.86	6.98
1000	6.60	6.75	6.85	7.00	7.12	7.25	7.37	7.50	7.62	7.75
1100	7.26	7.43	7.54	7.70	7.84	7.98	8.11	8.25	8.37	8.52
1200	7.90	8.10	8.22	8.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30
1300	8.56	8.78	8.91	9.10	9.26	9.43	9.58	9.75	9.91	10.08
1400	9.24	9.45	9.59	9.80	9.97	10.15	10.32	10.50	10.72	10.85
1500	9.90	10.13	10.28	10.50	10.69	10.88	11.06	11.25	11.44	11.63
1600	10.56	10.80	10.96	11.20	11.40	11.60	11.80	12.00	12.20	12.40
1700	11.22	11.48	11.65	11.90	12.11	12.33	12.53	12.75	12.96	13.18
1800	11.88	12.15	12.33	12.60	12.82	13.05	13.27	13.50	13.73	13.95
1900	12.54	12.83	13.02	13.30	13.54	13.78	14.01	14.25	14.49	14.73

Lbs.	$15.75	$16.00	$16.25	$16.50	$16.75	$17.00	$17.25	$17.50	$17.75	$18.00
20	.16	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18
40	.31	.32	.32	.33	.33	.34	.34	.35	.35	.36
60	.47	.48	.49	.50	.50	.51	.52	.53	.53	.54
80	.63	.64	.65	.66	.60	.68	.68	.70	.71	.72
100	.79	.80	.81	.83	.84	.85	.86	.88	.89	.90
200	1.58	1.60	1.63	1.65	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.75	1.78	1.80
300	2.36	2.40	2.44	2.48	2.51	2.55	2.59	2.63	2.66	2.70
400	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.00	3.45	3.50	3.55	3.60
500	3.94	4.00	4.06	4.13	4.19	4.75	4.30	4.38	4.44	4.50
600	4.79	4.80	4.88	4.95	4.98	5.10	5.17	5.25	5.33	5.40
700	5.48	5.60	5.69	5.78	5.86	5.95	6.04	6.13	6.21	6.30
800	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20
900	7.08	7.20	7.31	7.43	7.54	7.65	7.76	7.88	7.99	8.10
1000	7.88	8.00	8.13	8.25	8.38	8.50	8.63	8.75	8.88	9.00
1100	8.66	8.80	8.94	9.08	9.21	9.35	9.49	9.63	9.76	9.90
1200	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	10.15	10.80
1300	10.24	10.40	10.56	10.73	10.89	11.05	11.21	11.38	11.54	11.70
1400	11.03	11.20	11.38	11.55	11.73	11.90	12.08	12.25	12.43	12.60

(*Continued on page 242*)

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE CORPORATION

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

STEAM COALS

WEBSTER SELECTED
SMITHING COAL

BUNKER CONTRACTORS

Shipping Piers
- NEW YORK—Port Liberty, Pier 18, South Amboy and Port Reading.
- PHILADELPHIA—Port Richmond and Greenwich.
- BALTIMORE—Canton Piers.

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Bldg. BOSTON, 141 Milk St.
HARTFORD, 36 Pearl St. SYRACUSE, Union Bldg.
BALTIMORE, Continental Bldg.

LONDON, ENGLAND, HULL BLYTH & Co., *Ltd.*, 1 Lloyd's Avenue.

1500	11.81	12.00	12.19	12.38	12.56	12.75	12.94	13.13	13.31	13.50
1600	12.60	12.80	12.95	13.20	13.40	13.60	13.80	14.00	14.20	14.40
1700	13.39	13.60	13.81	14.03	14.24	14.45	14.66	14.88	15.09	15.30
1800	14.18	14.40	14.62	14.85	15.08	15.30	15.53	15.75	15.98	16.20
1900	14.96	15.20	15.44	15.68	15.91	16.15	16.39	16.63	16.86	17.10

Lbs.	$18.25	$18.50	$18.75	$19.00	$19.25	$19.50	$19.75	$20.00
20	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20
40	.37	.37	.38	.38	.38	.39	.39	.40
60	.55	.56	.56	.57	.58	.59	.59	.60
80	.74	.74	.75	.76	.77	.78	.79	.80
100	.92	.93	.94	.95	.96	.98	.99	1.00
200	1.83	1.85	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.95	1.97	2.00
300	2.75	2.78	2.81	2.85	2.89	2.93	2.96	3.00
400	3.66	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	4.00
500	4.56	4.63	4.69	4.75	4.81	4.88	4.94	5.00
600	5.49	5.55	5.63	5.70	5.78	5.85	5.93	6.00
700	6.39	6.48	6.56	6.65	6.74	6.83	6.92	7.00
800	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00
900	8.21	8.33	8.44	8.55	8.66	8.78	8.89	9.00
1000	9.12	9.25	9.38	9.50	9.63	9.75	9.87	10.00
1100	10.04	10.18	10.31	10.45	10.58	10.73	10.86	11.00
1200	10.95	11.11	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00
1300	11.86	12.03	12.18	12.35	12.51	12.68	12.84	13.00
1400	12.76	12.95	13.12	13.30	13.48	13.70	13.82	14.00
1500	13.69	13.86	14.06	14.25	14.44	14.68	14.81	15.00
1600	14.60	14.80	15.00	15.20	15.40	15.65	15.80	16.00
1700	15.50	15.73	15.93	16.15	16.36	16.63	16.79	17.00
1800	16.42	16.65	16.87	17.10	17.33	17.60	17.78	18.00
1900	17.34	17.58	17.81	18.05	18.29	18.58	18.76	19.00

ED. NOTE: We will appreciate it if our readers will draw attention to any errors, typographical or due to miscalculations, that may appear above.

United States Imports of Bituminous Coal.

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	72,784	115 445	66,859	111,037	337,649	43,751	39,598
February ...	55,834	87,890	56,258	93,019	384,142	46,362	36,436
March	76,528	71,126	83,100	118,604	319,941	53,972	37,664
April	60,550	89,993	89,204	68,695	159,253	22,186	26,706
May	81,511	79,728	66,693	41,654	72,084	15,032	34,909
June	31,294	94,038	84,100	135,343	45,320	31,200	33,385
July	43,542	53,994	96,200	189,940	61,856	21,426	49,490
August	43,570	107.792	134,478	770,332	58,344	27,216	41,824
September ..	77,031	126,197	112,762	1,123,188	50,321	15,202	47,262
October	109,852	90,867	120,390	1,143,157	89,059	31,508	65,819
November ..	131,334	90,548	125,297	366,423	46,399	31,382	60,238
December ...	119,340	103,944	87,506	356,505	56,262	33,313	60,444
Total	903,170	1,111,598	1,122,847	4,517,857	1,680,630	372,523	537,290

Produced in Central Pennsylvania Field

Low and Medium Volatile Semi-Bituminous

From mines in Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana Counties, developed and mechanically equipped for an output of four million tons annually.

Shipping to New England and Middle Atlantic States, via Pennsylvania Railroad and New York Central Railroad and their connections.

Tidewater deliveries at Canton Piers, Baltimore, Md., Port Richmond Piers and Greenwich Piers, Philadelphia, Pa., Port Reading, South Amboy, Elizabethport, Port Liberty and Pier 18, Jersey City, New York Harbor.

ANTHRACITE COAL

Let us give you full particulars about our low and medium volatile Pneumo Gravity Cleaned, Semi-Bituminous Coals. Write or wire our nearest office.

PEALE, PEACOCK & KERR

One Broadway, New York **North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Operating Offices: **St. Benedict, Cambria County, Pa.**

Gross Weights Reduced to Net Tons and Pounds.

The following table shows gross hundredweights reduced to pounds.

Cwt. Gross	Lbs.	Cwt. Gross	Lbs.	Cwt. Gross	Lbs.	Cwt. Gross	Lbs.
1	112	6	672	11	1,232	16	1,792
2	224	7	784	12	1,344	17	1,904
3	336	8	896	13	1,456	18	2,016
4	448	9	1,008	14	1,568	19	2,128
5	560	10	1,120	15	1,680		

In the following table the period is to be understood as separating tons and hundredweights. It is not to be read as a decimal point.

Tons Gross	Net	Lbs.	Tons Gross	Net	Lbs.	Tons Gross	Net	Lbs.
1	1.12	2,240	37	41.44	82,880	73	81.76	163,520
2	2.24	4,480	38	42.56	85,120	74	82.88	165,760
3	3.36	6,720	39	43.68	87,360	75	84.00	168,000
4	4.48	8,960	40	44.80	89,600	76	85.12	170,240
5	5.60	11,200	41	45.92	91,840	77	86.24	172,480
6	6.72	13,440	42	47.04	94,080	78	87.36	174,720
7	7.84	15,680	43	48.16	96,320	79	88.48	176,960
8	8.96	17,920	44	49.28	98,560	80	89.60	179,200
9	10.08	20,160	45	50.40	100,800	81	90.72	181,440
10	11.20	22,400	46	51.52	103,040	82	91.84	183,680
11	12.32	24,640	47	52.64	105,280	83	92.96	185,920
12	13.44	26,880	48	53.76	107,520	84	94.08	188,160
13	14.56	29,120	49	54.88	109,760	85	95.20	190,400
14	15.68	31,360	50	56.00	112,000	86	96.32	192,640
15	16.80	33,600	51	57.12	114,240	87	97.44	194,880
16	17.92	35,840	52	58.24	116,480	88	98.56	197,120
17	19.04	30,080	53	59.36	118,720	89	99.68	199,360
18	20.16	40,320	54	60.48	120,960	90	100.80	201,600
19	21.28	42,560	55	61.60	123,200	91	101.92	203,840
20	22.40	44,800	56	62.72	125,440	92	103.04	206,080
21	23.52	47,040	57	63.84	127,680	93	104.16	208,320
22	24.64	49,280	58	64.96	129,920	94	105.28	210,560
23	25.76	51,520	59	66.08	132,160	95	106.40	212,800
24	26.88	53,760	60	67.20	134,400	96	107.52	215,040
25	28.00	56,000	61	68.32	136,640	97	108.64	217,280
26	29.12	58,240	62	69.44	138,880	98	109.76	219,520
27	30.24	60,480	63	70.56	141,120	99	110.88	221,760
28	31.36	62,720	64	71.68	143,360	100	112.	224,000
29	32.48	64,960	65	72.80	145,600	200	224.	448,000
30	33.60	67,200	66	73.92	147,840	300	336.	672,000
31	34.72	69,440	67	75.04	150,080	400	448.	896,000
32	35.84	71,680	68	76.16	152,320	500	560.	1,120,000
33	36.96	73,920	69	77.28	154,560	600	672.	1,344,000
34	38.08	76,160	70	78.40	156,800	700	784.	1,568,000
35	39.20	78,400	71	79.52	159,040	800	896.	1,792,000
36	40.32	80,640	72	80.64	161,280	900	1008.	2,016,000

(*Continued on page* 246)

Consolidation Service

The satisfaction expressed by plant managers with Consolidation Coal is due to a consumer service which is the culmination of sixty-two years of experience in meeting consumer requirements.

This service begins at the ninety-eight mines of the Consolidation Coal Company and ends only at the consumer's plant.

It means the shipping of coal selected from the particular mine best qualified to meet the consumer's special needs.

It means Clean Coal—coal high in heat value, coal from which non-combustible wastes have been removed so far as possible.

It means technical guidance on correct firing practice.

Consolidation Coals for Every Purpose

Consolidation Elkhorn
Consolidation Pocahontas
Consolidation New River
Consolidation Fairmont
Consolidation Millers Creek Kentucky Block
Consolidation Georges Creek Big Vein Coal
Consolidation Jenner Smokeless

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Munson Building, New York City

DETROIT, MICH., *First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.*
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 137 *Market Street*
BALTIMORE, MD. *Continental Bldg.*
BOSTON, MASS. *State Mutual Bldg.*
PHILADELPHIA, PA. *Bankers Trust Bldg.*
FAIRMONT, W. VA. *Watson Bldg.*
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Union Trust Bldg.*
CHICAGO, ILL., *Illinois Merchants Bank Bldg.*
CINCINNATI, OHIO, *Union Central Bldg.*
NORFOLK, VA., *Nat'l Bank of Com. Bldg.*
CLEVELAND, OHIO *Rockefeller Bldg.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS., 843 *South Canal Street*

Foreign Offices { LONDON, ENGLAND, *Billiter Sq. Bldg.*
GENOA, ITALY, 10-*Via Roma*

Sales Agents { ST. PAUL, MINN., *North Western Fuel Co., Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.*
TORONTO, ONTARIO, *Empire Coal Company, Ltd., Royal Bank Bldg.*
GREEN BAY, WIS. *F. Hurlbut Company.*

(*Continued from page 244*)

Tons Gross	Tons Net	Lbs.	Tons Gross	Tons Net	Lbs.	Tons Gross	Tons Net	Lbs.
1,000	1120.	2,240,000	1,300	1456.	2,912,000	2,000	2240.	4,480,000
1,100	1232.	2,464,000	1,400	1568.	3,136,000	2,500	2800.	5,600,000
1,200	1344.	2,688,000	1,500	1680.	3,360,000			

Cubic Area of Various Coals.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Number of Feet to the Ton of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.

Anthracite—	Pounds in Cubic Foot	Cubic Feet Per Net Ton
Wilkes-Barre or Plymouth		
Egg	55.1	36.3
Egg—Free Burning	56.07	35.69
Egg, Small	55.7	35.9
Stove	56.0	35.7
Stove—Free Burning	56.33	35.5
Chestnut	57.3	34.9
Nut—Free Burning	56.88	35.16
Pea	54.8	36.5
Buckwheat	57.0	35.1
Lehigh Lump	55.26	36.19
Broken	56.85	35.18
Egg	57.74	34.63
Stove	58.15	34.39
Nut	58.26	34.32
Pea	53.18	37.6
Buckwheat	54.04	37.01
Dust	57.25	34.93
Schuylkill Buckwheat	59.6	33.6
Pea	55.	36.4
Chestnut	58.6	34.1
Small Egg	55.	36.4
Large Egg	53.7	37.2
Range	58.5	34.2
Scranton Buckwheat	57.6	34.7
Chestnut	57.4	34.8
Range	54.5	36.7
Small Egg	56.6	35.3
Large Egg	57.1	35.
Susquehanna Buck	53.9	37.1
Pea	54.6	36.6
Chestnut	56.1	35.7
Range	55.2	36.2
Small Egg	55.5	36.
Large Egg	54.7	36.6

The above figures gathered from many sources, old and new, hence certain peculiarities of sizes specified. Some differences will be noted in all cubic area tables because of differences in moisture, degree of preparation, proportion of undersizing, etc.

Details Concerning Soft Coal, Charcoal and Coke.

Bituminous—	Pounds in Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet Per Net Ton
Bell County, Ky., Lump	44.4	45.0
Nut and Slack	53.4	37.4
Carterville Egg	51.8	38.6
Nut	46.1	43.4
No. 2 Washed Nut	48.1	41.6
1½-inch Screenings	54.9	36.4
Franklin County, Ill., 6" Lump (Christopher)	47.8	41.8
Egg (Christopher)	47.9	41.8
Egg (Small)	43.5	46.3
Range (Zeigler)	45.9	44.3
Screenings	50.1	39.9
Fulton County, Ill., Screenings (Cuba)	53.1	37.3
Greene County, Indiana, Mine Run	53.3	37.5
Grundy County, Ill., Nut Pea (washed)	48.8	40.9

(*Continued on page 248*)

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.

Miners and Shippers 1820

For Over a Century 1926

Anthracite

The Best Since 1820

437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(*Continued from page 246*)

Bituminous—	Pounds in Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet Per Net Ton
Harlan County, Ky.,		
Lump	44.4	45.0
Nut Pea (washed)	48.8	40.9
Harrisburg Screenings	52.8	37.9
Hocking Lump	50.2	39.8
Illinois, Typical	47.22	42.35
Indiana Block	43.	46.5
Iowa Lump	46.51	43.
Screenings	49.3	40.5
Jackson, Ohio, Lump	54.2	36.9
Kentucky Dean Seam,		
Lump and Egg	49.8	40.2
Knox Co., Ind., Egg	49.7	40.2
Lump	49.8	40.2
Nut and Slack	52.2	38.3
Screenings	49.9	40.0
McDowell County, W.		
Va., Lump (Splint)	46.4	43.1
Lump	53.4	37.5
Mine Run (Poca-		
hontas)	56.9	33.6
Maryland Smithing		
(Georges Creek)	64.4	31.1
Ohio Cannel	49.18	40 66
Pike County, Ind., 1¼"		
Screenings	53.2	37.6
Washed Nut	45.7	43.8
Mine Run	51.0	39.2
Pocahontas Egg and		
Lump	52.27	38.28
Mine-Run	59.6	33.6
Pittsburgh	46.48	43.03
Saline County, Ill.,		
Screenings	52.8	37.9
Sangamon County, Ill.,		
No. 4 Washed Nut.	44.8	44.6
Washed screenings	50.1	39.9
Splint Block	46.4	43.1
Vermilion County, In-		
diana, Egg (Forked)	42.6	46.9
Egg (Shoveled)	44.5	44.9
Lump (Forked)	45.0	43.4
Nut	47.0	42.6
Mine-Run	58.9	34.0
Screenings	53.2	37.6
Vigo County, Indiana,		
Mine Run	49.2	40.6
Williamson County, Ill.,		
1½" Screenings	54.9	36.4
No. 2 Washed Nut	48.1	41.6
No. 4 Washed Nut	46.1	43.4
No. 5 Washed Nut	45.5	44.0
Egg (Carterville)	51.8	38.0
Nut (Washed)	49.1	40.7
Wilmington, Washed,		
Nut and Pea	48.8	40.9
Youghiogheny ¾" Lump	66.8	29.9
Charcoal—		
Hardwood	19.	105.25
Pine	18.	111.11
Coke	28.	71.43
Chestnut-Solvay	31.9	62.6
Connellsville	26.3	76.04
Egg-Solvay	28.6	69.9

A Bushel of Coal.

The weight of a bushel of coal as established by law is: In Indiana.. 70 lbs.
In Pennsylvania ..... 76 lbs.
In Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia..... 80 lbs.

A net ton (2,000 lbs.) would contain the following: In Indiana.....28.57 bushels
In Pennsylvania .....26.32 bushels
In Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia.....25.00 bushels

There is no such thing as a legal bushel of coal in New York City. No law or ordinance affecting same has ever been passed as in other cities and States, and consequently a bushel as a unit for coal handling is not recognized.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.

shippers of

LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE

The Coal That Satisfies

WYOMING HAZLETON LEHIGH
PACKER CROSS CREEK

GENERAL OFFICES:

90 WEST STREET NEW YORK

BOSTON—Oliver Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA—Liberty Bldg.
NEWARK—Union Bldg.
ALLENTOWN—Penn Trust Bldg.
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BUFFALO—Marine Trust Co. Bldg.
ROCHESTER—Wilder Bldg.
CLEVELAND—Cuyahoga Bldg.
DETROIT—Ford Bldg.
CHICAGO—McCormick Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS—Security Bldg.
MILWAUKEE—First Wisconsin National Bank Bldg.

Tonnage, Value and Freight Through "Soo" Canal.

Year.	Total Value (Hard and Soft Coal).	Anthracite, Per Ton.	Bituminous, Per Ton.	Freight Per Ton.	Total Coal.
1889	5,702,190	* 3.50	* 3.50	.47	1,629,997
1890	7,619,238	* 3 50	* 3.50	.45	2,176,925
1891	8,776,362	* 3.50	* 3.50	.43	2,507,532
1892	10,164,931	* 3.50	* 3.50	.41	2,904,266
1893	10,528,420	* 3 50	* 3 50	.40	3,008,120
1894	8,191,917	* 2.93	* 2.93	.40	2,797,184
1895	6,993,351	4 25	2.40	.37	2,574,362
1896	8,452,073	4.75	2.50	.32	3,023,340
1897	9,456,824	5.50	2.60	.30	3,039,172
1898	10,334,461	4.75	2.40	.25	3,776,450
1899	12,854,278	5.70	2.60	.46	3,940,887
1900	14,620,840	5.25	3.00	.44	4,486,977
1901	15,492,226	5.60	2.90	.38	4,593,136
1902	16,570,398	6.25	3.25	.45	4,812,478
1903	24,898,407	5.80	3.15	.53	6,937,633
1904	19,657,221	5.50	2.60	.40	6,454,869
1905	20,706,302	5.60	2.75	.33	6,509,056
1906	25,136,044	5.75	2.50	.35	8,739,630
1907	34,461,584	5.80	2 60	.31	11,400,095
1908	28,868,837	5.47	2.50	.30	9,902,460
1909	29,044,855	5.47	2.50	.31	9,940,026
1910	41,392,801	5.30	2 75	.31	13,513,727
1911	48,552,057	5.85	2.75	31	15,332,876
1912	49,303,871	6.00	2 85	.30	14,931,594
1913	58,927,341	5 85	2.70	.30	18,622,938
1914	46,173,087	5.85	2 70	.30	14,487,221
1915	42,359,320	5.80	2.70	30	13,357,058
1916	55,916,681	6.10	3 05	.30	16,123,119
1917	99,271,727	6.50	5.25	.45	18,298,853
1918	94,964,144	8.00	4.90	.48	17,981,610
1919	74,079,978	8.85	4.60	.42½	13,874,951
1920	119,000,000	11.00	8.00	.52	14,156,259
1921	95 000 000	11.50	5.50	.52	14,763,155
1922	70,500,000	10.75	7.20	.45	9,461,018
1923	102,429,800	11.20	5.00	.45	18,395,311
1924	69,306,000	11.50	4.35	.37	13,565,953
1925	63,200,000	13.00	4.30	.36	12,874,336

*Average price for Anthracite and Bituminous coal combined.

The mining industry as a whole, including metals, oil and coal, has paid 93.25 per cent of its total net income to State and Federal governments in taxes, according to a report issued by the American Mining Congress. After having paid these taxes, the industry retained a net profit amounting to only 19/100ths of one per cent of gross receipts, while farming has netted 4.6 per cent, banking 10 per cent and transportation 11 per cent.

Knickerbocker Fuel Co.

PENNSYLVANIA and WEST VIRGINIA
HIGH and LOW VOLATILE STEAM
and BY-PRODUCT COALS

General Office: 17 Battery Place, New York

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Rail and Water Shipments

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Pocahontas	Kanawha
New River	Fairmont
Pennsylvania	Westmoreland
Coke	Anthracite

26 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK

SAULT CANAL COAL SHIPMENTS

Bituminous Tonnage Shows Decrease Compared with 1924 and Anthracite Also Shows Loss Due to Strike.

Official statistics of vessel movements through the Sault Canal in 1924 and 1925 show coal tonnage as follows:

Anthracite.

	United States Canal		Canadian Canal		Total		
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
April	79,900	204,734	.....	.....	.....	79,900	204,734
May	61,084	212,127	.....	.....	241,460	61,084	212,127
June	205,342	167,865	.....	.....	296,138	205,342	167,865
July	302,879	186,749	8,000	.....	353,924	310,879	186,749
August	402,819	70,024	.....	.....	232,723	402,819	70,024
September	177,270	58,490	4,500	.....	73,461	181,770	58,490
October	57,850	.....	.....	.....	200,600	57,850	.....
November	100,400	.....	5,785	.....	238,800	106,185	.....
December	30,800	.....	3,072	.....	48,900	33,872	.....
Total	1,418,344	899,989	21,357	.....	1,686,006	1,439,701	899,989

During the season of navigation to end December the tonnage of anthracite passing through the "Soo" Canal decreased 639,712 tons or 44.5 per cent compared with the movement of 1924. This was largely due, of course, to the suspension of mining after September 1st.

Bituminous.

	United States Canal		Canadian Canal		Total		
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
April	402,310	667,696	175	.....	.....	402,485	667,696
May	1,135,098	1,329,907	3,300	7,050	2,622,357	1,138,398	1,336,957
June	1,486,084	1,551,220	7,675	2,590	2,727,737	1,493,759	1,553,810
July	1,897,862	1,736,372	165	45	2,771,709	1,898,027	1,736,417
August	1,999,553	1,886,639	40	19,930	2,579,225	1,999,593	1,906,569
September	1,764,301	1,384,700	12,360	4,895	1,945,344	1,776,661	1,389,595
October	1,634,575	1,864,202	8,733	9,280	2,031,084	1,643,308	1,873,482
November	1,543,792	1,290,035	4,520	6,000	1,918,249	1,548,312	1,296,035
December	225,709	213,786	.....	.....	113,600	225,709	213,786
Total	12,091,284	11,924,557	36,968	49,790	16,709,305	12,126,252	11,974,347

Bituminous tonnage to the Northwest passing through the "Soo" Canal during the season of 1925 to end of December decreased 151,905 tons or 1.2 per cent compared wtih 1924.

1914	14,487,221	1918	17,981,610	1922	9,468,018
1915	13,357,058	1919	13,874,951	1923	18,395,311
1916	16,123,119	1920	14,156,259	1924	13,565,953
1917	18,298,853	1921	14,763,135	1925	12,874,336

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POWER-HOUSE CONSUMPTION

Increased Efficiency in Use of Coal Shown by Official Figures Concerning One of Chief Fuel Users

Figures issued by the Geological Survey show that although the output of electricity at public utility power-houses in the United States increased from 38,921,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1919 to 59,014,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1924, coal consumption at this class of plants increased at a much slower rate from 35,100,000 tons to 37,556,000 tons.

This was accounted for by hydro-electric developments, the increased use of oil and, last but not least, greater efficiency in coal consumption. The importance of the last-named factor is indicated by the following table giving the consumption of coal *and its equivalent in other fuels* over a six-year period, together with pounds used in generating a kilowatt-hour of electricity:

Year	Net Tons	Pounds Per Kilowatt-Hour	Percentage of 1919 Rate
1919	38,880,000	3.2	100
1920	41,420,000	3.0	94
1921	35,240,000	2.7	84
1922	38,000,000	2.5	78
1923	43,522,000	2.4	75
1924	43,130,000	2.2	69

Fuels Used at Steam Plants.

The amount of coal, oil and gas used in public utility power-houses in recent years is shown below:

Year	Coal Net Tons	Fuel Oil Barrels	Gas Cubic Feet
1919	35,100,000	11,050,000	21,406,000,000
1920	37,124,000	13,123,000	24,702,000,000
1921	31,585,000	12,045,000	23,722,000,000
1922	34,179,000	13,197,000	27,172,000,000
1923	38,954,000	14,679,000	31,433,000,000
1924	37,556,000	16,630,000	48,443,000,000

Hydro-Electric Ratio Declines.

The amount of electricity generated by water power and by fuel power in recent years and the ratio which each classification bears to the total output, are given in this tabulation:

Year	Water Power		Fuel Power	
	Kilowatt-Hours	Per Cent of Total	Kilowatt-Hours	Per Cent of Total
1919	14,606,000,000	37.5	24,315,000,000	62.5
1920	16,150,000,000	37.1	27,405,000,000	62.9
1921	14,971,000,000	36.5	26,005,000,000	63.5
1922	17,206,000,000	36.1	30,453,000,000	63.9
1923	19,318,000,000	34.8	36,327,000,000	65.2
1924	19,969,000,000	33.8	39,044,000,000	66.2

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